The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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JACK TARS IN A ROW

Naval Militia in a Hand Battle of Paper Ballots.

MERRY BOUT LAST NIGHT

Wilson, Ex-Commander Shaffner's Man, Defeated.

NEW RECRUITS ARE RUN IN.

Armory Is Packed Just Like a Political Caucus Is Run.

BLUE JACKETS ARE JUBILANT.

They had a hot time in the First Battalion Illinois Naval Militia last night. It was the old fight of Lieutenant-Commander Shaffner vs. the battalion, and the battalion seemed to have the best of it.

The war was over the election of a Lieutenant to command the Third Division. There were two candidates—W. J. Wilson, who is an adherent of the Shaffner faction, and Arthur Dovale, who is distinctly not an adherent of that faction. Mr. Dovale won by the close vote of 38 to 33 on the second ballot.

There were two other elections in the battalion during the evening, but they did not attract near so much attention as the Dovale-Wilson race. In one of these, though, there will be court proceedings, for today it is probable that an injunction will be asked restraining Adjt.-Gen. Orendorf from issuing a commission to the successful candidate, S. D. Flood, elected Ensign in the Second Division.

As to the affair of Dovale and Wilson the early details of it have already been told in The Tribune. Mr. Dovale was formerly Lieutenant in command of the division. He resigned on account of the Shaffner row. An election was ordered to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dovale was asked by his men to stand for the place. Mr. Wilson, who is ordnance officer on the battalion staff, came out as the Shaffner candidate. The first attempt at an election ended in a row that came near being mutiny. Another election was ordered for last night. Assistant Adjutant-General Bayle came to town to assist and see fair play. This, however, did not give much comfort to the anti-Shaffnerites, who say that the Commander has a pull in the Adjutant-General's office.

Just Like a Political Meeting.

During the afternoon queer stories got afloat. It came out that Commander Shaffner had suddenly enlisted twenty or thirty recruits into the Third Division, all sworn to do his bidding. This spread consternation. The consternation kept on spreading when it was found that the Shaffner faction had "cornered" all the recruit blanks in the battalion, so the other side had no chance to pack the battalion against the new-comers. So when the sailormen began to gather in the Second Regiment Armory things were getting fairly intense. Lieut.-Commander Shaffner was there, so was Col. Bayle, so were the two candidates—Lieut. Wilson, by special order of Commander Shaffner, was in charge the division to which he aspired to permanently command. There are on the roster list—the original list—of the Third Division forty-eight men. Probably forty of these were present. They lined up accurately on the parade floor, all trim, correct, and sailor-like in their wide-collared blue jackets, white lanyards, and brown leggings. Then all of a sudden there came slouching in about thirty men not in uniform—the new recruits. Some of them were old, some of them were young. Few of them seemed to know the difference between 'bout face and a topgallant forecastle. They marched awkwardly to the left of the line.

"S-s-s-s!"—the division gave them an elegant sibilant hissing.

"Stop that hissing! Stop that hissing!" yelled Lieut. Wilson furiously.

The hissing stopped.

All on the Quiet, You Know.

Commander Shaffner looked real mad.

The division was marched straightway, recruits and all, into one of the company's rooms, from which strange noises shortly proceeded. Commander Shaffner followed the division into the room. He was to be presiding officer at the election.

Of course reporters were barred.

This is what happened in the room: Commander Shaffner called the division to order and announced the election, the men in blue-jackets showing a distinct and positive hostility to their newly enlisted brethren, whom they regarded as enemies. There had been various schemes proposed for the undoing of these strange new-comers. It was held that unless their enlistment papers had been received and filed at Springfield they could not be considered members of the battalion. Also it was proposed to attack the authority of the medical men who were supposed to have given them the medical examination. But it turned out that there was no need to dwell upon these points.

Commander Shaffner at the start wanted to rule out all nominating speeches. Whereat there was a loud roar of protest. The seamen held that it was not right that they should not be allowed to talk about their own affairs.

But they did talk.

Engineer Kinney presented the name of Mr. Wilson. He advocated his election because he had been an officer in the navy and had served under Capt. Fithian.

H. R. McCloud put up the name of Dovale. He made a sizzling speech in which he said some exceedingly unkind things to Commander Shaffner. He declared that the ringing in of so many recruits in such a fashion was "an outrage" and a "high handed piece of work."

Dovale Is Elected.

The balloting went on after considerable such hot talk. There were appointed as tellers G. M. Coolbough and C. E. Stafford, two captains of gun crews who were Commander Shaffner's own appointees to these petty offices. Each man came forward as the roll was called and dropped in his ballot. The vote was a tie—36 for Dovale, 36 for Wilson. The Dovale men did some lively hustling. They won over one of the recruits and two of the old men. As the ballot proceeded one other man declined to vote.

"It's a tie," said Commander Shaffner as the tellers were finishing the count.

"It's not a tie—we've won!" shouted some of the Dovale men, who had been watching over the tellers' shoulders.

It wasn't a tie—Dovale, 38; Wilson, 33.

Outside the room a big bunch of officers and men were waiting the count. Dovale was there and so was Wilson. Dovale was looking rather blue after his sight of the large contingent of recruits that had been rung in upon him.

"Well, Wilson," he said to his antagonist early in the game, "I'd hate to take an election in such a style as that."

"You bet I'll take anything I can get," said Wilson.

"Well, you haven't got it yet."

Such was the only personal discussion of the evening. Everybody settled down to wait.

Just after 9 o'clock a wild-eyed seaman burst out of the election-room and cast himself happily upon the bosom of Dovale. At the same second a terrific yell made the armory shiver, and out came the whole division to fight for a chance to fall upon the victorious Dovale.

The thirty-odd "colonists" disappeared. They never came back into the armory. The general opinion in the battalion is that they never will.

So much for the big fight.

There was another one on in the Second Division. In this division W. J. Blue, the Junior Ensign, had been forced to resign by Commander Shaffner on the ground that he was not an American citizen. While the election in the Third Division was on, the lads of the Second were voting for a man to fill this vacant place. Blue had been a candidate, but had withdrawn. S. D. Flood was elected over W. A. Binnie by a vote of 26 to 21.

Blue Will Enjoin.

However, Blue, who was present, announced that he will today through his lawyer, D. J. Haynes, institute injunction proceedings to restrain the Adjutant-General from issuing a commission to Flood. He has three reasons for this: First, he claims that the election was invalid because advance notice of it was not sent by mail to each member of the division as is required by Sec. 2, Art. 2 of the military code; second, that voters in the battalion were intimidated by Commander Shaffner; third, that the commander had no right to force him to resign on the ground of non-citizenship.

Blue is an Australian who has served eight years in the British merchant service. He served notice of his intentions on Commander Shaffner and Assistant Adjutant Bayle last night. There was an election of an Ensign in the Fourth Division also, J. C. Sims being chosen.

After the elections the bluejackets got out their Hotchkiss guns, Springfields, and single sticks and set to work drilling as sturdily as if they never had any family rows at all.

DON'T WANT THEM IN HIS FOLD.

Archbishop Vilatte Refuses to Receive Seceding Polish Catholics.

Joseph René Vilatte, Old Catholic Archbishop of America, refused flat-footed yesterday to receive into the communion of the Old Catholic Church the members of the Chicago Polish Parish of the Holy Cross, which had expressed its desire to secede from the Church of Rome to enter the fold of the faith of which Bishop Vilatte is the spiritual head in America.

The Bishop not only refused to receive the members of Holy Cross Church into his communion, but he read their representatives a lecture, told them to sell their church building and the land upon which it stood, make their peace with their priests, and to get back into the Roman communion, where they rightly belonged, as fast as they could. Bishop Vilatte explains his refusal by saying that the Poles of Holy Cross Parish are not true converts.

"They have had a row," he said yesterday, "and their desire to enter the Old Catholic communion is the result of that row and not the result of conviction on their part that our faith is the purer. I don't want people whose conversion is not based on conviction."

The Polish Church of the Holy Cross is situated on Central Park avenue, near Milwaukee avenue. The building is not yet fully completed and right next it stands the partially completed Roman Catholic Church of St. Hyacinthe. Some years ago, when the Parish of St. Stanislaus had outgrown itself, there was formed a new parish called St. Hedwig. It is now a flourishing church, the priest in charge being Father Joseph Barzynski, a brother of Father Vincent Barzynski of St. Stanislaus.

One of the leaders in the movement for the formation of the new parish was Jacob Tamillo, No. 1044 North Hoyne avenue. Father Barzynski said yesterday that Jacob Tamillo wanted to be treasurer and several other things at the same time. To this the majority of the parishioners, Father Barzynski said, objected, and the result was that Mr. Tamillo and some of his adherents went out north on Milwaukee avenue and there gathering about them some Polish families bought a piece of land and started the "Independent Polish Church" of the Holy Cross.

The foundation of the Independent church barely had been begun before the adjacent lots had been purchased by the representatives of the big Polish Church of St. Stanislaus and bricks and mortar were laid and spread for the Roman Catholic church edifice of St. Hyacinthe. During the erection of the two churches there has been a deal of skirmishing for adherents by the rival organizations.

Wednesday Bishop Vilatte reached Chicago and took part in a service with Bishop Nikolas at the Center Avenue Greek Church, with which the Old Catholic Church is in communion.

Yesterday at the Hotel Grace he met Jacob Tamillo and others of the Holy Cross Church, and after listening to their story told them to get back as fast as they could into the fold in which they had been reared.

Mr. Tamillo was away yesterday afternoon, but his daughter, who knew the circumstances, said that the Holy Cross Church movement would fall through, doubtless, and that the movers would all once more go back into the Roman Catholic Church. Father Barzynski of St. Stanislaus Church, who is interested in St. Hyacinthe Parish, said yesterday that it would take but a few days to bring back all those who had jumped the fence of the fold.

Bishop Vilatte said yesterday the statement that the big congregation of Poles in Cleveland, which recently seceded from Rome and embraced the Old Catholic faith, was losing its members was untrue. The congregation in Freeland which he will receive in the Old Catholic Church Sunday consists of 300 families. Their church building will be consecrated at the same time. Time was given them to see if it was a matter of conviction with them. Another great parish in Philadelphia will shortly leave Rome for the new communion. "I have great sympathy for the zeal of the Episcopal church and have hope that one day the Anglican, Old Catholic, and Greek churches will be in communion," said Bishop Vilatte.

HE SAYS THEY WANT HIS PROPERTY.

Dan Lamont's Cousin Prefers Charges Against His Brother and Another.

The Thirty-fifth street police are looking for Daniel C. Lamont and L. D. Blood, who are wanted, it is said, on warrants charging them with conspiracy to deprive T. Sherman Lamont, who lives at the Everett House, Lake avenue and Thirty-sixth street, of his liberty. He charges that D. C. Lamont, who is his brother, and L. D. Blood have been trying to secure his imprisonment in an insane asylum in order to get possession of his property. He says that several times they have had him sent to institutions for the insane, but each time he has been liberated as a sane man before he had been under the care of the physicians for a week. The complainant is a cousin of Secretary of War Lamont.

JOHNSON HAILED FROM CHICAGO.

Creditors at Pittsburg Mourn the Commission Man's Disappearance.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 6.—A fine-looking man, 50 years of age, styling himself Frank Johnson, hailing from Chicago, came to this city six or eight weeks ago and opened a commission house on Liberty street under the firm name of Kirkpatrick & Johnson. Today he is among the missing, and many creditors mourn.

THREE WAYS TO DIE.

GOODMAN BARNET USES BULLET AND POISON AND PLANS DROWNING.

Despondent Over Sorrow and Business Reverses the Chicago Hide and Wool Broker Takes His Life on the Anchor Line Dock—Curious Actions Noted by a Watchman—Robert Huston of Joliet Commits Suicide at the Grand Pacific by Taking Carbolic Acid.

Goodman Barnet, for thirty years a resident of Chicago, known on the Board of Trade and South Water street, and living at No. 1510 Wrightwood avenue, sought death three ways last night. He found it. Early in the evening he provided himself with an ounce of cyanide of potassium, a 44-caliber revolver, and a box of cartridges. Going to the Anchor Line docks at North Water and Clark streets, Barnet stationed himself on the edge or the dock and swallowed half an ounce of the poison. Then he leaned out over the river, and, placing the revolver against his head, pulled the trigger. His evident intention was that his poison, shot, and drowned body should be found in the river, but in this particular his plans miscarried. He choose too big a gun. When the weapon exploded the heavy charge literally blew the front of Barnet's head off, and instead of falling into the river the recoil caused the body to fall back its length upon the wharf. It lay there on the brink when the watchman, John Pailliet, rushed up. Barnet was dead in a few minutes.

Barnet's preparations for suicide appear to have been as deliberate as they were thorough. He was first seen on the dock at 4 o'clock, when he was noticed methodically going through a large bundle of letters. These he was tearing up and throwing into the river. Nothing was found in his pockets but two empty envelopes. When he had gone through the letters Barnet went away for half an hour. When he returned the watchman saw him tearing the wrapper from a small bottle. Then Barnet wandered up and down the dock until he found a place which suited his ideas. There he sat for a while and then went to buy a paper, which he read until the light failed. The watchman had kept an eye on the man as long as he moved around, but when he settled down and it grew dark Paillet forgot all about the stranger.

Watchman Hears the Shot.

It was 6:45 o'clock when the sound of a shot brought the watchman and his lantern to the spot. Barnet's body lay with its feet hanging over the water, the revolver still in its hand. The police were notified and removed the body to Rolston's morgue.

When the news of Barnet's suicide was imparted to his widow she became so hysterical the neighbors deemed it best to send for the family physician. Huddled about the wife and mother were her four daughters, Bertha, Sarah, Esther, and Jennie, and her son Alex. They range in age from 14 to 22 years. Their grief was so great it was impossible to gain any information except from the older daughter, Sarah. Mr. Barnet had lived in Chicago nearly thirty years, she said. He was 56 years of age, and married his wife shortly after he arrived in this country from Germany. Her maiden name was Amelia Ansbacher and her home Syracuse, N. Y. Within a year after their marriage they moved to Chicago, where Mr. Barnet, as Western agent for his uncle in New York, bought wool and hides on commission. In this business he accumulated $40,000 and was both prosperous and happy until the sudden death by diphtheria of his two sons, Sigmund and Solomon, sixteen years ago. Shortly after their death he suddenly lost his hearing and had since been subject to great despondency and mental depression.

His Brothers Are Millionaires.

After losing his hearing his business began to decline and a few years ago he commenced to speculate on the open board of trade. This and occasional clerical work at some of the South Water street commission houses has been his only business for a few years, although he occasionally tried to do a street brokerage business in wool and hides. His fortune gradually slipped away until he had little left. Until he moved to No. 1510 Wrightwood avenue, two months ago, he had lived for ten years at No. 67 Hammond street. Previous to that he lived for many years at No. 72 Wisconsin street. He has three brothers, all wealthy, Henry Barnet, special agent at Chicago for the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, Joseph Barnet of Boston, and Morris Barnet of New York. The last two named are tanners and are said to be millionaires. Between Goodman Barnet and his brothers there was an estrangement which grew out of the fact of his being too proud to ask for financial assistance. For the last five or six years he often has threatened to commit suicide, but the despondency would wear away and little attention was paid of late to the threats.

Mr. Barnet left home at the usual hour yesterday morning and seemed possessed of unusual good cheer. He was accustomed to return home regularly at 8 p. m., and his unusual absence last night had caused some alarm before the news of his death was received. His family say he carried some life insurance, but they do not know how much. He is said also to have been a member of one or more secret societies in which he carried beneficiary insurance.

R. HUSTON OF JOLIET, KILLS HIMSELF.

He Takes Carbolic Acid at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Just exactly why life was not worth living to Robert Huston of Joliet is a mystery. It evidently was not, for he was found dead yesterday in a room in the Grand Pacific Hotel with a bottle labeled "carbolic acid" by his side. He left no explanation of his desire for death, and his relatives say they can give none except possible financial difficulties. Huston was Grand Treasurer of the Illinois Council of the American Legion of Honor, an old soldier, ex-postmaster of Braidwood, and ex-Sheriff of Will County. He was in business, and stood well socially in Joliet. He left his place of business Wednesday afternoon, telling the liveryman with whom he left his rig he was coming to Chicago and would return the next morning. When he failed to appear his family became apprehensive that harm had befallen him, and the canal was being dragged when word came from Chicago of his suicide. A brother came to Chicago in the evening, viewed the remains, and returned to Joliet.

It was 6 o'clock Wednesday night when Huston registered at the Grand Pacific. He told the clerk he wished only to stay over night and take breakfast the next morning. He said he thought he would visit some theater that night. At 11 o'clock he returned and was shown to his room. His non-appearance in the morning aroused no suspicion, but in the afternoon, when a chambermaid reported the door to his room was still locked, a porter was sent to investigate and gained access to the room by means of a transom.

He Writes Four Letters.

Huston evidently had spent a considerable portion of the night in writing, as four bulky letters were found upon a dresser. These were all sealed and were not opened by the Coronor. They probably will be opened and their contents made public at the inquest, which will take place today. Three of the letters are addressed to T. J. Huston, Lemont, Ill., and the fourth to Emma A. Huston, his wife. The stationery was all the hotel property.

One of the letters found among the papers in Huston's coat pockets was from A. D. Cadwallader, the Secretary of the Illinois Council, American Legion of Honor. It was as follows:

> I inclose herewith order No. 147; please send me draft for the amount; it is to pay for some supplies to the Supreme Council and a new Grand Council roll book, etc.

The other papers found related to lodge matters or private business. Not a word indicating that their owner contemplated taking his life had been left by him, unless in the sealed letters.

The body when found was clothed and it was evident the man had not retired since he entered his room, as the bed was smooth and undisturbed.

The hotel clerks say there was nothing in Huston's actions Wednesday night that would indicate despondency over any cause. Despite the fact that the man had taken a sufficient quality of the poison to kill him, his lips were not burned in the least, as in the case with the majority of persons who end their existence by the use of carbolic acid.

Newman Sure His Accounts Are O. K.

Thomas G. Newman, No. 147 South Western avenue, is the Grand Commander for the State of the Grand Council of the American Legion of Honor, which is purely a benevolent association. Mr. Newman said last night he knew of no reason why Huston should have taken his life. He continued: "Mr. Huston has been Grand Treasurer for twelve years, having been unanimously reëlected at the biennial meeting in this city in September. I am positive his accounts are all right so far as the order is concerned. He was prominent in Republican politics and was for a time Sheriff of Will County. I know he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Joliet Bale Tie company, but beyond that I know nothing of his business or family affairs."

Mr. Newman has been Grand Commander of the order for nine years and knew Mr. Huston well in the order work, and his relations with him were such as to know just how the finances of the Grand Council stand. Mr. Huston handled but little money of the order. For the two years ending last September he handled but $2,394, of which he paid out $1,447 for the expenses of the Grand Council. His last report, made in September, showed he had the proper balance on hand. The order has thirty-four councils and 1,000 members in the State.

The news of Huston's death created a sensation in Joliet, as it is the second suicide of a prominent citizen within a month, the first being that of Clerk Mueller of the penitentiary. Huston was a soldier during the war in the Fifty-eighth Illinois Regiment and lost a leg. After the war he located in Braidwood and was Postmaster several years. In 1886 he was elected Sheriff of Will County, serving during exciting stone quarry strikes at Lemont and coal mine strikes in Braidwood. During the last few years he has been at the head of the firm of Huston & Huston, manufacturers of bale ties, etc. Mr. Huston was wonderfully popular with his party and associates, and so far as known his home life was pleasant. He leaves a widow and four children, with an insurance policy of $10,000 to care for them. He was a prominent member of the G. A. R., the Union club, and Masonic societies, and probably was as well known and respected as any man in Northern Illinois.

E. J. LINDHOLM IS TURNED DOWN.

New District Master Workman Installed by Knights of Labor.

Woe followed woe in the case of E. J. Lindholm of District Assembly No. 24, Knights of Labor. After being slashed in the face by W. E. Turner, a brother Knight whom he was on the point of annihilating with a plank, he was last night deposed from the position of District Master Workman which he has held so long. For some time Lindholm has been running things in a manner which has rapidly become unpopular. At last it came to such a point that Assembly No. 24 superseded Lindholm. The installation of the new officer took place last night at No. 184 Madison street. The name is kept secret for the present. The meeting lasted three hours, and was one of the most important ever held in the district. Grand Master Sovereign had come to attend it, and made a long address. Mr. Sovereign is known to be a warm friend of Lindholm, but if he made any effort to smooth over difficulties and procure his reinstatement it did not succeed.

THIEVES PLAYING A BOLD GAME.

Englewood Druggists and Doctors Called Out and Then Robbed

An unusally clever gang of thieves is making things lively in Englewood. The gang includes men and women. The method has been for one at a late hour to call up a druggist by telephone, and, telling him that a fire is raging at a certain point, ask him to notify the owner. The confederates are waiting close by. As soon as the druggist goes on the errand he is either held up and robbed or his place is looted. The other scheme is for a woman to call a doctor and giving the name of a patient, tell him she is in a serious condition and that the doctor's presence is necessary at once. On his errand he may be assaulted and robbed or his office entered. Druggist Bjerke, No. 5601 Halsted street, was held up yesterday morning in the shadow of his own door and robbed, by two men, of his watch and chain, some money and checks. Benjamin Nodreck, No. 4435 Princeton avenue, was returning to his home with his month's wages when he was held up by three men, who presented revolvers and took $45.

CARRIED $10,000 IN HER HANDBAG.

Thief Snatches It from Miss Brand and Makes His Escape.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Miss Josephine Brand of Lawrenceburg, Ind., took nearly $10,000 from her box in the Safety Deposit company's vault today. She put the money in a handbag. About 5 o'clock, as she was passing the corner of Fourth and Central avenue on her way to the depot, a stranger suddenly grabbed the bag and ran. Miss Brand screamed, but before the gathering crowd could do anything the man had disappeared. The money taken figures in pending litigation at Lawrenceburg. Miss Brand's sister has brought suit claiming the money was part of their father's estate instead of Miss Brand's savings for fourteen years, as claimed by the latter. The police think the thief was not a professional. Miss Brand had drawn the money with the intention of buying bonds. She could give no description of the thief.

HUME WANTS A DUEL WITH MANTELL

Husband of Charlotte Behrens Creates a Scene at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—E. E. Hume, whose wife is Charlotte Behrens, created a scene at the Grand Opera-House tonight by trying to send a challenge to Robert Mantell to fight a duel. No one would take the missive. Hume swore loudly he would kill the actor on sight. Mantell was informed of the threats and declared he was "fixed for him." Hume stood on the corner as Mantell passed and disappointed the crowd by simply glaring at the actor.

American Slashed at Delagoa Bay.

London, Dec. 7.—The *Chronicle* has mail advices from Delagoa Bay that the son of Mr. McIntosh, the American Consul, recently received an ugly gash in the cheek by a saber stroke of a Portuguese policeman. McIntosh was subsequently arrested and bail was refused. A bitter feeling exists because of the ill-treatment of British subjects.

BANDITS GET $100,000

THEY CARRY OFF THE SAFE FROM AN EXPRESS CAR IN TEXAS.

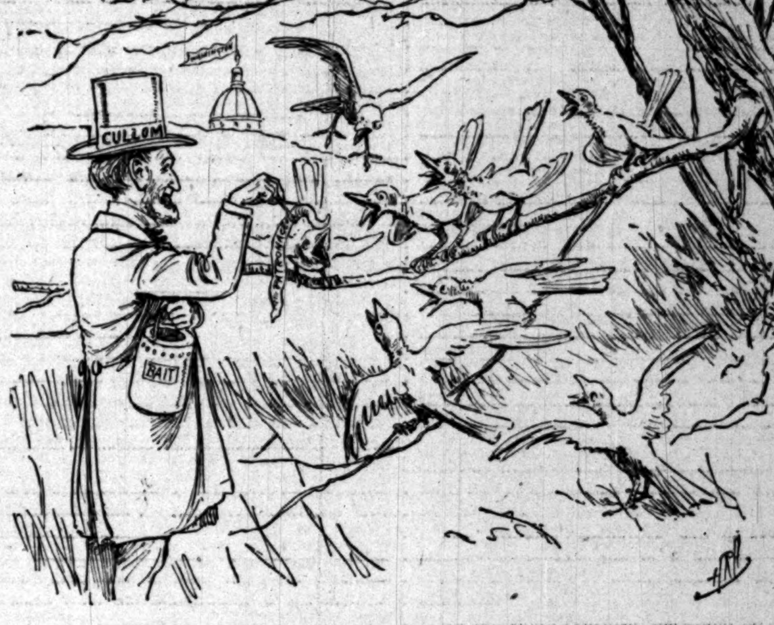
Train Is Stopped at a Trestle Seven Miles West of Fort Worth by Three Masked Men, Who Do Their Work Neatly and with Dispatch—All Trace of Them Lost in a Dense Forest—Authoritative Report That the Booty Secured by the Robbers Is a Big One.

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 6.—The east-bound Texas and Pacific passenger train was held up at a trestle seven miles west of here at 5:30 p. m. today. Several shots were fired from the front end of the train and the passengers were warned to keep their heads in the windows. The train was detained ten or fifteen minutes, during which time those who caught a glimpse of the proceedings on the other side of the trestle saw three masked men, with guns leveled, marching the engineer and trainmen in and out of the baggage car. When they finished their work the robbers made the engineer back the train over the trestle, and while it was crossing they disappeared in a thick forest. In one respect the robbery was remarkable and sets a precedent. The iron safe of the messenger was thrown from the car and carried of.

The robbery is one of the most daring on record. It is learned from authoritative sources that upwards of $100,000 was secured.

The train stopped at the water tank. One man boarded it and covered the engineer and fireman, while the other two looted the express car. Division Superintendent J. B. Paul was on the train. It arrived here only fifteen minutes late. J. M. Berry of Dallas was a passenger on the train.

"There is not much of a story to tell," he said. "The whole procedure did not occupy twelve minutes. A quarter of a mile east of Benbrook three masked men held up the train. I don't know how they did it. The first thing I knew the engineer threw the air brakes. After the train stopped I heard a shot. Five minutes later I heard another shot. I heard that the robbers broke into the express car, but nothing could be learned from the officials as to the extent of the robbery. The express messenger got off at Fort Worth, and he would give no information. The robbery was so quietly conducted that the passengers were not badly awed."



THOSE VORACIOUS ILLINOIS "CUCKOOS."

LINCOLN MEMORIALS AT AUCTION.

Collection on Exhibition at the World's Fair Eagerly Bid For.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Searchers after bona fide souvenirs of Abraham Lincoln attended a sale at Birch's auction rooms this evening and paid good prices for the relics offered for sale. The articles comprised the whole Lincoln memorial collection which was on exhibition at the World's Fair, and consisted of law books and furniture from Lincoln's law office and furniture from his old home at Springfield, Ill. The sale realized $2,566. Lincoln's law books especially were at a premium. Among the autograph documents a high-priced group was one of three pieces which sold for $210 and was secured by Louis C. Vanuxem. The first was an autograph letter written by Lincoln Oct. 3, 1853, to M. Brayman, then President of the Illinois Central railroad, offering his services as attorney for the company in a suit brought against it by the County of McLean. The second was Lincoln's autograph copy of his bill for legal services in the suit which was won in December, 1855. The bill was for $5,000. The third was the check for $250 given him as a retainer. If successful Mr. Lincoln was to be paid a fee of $1,000. After carrying the suit through the Supreme Court and gaining it he presented a bill for the unpaid balance of his fee. It happened that President Brayman was absent and Mr. Lincoln was referred with his bill to the Superintendent of the company, who refused to pay it, remarking: "That is as much as a first-class lawyer would charge."

UTAH CITIZENS TO FIGHT THE UTES.

Arms and Ammunition Sent to San Juan County to Prevent an Invasion.

Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 6.—Col. E. W. Tatlock of the militia left today for San Juan County with 100 carbines and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, which will be furnished to the citizens who are threatened by the invasion of the Ute Indians from Colorado.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

E. V. Debs is going to California to deliver a series of addresses.

Four hundred cloakmakers employed by Strawbridge & Clothier struck at Philadelphia against a reduction of wages.

The Indiana Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of Indiana will send delegates to the arbitration conference at Columbus, O.

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America voted to approve the abolition of conventions, and to adopt the initiative and referendum plan.

A vigorous effort will be made by leading colored men at the labor conference to be held in Denver next week to have the word "white" stricken from the constitution of the labor organization.

President Debs of the American Railway Union says he will endeavor to have the headquarters of the order moved from Chicago to Terre Haute, Ind. The matter will come up at a meeting in Chicago next Tuesday.

The Michigan State Federation of Labor passed resolutions yesterday indorsing Gov. Altgeld and Gov. Waite and ordering a boycott on the United States Baking company. The plan to restrict the trade of union men to union dealers and union materials was approved.

E. V. Debs will attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver next week and endeavor to secure an indorsement of his plan to amalgamate labor organizations into one vast federation to be known as the "United Federation of Workmen."

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Cloudy; showers; south winds.

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4 Wheat Market Puzzles the Trade.
Alley "L" Stock at a Standstill.
Iowa Insurance Companies Want Peace.

5 Society and Amusements.
Fines Suspended in Police Courts.
Father Ducey Replies to Corrigan.

7 Socialists Refuse Cheers for William.
China to Send Japan an Ambassador.
Sunset Club Discusses Currency Plans.

8 Dr Hillis to Succeed Prof. Swing.
Three Men Held for Gruer's Death.
Cullomites Want a Caucus Jan. 10.

9 Eastern Rates Cut on the Sly.
China's End Is Drawing Near.
Democrats Just Waking Up.

11 Ives Makes a Billiard Record Twice.
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Joseph Hodson's Sensational Testimony.
Luther Laflin Mills Turns Detective.

12 Ald. Coughlin Pushing a Bread Ordinance.
Opposition to the Union Elevated Loop.

"AFTER THE STYLE OF THE FAKIRS."

Wonderful Story in Two Chapters Related by Ohio Correspondents.

CHAPTER I.

Toledo, O., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—A wonderful story comes from Nevada, O., south of here. Levi Nye, a bachelor, who was buried alive two months ago after the style of the East India fakirs, has just been resurrected and resuscitated. Names of the witnesses are given and the essential facts are substantiated.

CHAPTER II.

Upper Sandusky, O., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The story from Nevada concerning an alleged scientific test of burying a man alive is a fake, pure and simple. There is a man named Levi Nye, but he was not buried two months ago and brought to life again Tuesday for the simple reason that he has been seen every day for the last year.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The New York dry goods company of Norman, Ok., has failed. Liabilities, $25,000.

The Waco Cotton Palace closed last night with a grand ball and a concert by the Iowa State Band.

An increasing interest in the purchase of Southern lands for colonization purposes is reported.

Dr. John Mills Browne, formerly Surgeon-General of the navy, is dangerously ill at Washington, D. C.

The defense in the lynching trial at Memphis is closed and the case will go to the jury Saturday.

The Richmond, Va., Common Council revoked the franchise of the Southern Bell Telephone company.

The Osage Indians have made a partial agreement with the Government Commission to divide their lands.

Paul Fierbacher, a German boy of Guthrie, Ok., has invented a railroad tie for which he has been offered $50,000.

George Gould and party, who have been hunting in the West, arrived in San Antonio, Tex., yesterday, on their way East.

The Wisconsin editors arrived in San Antonio, Tex., yesterday. The trip to Mexico was abandoned and all started for home last evening.

Remnants of the commonweal army in the State of Washington will march to Olympia and demand an appropriation for public highway improvements.

The three-masted schooner Mary B. Baird was wrecked off Napeague life-saving station, near Sandy Hook, yesterday. The crew of ten men was rescued.

J. W. Wheeler of Elizabeth, N. J., was appointed receiver for the J. W. Fowler Car company of Elizabethport. Assets, $128,000; liabilities, $130,000.

George Fultz and his son were killed and John Phylis, his son-in-law, fatally shot by Thomas James, the daughter's lover, at a revival meeting at Fultz Station, Ky.

The shipments of Mediterranean iron ore to Philadelphia, which have been entirely suspended for nearly two years, owing to the dullness of iron, have been resumed.

The Wichita, Kas., county jail is being guarded owing to a story that an attempt would be made to lynch the four young men arrested for the attempted murder of Michael McGinty Tuesday night.

Guy C. Barton, President of the Omaha and Grant Smelting company, yesterday declared the force is to be increased at once several hundred men, the demand for silver being on the increase.

The Illinois Legislature will be asked to permit the construction of a dam across Fox River at the McHenry bridge, near Waukegan, in order to preserve a navigable stage of water in Fox Lake.

For refusing to furnish the grand jury with names in connection with a scandal involving society women at Salt Lake City Chief Pratt of the Police Department and Detectives Sheets and Ferguson were committed to custody.

The interest of the General Electric company in the Dayton, O., Electric Light company, a majority of the stock, has been purchased by R. N. King, J. E. Lowes, and J. C. Raber, local capitalists. The deal involved $400,000.

The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association's headquarters at Fort Worth has been advised of the most extensive prairie fires that have devastated the Texas Panhandle since Indian days. Beginning at San Juan, in New Mexico, the fires swept northwesterly and southeasterly until about 25,000 square miles of land were burned over.

LAST EDITION.

PLAN A SECRET POOL

Railroad Move to Nullify Inter-State Commerce Law.

EFFECT OF NEW SCHEME.

Amendment Proposed to Head Off Investigations.

BREACH OF FAITH CHARGED.

Patterson Bill Would Be Killed by Sewell Measure.

UNITED OPPOSITION IS MADE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—There is every prospect a strong combination has been made in the House to carry through the bill proposed by Representative Patterson of Tennessee to repeal the anti-pooling clause of the inter-State commerce act. The bill as at first introduced had for its ostensible object to authorize competing railroads under certain conditions to enter into contracts for the division of their gross or net earnings. Sec. 5 of the inter-State commerce act absolutely prohibits all pools. The railroads fought this provision most vigorously at the time, but it was added to the original bill in the House by Judge Reagan of Texas, at that time Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. The railroads had friends in the Senate and the anti-pooling clause was vigorously fought. Reagan carried the day, however, in the conference by declaring without reservation he would not agree to the inter-State commerce bill at all unless it prohibited pooling absolutely. Subsequently the Texas Congressman became President of the Railway Commission of his State and while in that position appears to have experienced a change of heart. He declared further study had caused him to believe the section in question might be amended in such a way as to benefit both the railroads and the people by allowing the railroads to enter into traffic agreements under the supervision of the commission. Last spring a convention of Railroad Commissioners was held in Washington, at which it was declared to be the sense of the gathering that competing railroads might be allowed to enter into pooling arrangements provided certain conditions were imposed which would protect the people from excessive and unreasonable charges.

Secret discrimination is flagrant. This theory met with the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the theory unjust discrimination at the present time is more flagrant than formerly because more secret. It was alleged that under the present law heavy shippers are constantly getting the benefits of rebates at the expense of small shippers, who are invariably charged the advertised rates, and furthermore that the railroads entered into secret combinations which could not be prevented under the present law.

It was believed by the friends of a change that to legalize pooling with proper restrictions would prevent rate wars and secret trusts, result in certainty, publicity, and uniformity in rates, enable the railroad companies to dismiss an army of soliciting agents, and, above all, that the principal motive to violate the law would be removed.

While these are good enough reasons in favor of permitting pooling it was assumed by the committee that the railroad companies would selfishly pursue their own interests, and it would be unwise to enact any law which trusts to their generosity to the public. Hence what is known as the Patterson bill was drawn up and agreed to by the committee.

Commission to Oversee All Contracts.

This provides pools shall be allowed only when the contract between the roads is made in writing and filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which is given power to disapprove it if it appears it will result in unreasonable rates, unjust discrimination, or inferior service. When the contract goes into effect the commission is given absolute power to examine and investigate the operations of the pool and to terminate the contract at any time upon proof of discrimination, unreasonable rates, or inadequate service. Provision is made for an appeal to the courts against the decision of the commission, but in the meantime the contract for a pool is made void. The commission under the bill is given full authority to require the parties to the pool to change, modify, or correct such rates or practices as are deemed hurtful to the public.

There are two distinct offenses which the bill attempts to reach. The shipper who resorts to false billing, classification, weighing, or misrepresentation of the contents of a package, or who by any other device obtains transportation less than regular rates, becomes liable to a fine of $5,000. On the other hand, the corporation which through its officers or agents makes any unjust discrimination, or in any other way violates the law becomes liable to a similar fine. Neither the shipper nor the agents of the corporation are amenable for this offense, it being hoped in this way to prevent miscarriages of justice through the plea of railway agents who refuse to testify for fear of criminating themselves.

This bill was reported to the House the last day of May and was referred to the calendar. As soon as it had been printed the different Boards of Trade and Commerce throughout the country, acting through the national transportation association, began an investigation of the provisions of the bill. A convention of the parties interested was held in June, at which an agreement was entered into between the various organizations of shippers and the persons representing the railroad companies to the effect that the Patterson bill as it then stood would be allowed to go through.

All Wanted to Aid the Roads.

There was a curious feeling of tenderness towards the railroads at the time. Some of the large shippers felt the transportation companies had perhaps been hardly dealt with by the inter-State commerce law and they should be permitted to make such pooling arrangements as would relieve them from the expense of sharp competition while at the same time preventing extortion and discrimination.

A solemn compact was entered into that the large shipping interests would support the bill as it stood on the assurance of the railway companies they would seek no further favors and would not endeavor to rush through amendments opposed to the interests of the people.

The representatives of the shippers went home satisfied with the agreement, but before twenty-four hours had passed the railroad companies violated it. Several of their agents declared they had acted without authority from their General Managers and Presidents, and some amendments to the Patterson bill would be insisted upon. By this time both House and Senate were in the throes of death struggle over the tariff. The decks were cleared for the revenue bill alone and the pooling bill was for the time lost in the shuffle.

It became evident, however, that the railway companies had a strong lobby at work and it was a suspicious fact that about the first measure given the right of way at the present session was the bill to repeal the pooling clause of the Inter-State commerce law, the Committee on Rules having given the Patterson measure all the time needed each day until it is disposed of.

Patterson Plays a Railroad Joker.

When the bill first came up yesterday Mr. Patterson made a long speech in its behalf, and it was not until he had concluded talking, late in the afternoon, that the fact became apparent he had the railroads' little joker up his sleeve all the time. This was in the shape of an amendment to the bill which purported to be only a verbal change but which in fact is of the utmost importance. The amendments were not before the House at all and the great majority of the members could not even understand the main provisions of the bill, for in some mysterious way which the friends of the railroad companies can perhaps explain the stock of printed copies of the measure was entirely exhausted. The amendment had not been printed nor in fact properly offered, and it required sharp work by some of those who had been informed of the scheme to get the amendments themselves before the House and also providing for the reprinting of the bill itself.

The amendment which Mr. Patterson apparently attempted to conceal, and which was concocted in the interest of the railroad companies, is short, but if adopted would absolutely tie the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and allow the railroad companies to make pools in such a way as to destroy whatever value the Inter-State Commerce law has in the way of protecting the people. The original bill made it the duty of the commission to observe the operation of every pooling contract which had not been disapproved, and to investigate "all complaints relating to rates, charges, facilities, or practices maintained by or under such contract or by any party thereto."

The amendment which the railroads hope to sneak into the bill provided that the words "or by any party thereto" should be amended by striking out and inserting instead "upon traffic embraced therein."

Prevents Investigation of but One Pool.

The effect of this is not at first apparent, but it is clever and wide-reaching. It prevents the commission obtaining jurisdiction of anything except a specific pool, and it is not allowed even to make an investigation of the effects of that pool beyond the particular territory which it purports to cover. For instance, the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad companies might organize a pool between Chicago and Milwaukee. Under this tricky amendment to the Patterson bill the Inter-State Commerce Commission could hold the railroads strictly accountable for the business between Chicago and Milwaukee and could examine papers and contracts and enforce its decrees without difficulty for the eighty-five miles between the two cities, but they could not go one mile beyond.

Every railroad man knows how a pool can be made to operate over a portion of the territory.

In the case cited the Inter-State Commerce Commission could protect Milwaukee merchants without difficulty, but those at Waukesha or La Crosse, whose rates would practically be governed by the pool, would be beyond the jurisdiction of the commission.

The large shipping organizations were naturally indignant over the way in which the railway companies broke the agreement of June. They were suspicious of any amendment, and the more the present one is looked into the more does it become evident the railroad companies have not only secured the assistance of a majority in the House to beat the pooling clause of the inter-State commerce law, but have also attempted by underhand means and in violation of their agreement to sneak through an amendment which would open wide the doors for a contract system of pooling which would allow them to practice every species of extortion and raise the rates in spite of all laws.

Shippers Opening Congressmen's Eyes.

Mr. E. P. Wilson, Chairman of the Executive committee of the National Transportation, which is made up of delegates from all the great commercial bodies of the country, is here looking after the interests of the shippers and has already succeeded in opening the eyes of members of the House to the schemes of the railroad companies. He is receiving active coöperation from all the large boards of trade. For instance, Secretary George F. Stone of the Chicago Board of Trade telegraphed today:

> I have wired every member of the association and this board has requested every member of Congress from the State of Illinois to oppose the Sewall amendment.

It is believed when the purpose of the amendment is generally understood and when the members have had their eyes thoroughly opened to the treachery of the railroads the debate will become particularly lively. Col. Morrison, President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has so far approved the Patterson bill on the ground pooling might as well be permitted if the commission is given control, but he may change his position when he discovers the purpose of the railroad companies is to have pooling legalized and to throw dust into the eyes of the people by giving the commission apparent authority to oversee the pools, but practically depriving them of all ability to prevent extortion if not discrimination.

The debate in the House today was merely the opening of the discussion and tomorrow when the bill itself is in the hands of the members in printed form and the force of the amendments is understood those of the members of the House who really have the interest of the people at heart, and who are not tied down body and soul by the railway lobby, will take a hand in the discussion.

Cooper Proposes a Substitute.

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Fla.), a member of the Commerce committee, in opening the debate declared the bill had four important features. It authorized a legalized railroad pooling, and in doing so it gave a new grant of power to all the railroads of the country; it provided amendments to the procedure section of the present law in prescribing rules of evidence (a good feature); it changed wholly the criminal liability for discriminating rates; and, lastly, it changed the remedies for causes of action. While he doubted the advisability of granting pooling powers to railroads he was willing to agree if such pooling should be allowed it should be under the direct control of a responsible commission. He offered a substitute to meet his objections to the bill.

Mr. Cooper quoted from a speech made by Col. W. R. Morrison, President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in which the latter opposed the pooling feature of the bill unless the commission was allowed absolute control of the conditions of pooling.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) asked if the fact that small shippers under a pooling system would be able to get the advantages of the low rates now given big shippers would not justify the passage of a law legalizing pooling.

Mr. Cooper replied that was the only consideration which could induce him to vote to authorize pooling, but he would not do so unless safeguards and restrictions not contained in this bill were provided to prevent the abuse of this proposed enlargement of the chartered powers of the railroads.

Mr. Cooper concluded at the end of two hours and was followed by Mr. Gresham (Dem., Texas), who believed the bill should become a law as framed with the clause giving appellate jurisdiction to the courts incorporated in it, because as soon as a move was made to revoke a pooling order for alleged discrimination it immediately became a judicial question. The present law enabled the larger trunk roads to cut rates and squeeze the smaller ones, and if the present system continued all railroads of the country would at no great distant time be controlled by a few great corporations.

Mr. More (Rep., Mass.), spoke in support of the bill, and Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.), followed in opposition. At the conclusion of Mr. Daniels' argument the House, at 4:55 p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

WESTERN ROADS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Their Representatives Emphatically Declare They Are Against the Changes.

Western railroad men declare emphatically they are in no way responsible for the alterations made in the Patterson bill regarding pooling by railroads, and appear to be as indignant as shippers and others who are protesting against the bill or rather the changes made in it after it had passed the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, to which it was reported by a subcommittee of which Congressman Patterson was Chairman. From his leadership in the subcommittee the bill receives its name. These Western railroad men declare, moreover, that the Pennsylvania company or its attorneys are entirely responsible for bringing about the change of a few words, which shippers fear will deprive the Inter-State Commission of a large portion of its powers—a fear shared by the Commissioners. Representatives of the railroads say the change or substitution in no way will affect the law as it now stands or interfere with the powers of the commission. On the contrary they declare the work of the commission will be aided by the bill, even if it passes as it now stands.

General Manager Chappell of the Chicago and Alton said yesterday: "All the Western railroads were well satisfied with the bill as it originally passed the committee. None of them wanted any change made and had nothing to do with bringing it about. That was done by the attorneys of the Pennsylvania company. All interests, railroad and commercial, were satisfied with the bill. The little change in the wording, of course, aggravates other interests now and endangers the passage of the bill."

A high official of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific said: "The railroads want a pooling arrangement, conducted under the jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commission, so contracts made among themselves may be legally enforced in the courts. There was no antagonism in commercial circles to the bill as it was originally drawn, and I think some one who had an object in desiring to see the bill defeated brought about the change which has caused all the row."

Where the Change Occurred.

The change occurred in the amendment proposed in Sec. 5 of "An act to regulate commerce." The original bill to amend reads as follows:

> Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for different and competing common carriers, subject to the provisions of this act, to enter into any contract, agreement, or arrangement for the division or apportionment among themselves, or with other carriers, of the whole or any portion of their traffic, or any of their gross or net earnings; and each day of the continuance of any such contract, agreement, or arrangement shall be deemed a separate offense;
>
> Provided, however, That under the following condition it shall be lawful for such common carriers to enter into such contracts, agreements, or arrangements enforceable between the parties thereto—that is to say: Every such contract, agreement, or arrangement (hereinafter termed contract) shall be in writing and filed with the commission created by this act, and shall become lawful and enforceable between the parties thereto at the expiration of twenty days from the filing thereof, unless the commission shall in the meantime and upon inspection thereof make an order disapproving the same; and it shall be the duty of the commission to make such order of disapproval whenever upon such inspection it shall be of opinion the operation of any such contract would result in unreasonable rates, unjust discrimination, inferior service to the public, or otherwise contravene any of the provisions of this act. It shall also be the duty of the commission to observe the working, operation, and effect of every such contract, which has not been disapproved, upon the transportation and business of the country and of the several contracting parties, making such examinations and investigations in relation thereto as the commission may deem necessary, and to investigate all complaints relating to the rates, charges, facilities, or practices maintained by or under any such contract, or by any party thereto, and whenever the commission, after due notice and reasonable opportunity to be heard, shall find that such rates, charges, facilities, or practices are excessive or unreasonable or result in any unjust discrimination as between individuals, localities, or communities, or are otherwise in contravention of any of the provisions of this act, the commission shall issue an order requiring such rates, charges, facilities, or practices maintained by or under such contract or by any party thereto, to be changed, modified, or corrected as therein specified; or, in any such case the commission may, if it deem necessary, make an order disapproving the contract itself and requiring the same to be terminated at a date therein fixed, which shall not be less than thirty days from the date of such order.

Midgley Blames the Pennsylvania.

"That bill," said Chairman J. W. Midgley of the Western Freight Association, "was approved by members of the Inter-State Commission, members of the House committee, railroad men, and representatives from commercial bodies from Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and elsewhere. Later the Pennsylvania company succeeded in having the words, 'or by any other party thereto,' where they first occur after the words 'practices maintained by or under any such contract' stricken out, and substituted the words 'upon traffic embraced therein;' where the same words occur the second time they are stricken out and no substitution made. This change angered all other parties who before had approved of the bill, and they held that the railroads were acting in bad faith. I have correspondence to show the original bill was satisfactory to the great majority of the railroads, but the words given were objectionable to the Pennsylvania company and the change was made. It is too bad. The railroads are down and they really need the assistance this bill would give to them. Protests against the bill as it was changed were not long in showing themselves. John Field, one of the representatives of the commercial interests of Philadelphia, obtained an opinion from Mr. McMurtry, a lawyer of that city, that the change would have the effect of greatly decreasing or taking away the power of the Inter-State Commission, but we are assured the change will have no substantial effect. John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio represented us all as general counsel when the bill was being drawn. He is a Congressman-elect from Maryland. The vote on the bill in the House committee, of which Mr. Wise of Virginia is Chairman, was fifteen in its favor to one against."

Kicked Because They Are Down.

Chairman Midgley has conducted most of the correspondence pertaining to the bill on behalf of the railroads belonging to his association. He thinks the railroads are being kicked by the community at large just because they are down.

"This talk," he continued, "of the power of railroad corporations is all nonsense when one comes to consider the power of the combination of large shippers, some of the heaviest of whom are right here in Chicago. They grind the railroads into making terms to suit themselves, and if the railroads do not come to their terms, there are no earnings. Look at the case of the Standard Oil company and how easily it broke the mileage agreement. The big shippers are more powerful than the railroads and this bill would only tend to give the railroads relief and at the same time help in doing away with discrimination. The bill also will help the Inter-State Commission. That body has complained that the roads never have been able to make out complete cases before it, but that after its findings the roads go into court with new evidence and complete cases and have the findings of the commission upset. Under this bill all evidence must be brought before the commission, and nothing else can be brought out in court unless it is proven to be newly discovered. The bill also does away with imprisonments. No railroad man will give evidence to send another railroad man to jail, but when it comes down to attacking the treasury of an opposition line it's a different matter. I regret that the changes which have stirred up the present opposition should have been made. It may appear to be a lack of good faith, but the majority of the roads were satisfied with the old bill. I regard the changes as of little consequence, however, and think the bill will go through."

Opinions of Business-Men.

Business-men had the following to say on the proposed law:

Samuel W. Allerton—The Patterson bill is a move in the right direction. It proposes to legalize pooling subject to the provisions of the inter-State commerce law, and until that is done, or until pooling is permitted under reasonable restrictions, there never can be uniform railroad rates. This measure proposes to remedy the evil in the inter-State commerce law that killed every little shipper in the country and destroyed the prosperity of the railroads. The big shippers, that is the very big shippers, were the only ones who could be trusted by the railroads, or can be now, and the result is that they alone get rates to the exclusion of the little fellows. Then, too, if you are a big shipper you always are worried about the rate the other big fellow is getting, and are kept in a condition of uncertainty. The inter-State commerce law eventually would tie up the whole commerce of the country. See what it did for the Northwestern railroad. Nearly 80,000 men were thrown out of employment and the support taken from 400,000 persons. The prosperity of the railroads is involved with the prosperity of the people in the closest alliance. The operation of the present law prevented the removal of corn out of Chicago. A rate of 22 cents to New York could not be reduced, because it would involve the short haul rates, when at the same time the railroads could make money by taking the corn through for 12 cents if run in solid trains. The result was a loss to the railroads and everybody else. The law as it stood is contrary to the natural laws governing commerce. Railroads cannot live without pooling, and fair and equitable pooling will settle the whole question.

W. P. Jenkins, of the G. H. Hammond company, asked whether the pending bill would work a benefit to small shippers, to which class, however, the G. H. Hammond company do not belong, replied: "The small shippers are all right now. The big shippers do not get so many advantages as people think."

President Bartlett, of Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett company, wholesale hardware and cutlery—I always have been in favor of the voluntary pooling of the railroads, providing, of course, it proved to be in the interests of the general public.

S. A. Tolman, Vice-President J. A. Tolman company, wholesale grocers—I know all the railroads centering in this city have discriminated against us in favor of a certain class of shippers, and have been so doing for two years. When they pool it is all right, if they do it in a perfectly legitimate way, but when they pool their earnings and discriminate against Chicago's small shippers it is not fair.

Mr. Nellegar of Wells & Nellegar company, wholesale hardware—We have a feeling that the moderate-sized concerns are not protected under the present existing conditions. A commission that could look into the rebate system, as carried on between the large shippers and the railroad corporations that would prevent unjust discriminations would be an advantage to the majority of the business house.

Charles Higgins of McNeil, Higgins & Co., wholesale grocers—I cannot discuss this new bill because I have not had time to familiarize myself with its provisions, but I can say without reserve something should be done to remedy the present condition of affairs. Whether it is in violation of the inter-State commerce law or not it remains a fact that big shippers are given rates that cannot be obtained by moderately large shippers. That is the evil existing now and which calls for a remedy.

H. A. Taylor, manager of the American Screw company—I am not familiar with the Patterson bill, having read only brief newspaper accounts of it. I do not look with favor on pooling in general, because I believe it has a tendency to operate eventually to the detriment of the shipper. It will encourage the building of new railroads parallel to prospering routes; and, entering into the pool, an advance in rates of necessity follows, as the business held by the first road must then be made to support two.

John Alling of Markley, Alling & Co., wholesale hardware—I have seen only a brief synopsis of the bill as printed in this morning's papers. I cannot speak with specific exactness, but I am inclined to regard the proposed measure favorably, because I believe it is in line with the practical course by which the present evils may be remedied. Pooling under proper restrictions, fair and equitable, would have a tendency toward remedying a state of affairs which is certainly disadvantageous to all shippers excepting the very big ones.

F. G. Logan of the Board of Trade—I do not favor this pooling. I think a question in the minds of the shippers who come in contact with the railroads is whether it would not be better that the inter-State law itself should be abolished, leaving it to the discrimination of the railways under the pressure of the times to make what they deem expeditious terms for the business.

J. H. Norton of Worthington, Norton & Co., Board of Trade—On general principles such a policy is advantageous to the public as well as to the railroads themselves.

DOUBT ABOUT AN ARIZONA ARREST.

Insurance Companies' Attorneys Think He Is Not Hillmon.

TUCSON, Ari., Dec. 6.—Among the Huachucas Mountains at Salvation Army Camp, about forty miles from Tucson, a man was arrested for whom the authorities have been looking for years. He is John W. Hillmon, and his capture was made by Samuel W. Finley, Deputy Collector of Customs at Nogales, and Orren Gemmill, Under Sheriff of La Junta. In 1879 Hillmon and two companions, one of them resembling him very closely, took a trip into the Buffalo Mountains of Texas to hunt. When Hillmon and one companion returned, the man bearing so striking a resemblance to him had failed to accompany them. It seems that Hillmon, who carried an insurance on his life of $80,000, killed the man who so closely resembled him. He took the name of the man whom he had murdered and said that Hillmon had been accidentally shot dead and buried in the mountains. In due time Mrs. Hillmon made claim on the life insurance companies in which her husband had been insured for $80,000. The insurance people became suspicious and began an investigation. The remains of the man whom Hillmon had murdered were exhumed, and it was then discovered they were not the remains of Hillmon. Mrs. Hillmon instituted legal proceedings in Topeka, Kas., her home, to recover the amount of insurance. The case was carried from one court to another until finally she secured judgment for the principal, interest, and attorneys' fees in the Supreme Court of the United States. According to the order of the court the judgment must be satisfied at the end of this year. During all this time the insurance companies have kept detectives on the trail of Hillmon. He was followed to Australia and other foreign countries and a reward of $15,000 was offered for his apprehension, dead or alive. The 4th of last month Under Sheriff Gemmill arrived in this Territory from Colorado and interested Finley in the case. Gemmill having learned that Hillmon was in Sonora he and Finley took the murderer's trail at Magdalena, Sonora, and followed him to Altara, Sonora, thence to Prescott, Ari., Mexico City, Old Glory Camp, and then to the Salvation Army Camp in Huachucas, where he was arrested. Hillmon denied he was the right man when told by the officers what they wanted him for. He was taken to Tombstone, where he is held pending the arrival of extradition papers from Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Eugene Ware of the firm of Gleed, Ware & Gleed, attorneys for the insurance companies in the Hillmon case, does not place much credence in the reported arrest of the long missing Hillmon in Arizona. He said that the men who had caused the arrest of the person supposed to be Hillmon had done so on their own volition in the hope of securing the reward offered for his discovery. He said that he would not believe that Hillmon had been found until he saw him, and that he considered the probabilities against his being the right man. He declared that the companies did not want any continuance of the case, and that it will be tried at the January term. It is not necessary to the litigation, in Mr. Ware's opinion, that Hillmon be identified, as he claims to have satisfactory proof of his existence after he was alleged to have been killed nearly twenty years ago. The story of the capture of the real Hillmon in Arizona is not received in Topeka with much credence by any one. Assistant State Insurance Commissioner Taylor said: "Hillmon is dead. He has been for sixteen years."

FRANKLIN, Ky., Dec. 6.—Lynn Boyd Herndon is the man arrested in Arizona. He formerly lived here. About seventeen years ago, together with his father's family, he moved to Kansas. Last night he poured telegrams into his kinsmen at this place telling of his arrest at Tombstone, Ari., charged with having defrauded an insurance company of a large sum and probably with the murder of the supposed Hillmon at Valley Falls, Kas., in 1878. Dr. J. E. Neely, a relation of his, left for Tombstone today to identify Herndon and help him out of his trouble. It is thought that Herndon is accused by a peculiar chain of circumstances, but his relatives here, from what they know of the case, do not believe him guilty.

Fraker Insurance Case Commences.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—The jury in the Fraker insurance case was completed this morning and the case went to trial immediately. In the opening addresses the attorneys for the defense made the statement that they would introduce evidence to show that had Fraker continued the practice of medicine his entire income would not have been sufficient to pay the premiums on the policies he had taken out, the amounts were so large. A barber named Triplett was the first witness. He was a member of the fishing party of which Dr. Fraker was also a member. Triplett related a disjointed and disconnected story, but his statement that he saw Dr. Fraker fall into the river and disappear beneath the water could not be shaken.

SECRET SOCIETY ON BOND PLAN.

Promoter of National Alliance Says It Is the Savings Investment Company.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The Savings Investment company, headed by Henry Piessner, was recently exposed, yet it seems many of the bondholders, among whom are widows, working girls, and laborers, as well as merchants, are paying into the concern. The postal authorities shut down upon the company, and to avoid complications a secret society was organized called the National Alliance. Today F. L. Nicholas, one of the chief projectors and promoters of the new company, pronounced the whole thing a delusion, fraud, and snare. He said the Alliance was practically the old Investment company. The bondholders have been paying in $1 a month on every bond under the old promise of a ratio or multiple realization that is too intricate for comprehension. One merchant announced today he had been roped in for $500, while several others made similar reports. An investigation is to be made at once.

DENVER POLICE THINK IT IS MURPHY

Vagrant Arrested Resembles the Man Wanted in Colliander Case.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 6.—Chief of Detectives Leyden believes Michael Reagan, arrested here as a vagrant, is Thomas Murphy, alias "Kid" of Little Hell, Chicago, who is wanted in that city for the murder of Gus Colliander. Reagan bears a close resemblance to a photograph of Murphy, and has a scar on the right side of his chin, which is one of Murphy's distinguishing marks.

IS A SLAP AT GROVER.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS OMITS POPGUN BILLS FROM ITS LIST.

Failure of Closure Plans Shows Impossibility of Carrying Tariff Measures Through, as Republicans Would Talk Them to Death—Currency Reform Is Given a Place, but Silver Men Will Load Down the Measure—Work Cut Out for the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The popgun bills are dead and tariff legislation at the present session is practically impossible. This follows from the action of the caucus of the Democratic Senators in splitting hopelessly on the closure propositions. It was generally understood the proposition for the change in the rules cutting off debate was intended chiefly to permit the passage of the popgun tariff bills. The caucus was in session the most of the afternoon and the friends of closure one by one dropped away until it was not considered worth voting upon. By tacit consent this was taken to mean the dropping of all tariff legislation this session, as it was known under the present rules the Republicans not only could but would talk the popgun bills to death, having taken the position the people were entitled to a rest from tariff agitation.

The tariff having been disposed of, the caucus proceeded to frame an ostensible program of work for the session. The Finance committee was instructed to formulate a measure for the reform of the currency on the lines laid down by the President and the Secretary. This instruction was rendered valueless, however, because of a supplementary direction to the committee to include in the currency scheme ample provision for silver, a direction which the silver men will take advantage of to load down the bill when finished with radical free coinage amendments. The caucus commended the bankruptcy bill, the measure for the admission of Arizona and Dakota, the reorganization of the Indian Territory, and the election of Senators by direct vote, to the prayerful attention of the steering committee, with the proviso that the appropriation bills were to have right of way at all times.

As the fortifications and pension bills are now read in the House there is but little hope of any other important bills being taken up. There was a sentiment in the caucus in favor of action on the Nicaragua Canal and the pooling bill, but no formal instruction was passed.

The caucus itself was roundly denounced by several of the Democratic Senators, who declared with emphasis that closure was needed not in the Senate but in the caucus. The closure proposition was pushed by Mr. Vest vigorously and there was no objection to it as a means of passing the popgun bills, but men like Senator Palmer had been counting noses and discovered that, as the Democrats would soon be without a majority, they would be raving idiots to put their own necks under the yoke of a closure rule. So Senator Palmer's free trade theories were blown to the winds by a mere matter of party policy and the free trade bills were allowed to die the death, unwept, unhonored, and unsung. As for the other measures, each will provoke debate, and hence there is but slight possibility of their passage.

The speeches were in the same vein as those which have been made in the Senate, except the speakers discussed party questions with freedom. The advocates of closure urged the importance of the supplementary tariff bills and admitted frankly there was no possibility of such action without a rule for the limitation of debate. The opponents of a change evidently had the best of the argument from the beginning. It is understood they even invoked the ghost of the force bill and urged that if the Republicans should get into power they would revive this measure.

Senator Gorman took the lead in pressing these views in opposition to closure.

The protest against the proposed change was so general that when a vote was taken no one considered it necessary to ask for the yeas and nays. When the closure provision was defeated the friends of the tariff bill gave up the fight. Hence it is those bills do not appear in the official list of measures to be presented for the consideration of the Senate.

No meeting of the "steering committee" has yet been called and there has consequently been no agreement as to the order in which the bills agreed upon shall be taken up.

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"If Chicago is to have the United States District-Attorneyship," remarked Senator Palmer this evening, "it would be safe to hazard the guess that Congressman Goldzier stands the best chance for succeeding Sherwood Dixon. But no appointment will be made for several days. At least that is my belief gathered from an interview today with President Cleveland. I went to the White House to talk over Illinois matters, and incidentally we discussed the District-Attorneyship for the Northern District of the State. Among the names mentioned in this connection were Charles K. Ladd of Kewanee, Free B. Morris of Wateeka, Moritz Rosenthal, at present Assistant District-Attorney; Michael J. Dougherty of Galesburg, Charles Dunham of Geneseo, George M. Haines, and Congressman Goldzier. It was agreed between the President and myself that no choice should be made at present inasmuch as there are a number of precincts and candidates yet to be heard from." There were two other names used in connection with this position, however, which Senator Palmer did not mention—Gen. John C. Black and Harry Rubens of Chicago. When the name of the latter was suggested to the Senator, however, he very promptly replied: "Mr. Rubens is not a candidate, and, moreover, he telegraphed me indorsing Congressman Goldzier." Three of the Illinois delegation, Messrs. Durborow, McGann, and Springer, called upon Senator Palmer this afternoon to secure his indorsement for their colleague, Mr. Goldzier, but they did not receive much encouragement. They came away from the consultation fully impressed with the idea, however, the Attorney-General would not make a nomination for the place unless it was sanctioned by the junior Senator from Illinois. This much they were told by the Senator himself, and subsequent inquiry at the Department of Justice verified this impression. Those who are not members of the Congressional delegation, however, incline to the opinion some one else beside a Chicagoan will be selected for this place, and particularly in view of the fact that the President has a long string of names to choose from. There are a few hopeful spirits who think that at the last moment the President may spring one of his usual surprises and select Gen. Black from the State at large.

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In speaking of legislative probabilities today Senator Sherman declared: "There will probably be no action on the financial plan during the third session of the present Congress, because the appropriations bills will consume all the time." Senator Brice said: "There will be no legislation either on the tariff or the currency questions, but that, in addition to the appropriation bills, there is a possibility of the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill, the amendment to the inter-State commerce bill, and one or two others in regard to the Pacific railroads; but he believes nothing can be done, and says incidentally Secretary Carlisle's financial plan is not only wholly impracticable, but in the nature of a gift to the banks. Senator Camden of West Virginia today said it is his belief Stephen B. Elkins will be his successor, and the Republicans, under the State Constitution, will redistrict the State so far as its judicial and Congressional districts are concerned, if they chose, but the legislative districts could not be changed until after the next census, as provided by the Constitution. Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional committee, in discussing the probable action of the Fifty-fourth Congress in regard to the tariff remarked: "I am in favor of a protective tariff on the lines laid down in the last National Republican platform. In that instrument it was provided that the duties should be sufficient to equalize the difference between prices paid for labor in other countries and this, and high enough to afford sufficient revenue to support the government. That is my platform and I am perfectly content to stand upon it."

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One of the high financial officials of the administration said today the result of recent interviews with Eastern bankers rendered it doubtful whether the currency scheme advanced by the administration could be pushed without many and important amendments. Many of the Eastern bankers are afraid to become responsible for the circulation issued by banks in the South and Southwest, where inflation is, they say, all the banks are after. If the strong New York, Boston, and Chicago banks should decline to go into the guarantee scheme it would kill it outright, as their active coöperation is absolutely necessary. Treasury officials who are interested in currency reform projects are looking forward to the proposed hearings before the House Committee on Banking, when Secretary Carlisle and a number of banking experts will appear. At the same time it is freely admitted that the prospects of securing the desired legislation at the present session are dim, for even if a bill should get through the House it would stand but little chance in the Senate. Mr. Springer's committee at its meeting tomorrow will take a vote on the question of taking up currency reform, and then will undoubtedly send out formal invitations to bankers in Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other financial centers to present their views to the committee. Secretary Carlisle was at the Capitol today and saw Speaker Crisp and a number of the leaders. It is said, however, he is not as yet seeking to urge his plan. It is expected that after the hearing of the Secretary Monday a bill will be drawn in accordance with his views. It is thought probable that Mr. Carlisle will himself draw the bill. Mr. Springer says the subject has been thoroughly discussed in committee, so there should be no delay. Representative Cox of Tennessee, who led the State bank forces at the last session, is also hopeful of action.

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An army retiring board has been ordered to meet at Fort Leavenworth, the detail for which is as follows: Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Twentieth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. John N. Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Maj. Calvin DeWitt, Surgeon; Capt. John M. Banister, Assistant Surgeon; First-Lieut. Henry B. Moon, Adjutant Twentieth Infantry, Recorder. Capt. John Guest, Eighth Cavalry, will report to the board for examination. Fort Meade, S. D., will also be headquarters for a retiring board, for which the following officers have been detailed: Col. Caleb H. Carlton, Eighth Cavalry; Maj. Almond B. Wells, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. Louis W. Crampton, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Argalus G. Hennisee, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. Walter W. R. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Stephen L. H. Slocum, Adjutant, Eighth Cavalry, Recorder. Capt. Edmund Luff, Eighth Cavalry, will report for examination to this board. Second Lieut. David G. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry, has been ordered to report at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., not later than Dec. 15, 1894. First Lieut. George Palmer, Ninth Infantry, will relieve Capt. Charles B. Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster, who has been granted six months' leave of absence. Capt. John J. Haden, Eighth Infantry, has been granted leave of absence for twenty-one days, and First Lieut. Silas A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, for two months and ten days.

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There was a conference at the Labor Bureau this afternoon between Congressmen McGann, Springer, and Erdman and the Commissioner of Labor in reference to arbitration in case of labor or other disturbances in this country. An effort was made to secure the indorsement of the Strike Commission for what is known as the Springer arbitration bill, but Commissioner Wright demurred to this until his associates could be heard from. Finally, however, it was agreed another consultation should be held next week at which Commissioner Kernan of New York would be present and the subject could be gone over in detail. Whatever action may be agreed upon as a result of these interviews will be laid before the House Committee on Labor, of which Mr. McGann is Chairman, and an effort will be made to secure ratification by the House of the committee's amended bill. The principal amendment suggested by Mr. Wright refers to the incorporation of labor unions, thus increasing their importance and responsibility. All the members of the committee favor this and it will be incorporated in the bill. Representative Erdman said tonight there seemed to be no real opposition to the bill and that he thought it would be passed easily. It can be called up any day.

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Until Congressman Goldzier makes his appearance at Washington it is not likely there will be a conference held by the Chicago delegation in regard to the public building or any other matters of interest to the metropolis of the West. According to the latest information Mr. Goldzier expects to be in Washington early next week, and, as he is relied upon to bring the latest data from home, it was considered advisable to defer any definite action concerning the public building until his arrival here. Chairman Bankhead did not send out the notices for a meeting of the Public Buildings and Grounds committee, and consequently that body did not transact any business today which would aid Chicago in its effort to get a new public building. When Representative Catchings of the Rules committee was asked what the prospects were for having a day set apart for the consideration of public building bills he answered that up to the present time this subject had not been discussed by the Speaker or any of the other members of the Committee on Rules. In fact, nothing had been talked of in regard to definite plans for the House, except the pooling bill, and it only took a couple of minutes to settle that for immediate discussion.

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Thus far the Clerk of the House has received upwards of sixty certificates of members-elect to the Fifty-fourth Congress. Included in this list is a blanket certificate covering the thirty Representatives from Pennsylvania properly attested by the Governor and Secretary of State of that Commonwealth. Pennsylvania always sends the most elaborate certificate received at the Capitol and accompanying the names of the successful candidates are tabular statements of the vote cast for the two Congressmen-at-large, as well as the twenty-eight other districts in the Keystone State. Illinois has not been heard from officially in regard to the recent Congressional election, and it is not thought likely the certificates will be sent in until a decision has been reached in the Belknap-McGann contest. Owing to the closeness of the vote in this district it has been decided by the Republican Congressional committee it will be advisable for Mr. Belknap to contest the seat, and the former has been notified to take the proper steps for carrying out this plan as early as possible.

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It has been decided by the House Committee on Rules that a day shall be set apart for the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal project in deference to the overwhelming sentiment in favor of such a course. In a communication to Congress regarding this canal the Secretary of the Interior says:

> Since the organization of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua 10,145 shares of capital stock has been subscribed for at par, amounting in the aggregate to $1,014,500, of which amount $1,007,840 have been paid into the Treasury in cash. There has been paid into the Treasury from other sources $62,116, making the total amount of cash received $1,069,956. This company has paid for property, work, and labor done and material furnished in the execution of the work of constructing the canal and administration expenses $844,882 in cash and 31,990 shares of the full paid capital stock of the company of the par value of $3,199,000.

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"Three deadlocks in the Pacific coast States have been broken as a result of the recent election," said Representative Wilson of Washington, "and three Republicans are thereby assured in the next Senate. My own State, Wyoming, and Montana, will see to it that their Legislatures do not indulge in any more deadlocks for some time to come at least. Speaking for the State of Washington, I can safely say that Senator Squire will have a colleague shortly after Jan. 14, when our Legislature meets to choose another United States Senator. There are fifty-seven votes required to elect, and up to date the indications point strongly to my having forty-six members of our Legislature pledged to my candidacy. We had a rousing campaign and achieved a glorious victory, the results of which will shortly be apparent."

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Out of fifty-five fourth-class postmasters appointed today the following were for Western points: Iowa—Bidwell, L. S. Cosney; Coulson, Mrs. Mary Johnson; Deloit, Scott McKim. Kansas—Norwich, J. E. Grove. The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Postmasters—John L. Rapier, Mobile, Ala.; Charles W. Armstrong, Calistoga, Cal.; James T. Riley, Liberty, Mo.; Charles K. Summers, Geneva, Neb.; Edward H. Lotze, Girard, O.; Frank M. Stover, Centerville, S. D.; William Goodyear, Palouse, Wash.; William Huntley, Neillsville, Wis. Also 163 nominations of postmasters appointed during the recess of the Senate, which have been published.

Senator Carey of Wyoming put in an appearance this evening fresh from the battle-ground in his State. While he has far from a walkover he believes the people of his State will overlook honest differences of opinion and give him the compliment of a reëlection.

ESTIMATES ON INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS

Appropriations Committee Receives the Treasury Figures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The Appropriations committee received this afternoon from the Treasury the estimates required to carry the income tax provision of the tariff bill into effect for the remainder of the present fiscal year, beginning Jan. 1, 1895. The estimates for the collection for tax until July 1, 1895, aggregate $245,095, and include provision for one statistician, $2,500; an additional head of division, $2,500; six clerks at $1,400, eight clerks at $1,200, seven clerks at $1,000, one messenger at $420, salaries and expenses of 303 additional deputy collectors, $211,800, and salaries and expenses of ten additional revenue agents, $18,000. The appropriation to provide for the collection of the income tax will be incorporated in an urgent deficiency bill and will probably precipitate the first general political skirmish of the session.

The committee today completed the bill asking appropriations for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year 1895-'96. It carries an appropriation of $141,381,570, as against estimates of $141,581,570, and an appropriation for the current year of $151,581,570. The only reduction from the estimates was of $200,000 on account of fees for examining surgeons.

Representative Livingston of the committee today reported to the House the bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year 1895-'96. The estimates on which the bill is based aggregate $7,357,703, of which sum there is recommended in the bill $1,879,057, being $5,478,646 less than the estimates, and $547,936 less than was appropriated by the last fortifications act. The principal items of appropriation are:

> Repairs, preservation of, and plans for fortifications, $580,000; armament of fortifications, $861,550; to meet outstanding contracts, $277,600; proving grounds, Sandy Hook, $46,500; Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, $100,000.

RELIEF OF FOREST FIRE SUFFERERS.

Lynch Introduces a Measure Providing for Proof of Claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The destructive forest fires resulting in the death of many persons and the destruction of property and timber was recalled today by the introduction in the House of a relief bill by Representative Lynch of Wisconsin. Persons actually occupying homesteads at the time of the fires, who were obliged to leave, are granted two years' time to make final proof. Persons who lost their property and the heirs of all parents who were actual occupants of a homestead and who lost their lives by the fires may by proving actual occupancy make final proof. In the case of a homesteader who has not lived long enough on his claim to compute his legal rights may, when the wood destroyed does not exceed 75,000 feet of merchantable green timber, file an estimate with proofs as to the quantity destroyed and may receive a license to cut the burned timber on any homestead.

LEVI A CONVICT AT EIGHTY YEARS.

"Old Ike" of Osgood, Ind., Rounds Out a Stormy Career in Prison.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Isaac Levi, who was at one time among the most celebrated criminals in Indiana, is now an inmate of the Northern Prison, where he entered upon a one year sentence today, convicted of counterfeiting in the Federal Court at Indianapolis. The secret service officials invaded Levi's home at Osgood Sept. 13, and claim to have caught him in the act of manufacturing spurious quarters and half dollars from dies that were perfect of their kind. A large quantity of the money also was found. Levi and his two sons and a young fellow named Oscar Henderson were arrested. Levi's boys were acquitted at the trial last week but Henderson and the old man were found guilty. Henderson was given a term of five years, while Levi, on account of his advanced age and enfeebled condition was let off with one year. In an interview with Levi in reference to his crime he said Henderson, who was temporarily rooming at his house, made the money and he had no knowledge whatever of what was being done in Henderson's room until the officers raided the house. This is the story he also told in court.

Levi is one of the oldest men in the prison. If he lives until Jan. 4 he will be 80 years of age. He is quite stooped and does not look a day younger than he really is. The history of Isaac Levi is full of interest. His family settled at the little town of Osgood at an early day when Southern Indiana was very much unsettled, and it was not many years until Osgood and vicinity became a hotbed of lawlessness. It was known there was an organized gang of criminals located there. There were four or five young men in the Levi family, and they were recognized as leaders of the gang. Isaac, or "Old Ike," as he is now called, was the oldest of the boys, and as clever a crook as that section of the State had ever known. Missouri Levi, a sister of the Levi boys, married James Rittenhouse, an expert counterfeiter of gold coin and there were perhaps a dozen others in the band, including Pete McCartney, who served fifteen years in the Northern Prison and died in the Columbus, O., penitentiary; Walker C. Hammond, who died in the prison North a few years ago; old Sam Rivers, and other celebrated criminals. They did not confine their operations to any one line of business. There was all kinds of talent in the gang. They stole horses, cracked safes, committed burglaries, held people up on the highways, made and passed all kinds of counterfeit money, and committed almost every other crime.

The gang flourished for years and was not successfully broken up until after the war. Ike Levi was sent to Columbus, O., for four years; Lyle Levi and Henry Underwood served five years each in Michigan City; Jim Rittenhouse was given a fourteen-year term in Jeffersonville; Mrs. Rittenhouse served two years in the female reformatory, and other members of the gang received similar punishment. This had a tendency to quiet lawlessness in Ripley County for a while, but as the original members of the Levi gang began to return, business was resumed, and at frequent intervals down to the present time the authorities have made important arrests in and around Osgood. Ike Levi claims he never served but the one term, but old residents of Osgood say he served three terms, making a total of nearly fifteen years. However, he has managed to keep out of the penitentiary during the last twenty years and all that time conducted himself, as far as was known, like a law-abiding citizen.

Old Ike has been a widower about a year. He has two sons and three daughters. All of the latter are married and well-to-do. He owns some property at Osgood, but its value is not very great.

BINDING TWINE MEN DO NOT AGREE.

Another Meeting May Be Held Today to Seek an Adjustment.

The binding twine manufacturers, who were represented at a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday by S. M. Allison of St. Paul, Martin Kingman of Peoria, and W. B. Harrison, were not able to agree upon a plan to accomplish the purposes of the meeting. Another meeting may be held today, when other representatives may be present. Mr. Allison said last evening the failure of the old association left a large stock of material on hand, and he and his associates feared that it would be marketed at low rates. It was the hope of those calling the meeting to agree upon a plan to purchase or control this stock.

GEN. BOOTH IS AT SPRINGFIELD.

Big Salvation Army Rally Which Gov. Altgeld Welcomes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 6.—Gen. William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, arrived at noon today and was met at the depot by thousands of people. An address of welcome was made by Mayor Kramer. This afternoon an audience of 2,500 filled Representative Hall where the General spoke on "Practical Christianity." There were evening exercises when Gov. Altgeld introduced Gen. Booth and welcomed him to Illinois. The Governor indorsed the principles of the Salvation Army and wished them well. Ex-Gov. Oglesby, Presiding Elder McIlroy, and others occupied the platform. Gen. Booth spoke for two hours.

END OF BEER TRUST.

ACTION DISSOLVING THE ASSOCIATION TAKEN YESTERDAY.

War of Competition Probably Will Be Inaugurated Which Will Cheapen Prices and May Force Smaller Manufacturers from the Field—Disruption Due to Several Causes—The Principal One Was That All Brewers Would Not Come Into the Combine.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' Association, otherwise known as the beer trust, the brewers' pool, and the beer combine, gave up the ghost at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Action dissolving the association was taken at a meeting held in the luxuriously appointed offices established on the fifteenth floor of the Schiller Building only a few months ago.

The causes which have led to the disruption of the combine are various. It was due principally, perhaps, to the failure to bring all the breweries of the two cities into the ring; also to the recent withdrawal of one of the members, the threatened withdrawal of others, and the violation of the agreement by which the association was held together by brewers who still retained their membership. It is expected the immediate effect of the dissolution will be a free-for-all fight among the brewers to extend their trade and deep cuts into the present prices. There has long been much discontent manifested by certain members, who allege that contracts have been made by association brewers to supply good customers with beer as low as $3.50 a barrel, and that in some cases these contracts have been made for a period of five years. It is said these prices will be met immediately by the big concerns and a beer war inaugurated that will drive some of the weak breweries to the wall. When these have been cleaned out, as one brewer said, an effort probably will be made to form a new trust and regain control of the trade.

Formation of the Trust.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' Association was formed May 27, 1892, under an agreement that by its own terms would expire May 27, 1895. At the time it was formed the association comprised all the large and most of the small brewing companies in the two cities. The following concerns were in the pool:

Seipp Brewing company.
Schoenhofen Brewing company.
McAvoy Brewing company.
Gottfried Brewing company.
West Side Brewing company.
Fortune Brewing company.
Brand Brewing company.
Keeley Brewing company.
Wacker & Birk Brewing company.
Bartholomae & Leicht Brewing company.
American Brewing company.
Bartholomae & Roesing Brewing company.
Bohemian Brewing company.
Birk Bros. Brewing company.
Brewer & Hoffman.
Cantwell & Ryan.
Chicago Brewing company.
Citizens' Brewing company.
Cooke Brewing company.
Coerper Brewing company.
Dewes Brewing company.
Ernst Bros. Brewing company.
Fecker Brewing company.
Hand Brewing company.
Hoerber Brewing company.
Independent Brewing company.
Junk Brewing company.
Monarch Brewing company.
National Brewing company.
Northwestern Brewing company.
O'Donnell & Duer.
Ruehl Brewing company.
Schmidt Brewing company.
Standard Brewing company.
Stege Brewing company.
Tosetti Brewing company.
Voght & Sweeney.
Aurora Brewing company.
Sieben Brewing company.
Henn & Gabler.
Miller Brewing company.
Pabst Brewing company.
Best Brewing company.
Blatz Brewing company.

The officers of the association were Rudolph Brand, President; John A. Orb, Vice-President; and Ernst Fecker, Secretary. The combined annual output of the association was 3,000,000 barrels. Its capacity was double that amount, but individual brewers were prevented from producing up to their full capacities by restrictions in the agreement. Each brewing company received a percentage of the total amount of sales based on the number of barrels of beer it sold the year previous.

The Agreement.

There were three principal points in the agreement. One was that each member had to furnish the Secretary with the names of its listed or tied houses, that is the saloons whose trade it controlled, by mortgage, good will, or otherwise. Another was that no brewer could open a saloon within 200 feet of an already established saloon which was a customer of a member of the association without the consent of such member. The third and most important provision was that if any member sold beer to the tied house of another he was required to pay the brewer whose trade was cut into $3 for every barrel so sold.

This agreement, if strictly observed, of course, would effectually protect each member's trade, but at the same time practically prevent any extension of his business. One of the causes of dissension in the pool was the alleged violation of this agreement. A few months ago a movement was started within the association looking to the formation of a new compact. It is said the Cooke Brewing company wanted to change the organization from an association to an old-fashioned rock-ribbed pool. The representative of the Cooke company presented a plan which he said was the only way to protect the members of the association against treachery. This plan was submitted to the attorneys of the association for an opinion, who replied that persons entering into such a combination would be liable to prosecution. The Cooke company said unless its plan was adopted it would draw out of the pool, and this it did two weeks ago. There was a new agreement adopted at that time, which provided a penalty of $5 a barrel for selling beer to another's customers, the 200 feet limit clause being dropped.

Cooke Company Draws Out.

The cause assigned by the Cooke Brewing company for withdrawing was an unwillingness to sign the new agreement and a desire to enlarge its output, which the association would not permit. Following its withdrawal a fight for trade began between it and members of the association. There were more internal dissensions. The independent breweries were a constant thorn in the side of the association. There were only three of these, the Manhattan, the Waukesha Springs, and the Mendota. The Manhattan Brewing company, established a year ago, and which absolutely refused to go into the association, has reached an output of 100,000 barrels annually. The Waukesha Springs Brewery has also been established since the combine was formed, and has withstood all attempts to bring it under the general agreement. All these things together operated to make the members of the association discontented, and so each starts out today on its own hook, and a pretty fight is looked for.

NO NEW LIGHT ON RIDERBURG'S CASE

Nothing Definite Is Expected Until Further Examination Is Accomplished.

Investigation of the accounts of S. W. Riderburg developed no new features yesterday, and it is not expected anything definite will be learned until a transcript of tax sales is made from the records in the County Clerk's office and compared with the amounts shown on the stubs of the redemption certificates. A man who knows Riderburg said he saw him yesterday morning standing in the doorway of a building on the south side of Washington street, between La Salle and Fifth avenue. There is a restaurant in the basement of this building where Riderburg frequently took his meals, but no one connected with the place has seen him since he disappeared. It is not likely that a man so well known could show himself on Washington street at such a time and place without being recognized by a hundred persons.

Protection Cry in Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 6.—The World (Conservative) says: "The Dominion elections will take place in March, but before that many changes in the Conservative party will take place. Sir John Thompson will resign before the elections and be sworn in as a member of the Privy Council. Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's High Commissioner to England, will likely succeed him as leader of the Conservative party, and will again try to regain power on the national policy of protection cry.

CRUEL TO THE INDIAN

SENATOR PETTIGREW MAKES A PLEA FOR THE LOWER BRULES.

Tells of Their Arrest and Carrying Away of a Large Number of the People and Characterizes the Action as More Crue than the Deportation of the Acadians—Changes in the House Committees—Turpie Talks of Senatorial Elections—For Deepening Superior Harbors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Senator Pettigrew made a strong plea before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs today for an investigation of the action of the Interior Department in its removal of the Lower Brule Indians of South Dakota from their reservation. He charged the department had arrested and taken 100 of these Indians from their homes to the agency last winter, confining them in tents on the open prairie, as a result of which treatment, he says, twenty-six of the 100 died. It is now proposed to subject the entire tribe membership to this same treatment, and the Senator thinks the department should be stopped from this proceeding. He told the committee no more cruel thing had ever been done and declared in this respect the expulsion of the Acadian peasants was not a circumstance. The committee has not yet taken action upon the Senator's request.

The condition of Pine Ridge Indian Agency, according to Capt. C. G. Penney's annual report, renders their reservation fit only for stock-raising. Agriculture cannot furnish a living there because of the altitude and aridity of the section. This condition cannot be remedied by irrigation, and the Indians are beginning to adopt stock-raising. The agent says:

> The besetting sin of the Indians is idleness. They are incapable of sustained efforts and are shiftless, lazy, and irresponsible. They are still given to wandering and consumed with a desire to go from agency to agency making visits. The discipline is good, but the police force should be increased to 100 men. It is a mistake to send children away from the reservation for purposes of education. They get a smattering of learning and return out of touch with their people, speedily losing the accomplishments they have acquired. Coeducation among the Indians is not advisable. The feeling of 90 per cent of those on the reservation is outspoken against taking lands in severalty, and the allotment of the lands, as proposed, would result in the degradation of the people and their speedy extinction.

The practice of issuing full treaty rations is deprecated as preventing greater efforts in the direction of self-support. The appearance of the reservation of the Sisseton Agency is officially characterized as that of a broken-down business enterprise. The exemption of these lands from taxation is regarded as a detriment rather than a benefit. Civil authorities hesitate to prosecute for offenses because of expense, the agent because of lack of authority, and the result is less fear of punishment for petty crimes. The social welfare of the Indian is declining in many instances on reservations where land is taken in severalty. The total failures of all crops owing to the dry season has struck a serious blow to these Indians, the Yankton tribe in South Dakota being reported in a serious plight on account of the most disastrous crop year experienced since the occupancy of the reservation.

CHANGES IN MANY HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Crisp Relieves Several Members and Appoints to Fill Vacancies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—At the opening of the session of the House today the Speaker announced the following members had been relieved from service on the designated committees at their own request:

Mr. Hicks (Rep., Pa.) from the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River; Mr. Tate (Dem., Ga.) from the Committee on Military Affairs; Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.) from the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department; and Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), Committee on Military Affairs.

He also announced the following committee appointments:

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), Ways and Means; Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.), Appropriations; Mr. Harrison (Dem., Ala.), Judiciary; Mr. Tate (Dem., Ga.), Naval Affairs; Mr. Little (Dem., Ark.), Indian Affairs; Mr. Hicks (Rep., Pa.), Public Buildings; Mr. Tracy (Dem., N. Y.), Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio), Railways and Canals; Mr. Harter (Dem., O.), Private Land Claims; Mr. Robertson (Dem., La.), Library; Mr. Sorg (Dem., O.), Military Affairs; Mr. Bromwell (Rep., O.), Expenditures in State Department; Mr. Griffin (Dem., Wis.), Militia; Mr. Ogden (Dem., La.), Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, Mr. Moore (Dem., Kas.), Militia; Mr. Recknor (Dem., Ky.), Expenditures in the Treasury Department; Mr. Coffin (Rep., Md.), Mileage; Mr. Henry (Dem., Md.), Expenditures in the Postoffice Department and Pensions; Mr. Ogden (Dem., Ia.), Expenditures in the Postoffice Department; Mr. Coffin (Rep., Md.), Private Land Claims; Mr. Griffin (Dem., Wis.), Arid Lands; and Mr. Moore (Dem., Kas.), Expenditures on Public Buildings.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) from the Committee on Appropriations reported the fortifications appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up as soon as the pooling bill was disposed of, and Mr. O'Neill (Dem., Mass.) reported the pension appropriation bill.

In the morning hour Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.) called up the bill to protect forest reservations, which was under discussion several days during the last session, and by agreement it went over.

WHY PEOPLE SHOULD CHOOSE SENATORS.

Turpie Says It Would Stop All Discussion of Boodling in Elections.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Upon the opening of the Senate today the President's message, in response to a Senate resolution submitting information as to the arrest of an American citizen in Peru, was received.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) then took the floor for a carefully prepared speech on the resolution for the election of United States Senator by direct vote of the people. Said he:

> When we recall the harsh criminations, the gross charges of pecuniary corruption and of fraudulent combination or intrigue, disgraceful and dishonorable to the whole body, with which a prolonged Senatorial contest is accompanied, whether in party conference or in the open assembly, the removal of such a procreant evil should be deemed a prime political necessity. It has therefore been said that the Grand Central railway has chosen a Senator in a certain State; that the Grand Central Bank has chosen another elsewhere, and that the Central Association of Mining and Manufactures has defeated or elected a third.
>
> Nothing is intended to be assumed here concerning the truth or falsity of these assertions or accusations. But these malfeasance charges have an existence. The way of this riddance is plain. If the choice of the constituent members of this body were left to the mass of voters in the State these perilous criminations would be infinitely lessened. They would altogether disappear. No reasonable grounds could be given for their support.

At the close of Mr. Turpie's speech Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) gave notice that Monday next he would call up the Nicaragua Canal bill with a view to explaining it and making some remarks.

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) called up the bill exempting from duty foreign exhibits at the Portland, Ore., exposition and the bill was passed.

Mr. Ransom (Dem., N. C.) gave notice the memorial services for the late Senator Vance would be held Jan. 17 next.

A bill was passed for the national dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Sept. 19 and 20, 1895, under the direction of the Secretary of War and then, at 1:50 p. m., the Senate went into executive session, and at 1:55 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

SAYS GERMANY'S ACTION IS POLITICAL.

Consul-General De Kay Asserts the Prohibition of Food Is Due to Agrarians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The recent decrees and contemplated raising of duties on American food and other agricultural products by the German Government appear to be based on a broader foundation than the mere desire to compel the United States to come to terms and remit the discriminating duties against German bounty paid sugar. In fact from the reports received at the State Department it would seem that sugar has little to do with the imposition of these restrictive measures, and that the real explanation is to be found in internal politics. United States Consul-General De Kay, in a report from Berlin upon the proposed enormous increase of the duty on cotton-seed oil, an increase that makes the duty prohibitive says:

> This appears to be only one of a number of efforts made by the land-owning party (Agrarian) and the protectionist manufacturers to strike at any article of importation that can be used as food.

The Consul-General is borne out in his conclusion as to the animating force by reports from other American Consular officials in Germany, which indicate that the government has, at least in the matter of agricultural products, so far yielded to the farmers and certain classes of manufacturers as to adopt a genuine Chinese wall protective system.

Even in view of its back date—Aug. 30 last—there is much interest in a report to the State Department from James Smith, United States Commercial Agent at Mayence, upon American beef in Germany. He says:

> The agricultural supplement to the Hamburg *Correspondent*, one of the best-known journals of Germany, in commenting on the attempt to introduce American beef and cattle into Germany, says, in substance, that the experience hitherto met with in the importation of cattle for slaughter leaves no room for doubt that in quality and value for slaughtering purposes foreign beef stands not a whit behind German. On the contrary, they excel the German beeves, because, as a rule, in physical constitution and freedom from disease, the American cattle so far imported into Germany have been singularly free from tuberculosis.

Another report from United States Consul Keenan at Bremen speaks of the excellent condition of the American stock landed in Bremen. In a supplement to his report, after notice had been given of the edict of prohibition, he says immediately after the decree a cargo of cattle came from America to Bremen in excellent condition and good prices were realized for their meat.

FOR DEEPENING SUPERIOR HARBORS.

Commission Says It Will Cost More than Three Millions to Obtain Twenty Feet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Secretary Lamont has sent to the House a report of a commission of three engineers appointed to examine the harbors of Superior and Duluth and the entrances thereto, with a view of ascertaining the actual cost of deepening them and their entrances to a uniform depth of 20 feet. The commission presents estimates amounting to $3,130,553 for executing the work mentioned, and says the estimates can undoubtedly be greatly lessened if the appropriation for the 20-foot project be a continuous one so contracts for the whole work can be made at once.

Maj. McKensie reports Quincy Bay, Ill., worthy of further improvement. There has already been expended on the improvement of the bay the sum of $82,500, and the last river and harbor act allots $15,000 for dredging the channel of the bay. The necessary surveys can be made with available funds. H. F. Hodges reports on a preliminary examination of the Nebraska side of the Missouri River opposite Sioux City, Ia., from a point in Nebraska, where an extension of the lower limits of Sioux City, Ia., would intersect the Nebraska side of the river, and up the river to a point in Nebraska opposite the mouth of Big Sioux River. He thinks the portion of the river referred to is worthy of improvements to the extent necessary for the protection of the caving bank.

Reports by Col. G. H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, sent to the House today by Secretary Lamont say there is no good reason to incur the expenses of the removal of sunken rocks off Fort Point, in San Francisco Harbor.

TREASURY GOLD ON THE DECREASE.

Officials Are Apprehensive of Increased Exports from This Time On.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The cash balance in the Treasury today was $154,727,085, of which $109,560,123 was net gold. This is a loss in gold since yesterday's report of $1,581,897. The Treasury officials offer no explanation of this decrease, but the information comes from New York that during the last three days the Subtreasury has several times been obliged to meet demands for gold in exchange for legal tenders, but so far as known here, none of the gold withdrawn has yet been exported. The present high rate of sterling exchange (488) makes it probable, however, that before the close of the present week considerable amounts will be withdrawn for export to France, where the demand just now is greater than in England. The Treasury officials decline to discuss the probability of extensive withdrawals, but it is believed they feel apprehensive of still further losses.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—An attempt is being made to create bear capital out of the withdrawals of gold from the Treasury by the banks. The facts in the case do not warrant this and are very simple. Not a few of the subscribers to the bond issue obtained the gold for their subscriptions as a loan from banks which themselves were not represented in the syndicate. The understanding was these loans were to be repaid in gold within a comparatively short time. Some of the banks which gave up gold were left with practically none, and it was quite understood they were to be recouped later. The whole amount of these loans was not large, and the amount which is likely to be withdrawn from the Treasury is not large enough to worry the department in the least.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Uniform Postage Rates to All Parts of the Globe—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Provision for uniform rates of postage for United States mails sent to every portion of the globe, with a few exceptions, is made in an order issued by Postmaster-General Bissell. The rates are five cents for each half ounce of mail, except for Canada and Mexico, whose domestic rates of two cents an ounce are applicable, or to the postal agency at Shanghai. The work of opening and arranging the bids for contracts for service in star and steamboat mail routes in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri was commenced at the Postoffice Department today. Seventy-five employés are engaged on the task, which will occupy two or three weeks. The number of bids submitted is limited to 100,000, covering over 47,000 miles of route and involving contract sums aggregating $1,000,000.

English Market for Horses.

The Secretary of Agriculture has received from Consul Lathrop at Bristol, Eng., a statement showing the cost of car horses bought in Wales and the middle of England varies from $170 to $220, and of draft horses $270 to $325. The statement is brought out by the discussion in Secretary Morton's report of the growing demand for American horses in England, 2,811 being exported during the first nine months of this year. The horses are worked six days in each week, the average daily distance traveled by each being over 12 miles and the duration of work three and a half hours daily.

Cruiser Minneapolis Is Accepted.

The Navy Department today preliminarily accepted the cruiser Minneapolis and authorized the payment of $414,600 to Mr. Cramp, the builder, being the amount of the premium. There is a corresponding sum of money due on account of the reserved payments, which will be made as soon as the accounts are approved by the bureau chiefs. The Minneapolis will be put in commission not later than Monday, and will be attached to the North Atlantic station.

Cadets to the Military Academy.

The following cadet appointments to the military academy have been made: R. P. Dunstan (alternate), Hancock, Mich.; G. V. Heidel, Atlanta, Ga.; J. G. Rhea, Strawn, Tex.; F. N. Cooke, Louisburg, N. C.; H. H. Light, Lancaster, O.; H. B. Rowe (alternate), Carroll, O.; E. N. Blakeman, Shelbyville, Tenn.; E. M. Whitaker (alternate), Bell Buckle, Tenn.; O. T. Wings, Martin, Tenn.; E. V. Chamberlain, Chicago.

Plans for Preservation of Forests.

Western members have agreed upon amendments to the forestry bill which provide for the sale of matured or dead timber and the restoration to the public domain or mineral location or entry any lands more suitable to those purposes than to forests.

To Make a President Ineligible.

Representative Bryan, Democrat, Nebraska, today introduced in the House a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution making the President ineligible to a second term.

Washington Notes.

The members of 28 geological and 32 topographical survey parties at work all summer have come in.

The Committee on Pacific Railways will ask a special day for consideration of the measure providing for payment of the debts of the roads.

Regarding the statement that President Cleveland is in a precarious condition, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant said today: "It is rot with a dash between each letter."

The Senate committee will ask that it be authorized to investigate the relative merits of San Pedro and Santa Monica, Cal., as a deep water harbor for Los Angeles.

The President has pardoned Henry Zink, sentenced in Kentucky to $5 fine and two years in prison for violation of postal laws, as he is in the last stages of consumption.

Judge Cox has granted a temporary injunction against the Fidelity Building, Loan, and Investment Association, Harrison Dingman, Andrew Wall, Benjamin Wall, Alonzo Tweedle, George Gibson, E. S. York, and C. J. James, and asking the appointment of a receiver.

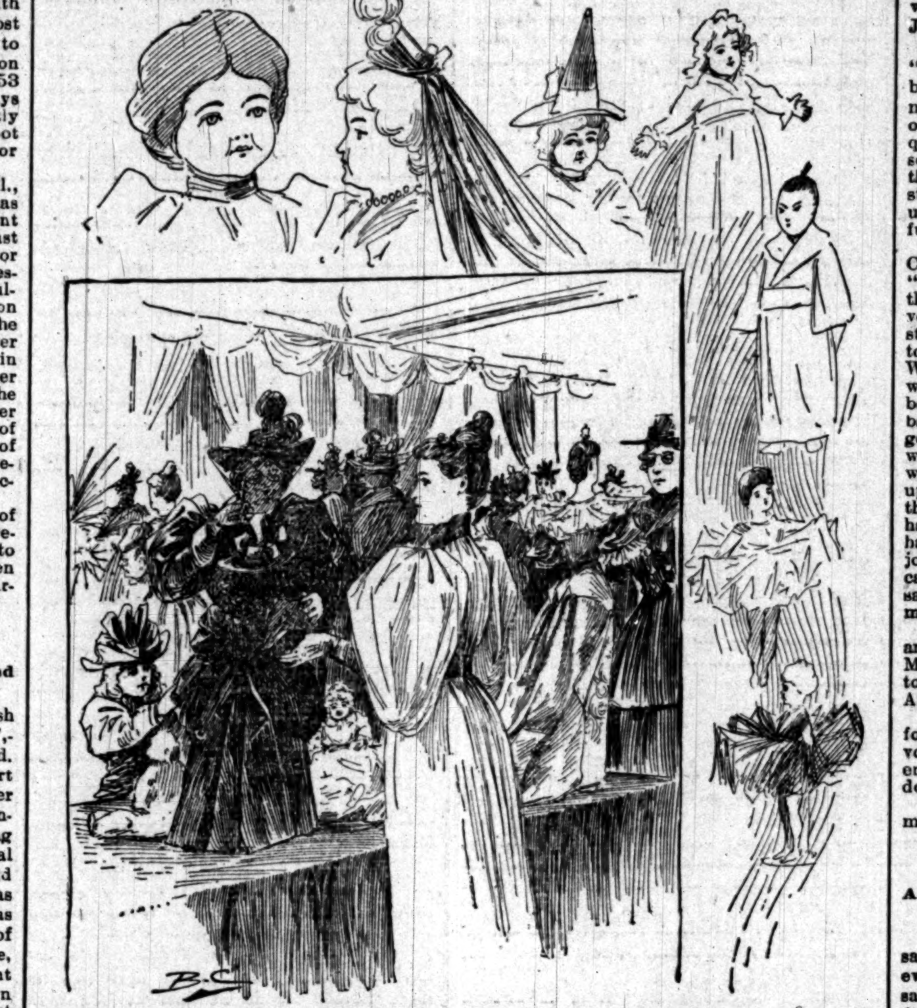
Tim Feeny—where was he? THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE'S great WAR MYSTERY still unsolved. ☞See the issue of Dec. 9, which, if you would be sure of it, you must order now.

HERE ARE THE DOLLS.

BRILLIANT BAZAAR NOW UNDER FULL SWING AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Chicago Society Women Preside at the Tables Where All Kinds of Dolls Woo the Charitably Inclined Purchaser—Entertainment Continues Today and Tomorrow—Those Interested in the Coming Dolls' Carnival at Battery D Make an Appeal—Cabinet Ladies Visit a Show.

Dolls by the thousand attracted visitors by the thousand to the Auditorium yesterday afternoon and evening. The "Doll Bazaar" was opened at 2 o'clock in the parlors of the hotel, which have been placed at the disposal of the ladies by the proprietors. The scene is novel and beautiful. The grand staircase of the Auditorium is a mass of palms, evergreens, and flags. There is a corridor where the visitors can chat and promenade and listen to the music—furnished by the Hungarian Orchestra in the afternoon and Johnny Hand in the evening. Then there are the booths, vieing with each other in attractiveness. In the south parlor the decorations are in pale pink and blue and white. A pavilion in the center of the room is filled with French and party dolls, too gorgeous for description, with their elaborate toilets and high-bred air. One of the cleverest things at this table is a tea table perfectly furnished, at which sit two young lady dolls.



SCENE AT THE DOLL CARNIVAL IN THE AUDITORIUM.

The women in charge of the French and party dolls are:

Mrs. John Valentine, Chairman; Mrs. G. H. High, Mrs. C. K. Miller, Mrs. J. H. Buffum, Mrs. F. S. Winston, Mrs. Arthur Farrar, Mrs. W. F. Kirk, Mrs. A. B. Adam, Mrs. E. E. Grey. Assistants—Mrs. Moses Wentworth, Mrs. Archibald Valentine, Mrs. Edward Kirk, Mrs. Charles McAvoy, Mrs. Milton Kirk, Miss Wilkins, Miss Adam, Miss Beebe, Miss High, Miss Havemeyer.

On one side of the pavilion is the juvenile and sailor doll table. One doll daintily gotten up in white hemstitched linen was dressed by Senator Cullom's little granddaughter, Catharine Ridgely, who is only 8 years old, but an expert with her needle. The table is in charge of:

Mrs. Rockwell King, Chairman; Mrs. Cyrus H. Adams, Mrs. W. A. Vincent, Mrs. George Bullen, Mrs. J. A. Spoor, Mrs. E. W. Bement, Mrs. J. R. Adams, Miss Snow. Assistants—Mrs. Robert Waller, Mrs. Dunlap Smith, Mrs. E. J. Martin, Mrs. S. R. Jewett, Mrs. H. P. Crowell, Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Heaton Owsley, Miss Wadsworth, Miss Chapman, Miss Dibblee, and Miss Deering.

Here You Find Everything.

Next to this table is the variety and here you find everything from a five-cent doll and all sorts of doll belongings to the elaborate doll house, which Mrs. Onderdonk had made from an original valued at $200. It is perfect in all its appointments. The table is presided over by:

Mrs. A. Onderdonk, Chairman; Mrs. C. H. Clark, Mrs. R. Mason, Mrs. W. S. McCrea. Assistants—Mrs. Percy K. Fearn, Mrs. J. P. Bacon, Miss Louise McKee, Miss Irene Tewksbury, Miss Maud Stanley, Miss Laura Shoenberger, Miss Snyder.

On the opposite side of the room is the infant doll table. These dolls are particularly attractive, with their long dresses and elaborate cloaks. In charge of this table are:

Mrs. J. B. Lyon, Chairman; Mrs. C. D. Hamill, Mrs. E. S. Pike, Mrs. T. R. Lyon, Mrs. John Hannah, Mrs. J. H. McMurray, Mrs. C. De V. Hunt, Mrs. E. R. Pike. Assistants—Mrs. W. P. Conger and Mrs. F. S. Coolidge.

Directly opposite the entrance of the parlor is the ballet table and here the dolls are in line for the dance and are attractive with their airy attire and gay colors.

The celebrity table is the first table in the corridor and at once holds the visitors' interest. The theatrical people are well represented. Among the most noticeable is a doll representing John Drew, which was modeled, painted, and dressed by Mrs. James R. McKay, who has covered herself with glory as an artist. The likeness to the original is startling. The doll representing "Charley's Aunt" is clever. Henry Irving's doll represents him as Mephisto and is a striking likeness. Nat Goodwin's David Garrick is a perfect representation of the actor. Gen. Torrence offered $150 for it as soon as he saw it, and will place the doll in his library. Miss Helene Wallingford has special charge of the Henry Irving doll, and Miss Evelyn Brooks and Miss Grace D. Pierce have charge of Adele Ritchie's doll. The women presiding over the celebrity table are:

Mrs. W. J. Bryson, Chairman; Mrs. R. D. McArthur, Mrs. O. P. Dickinson, Mrs. R. W. Hunt, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. F. S. Weigley, Mrs. C. C. Yoe, Mrs. R. R. Campbell, Miss A. M. Presscott. Assistants—Mrs. Thomas M. Chard, Mrs. A. Church, Mrs. H. Hooper, Mrs. J. W. Catton, Mrs. H. Butler, Mrs. W. P. Hunt Jr., Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Dudley Wilkinson, Mrs. H. S. Robbins, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, Miss Jennie Egan, Miss Myrna Lamson, Miss Bertha Merriam, Miss Annie Irwin, Miss Bowen, Miss Georgia Wadsworth, Miss Strong, Miss Field, Miss Jessie Wakem.

The bon-bon table is filled with enticing sweets and in charge of:

Miss Carpenter, Chairman; Mrs. Martin Ryerson, Miss Owens, Miss Sprague, Miss Keith, Miss Barrett, Miss Hale, Miss Pike, Miss Cable.

The frappé table is in the center of the corridor and prettily decorated in pink. Light refreshments are served here by:

Mrs. James R. McKay, Chairman; Mrs. S. Leroy Jr., Mrs. C. C. Stroebel, Mrs. B. M. Winston, Mrs. H. A. Howard, Miss Pullman, Miss Sophie Harrison, Miss M. M. Hammond, Miss G. D. Pierce, Miss Margaret Walker, Miss Evelyn Brooks, Miss Florence Higinbotham, Miss Bertha Barnes, Miss Mary McEwen, Miss Farnham, Miss McCormick, and Miss Rozet.

Table of All Nations.

At the end of the corridor is the table of all nations, and no table is more artistic than this. The decorations are in the Oriental style, and the women in charge are picturesquely attired in costumes of different nations. Mrs. E. L. Ryerson is in Swiss costume, Mrs. G. W. Meeker is in German peasant dress, Mrs. David Rutter is in Egyptian attire, Mrs. J. B. Walker Jr. represents Spain, Mrs. W. F. Jacobson, Scotland; Mrs. G. T. Payson Switzerland; Miss King, Italy; Mrs. J. G. Coleman, France; Miss King, Italy; Miss Hosmer, Switzerland; Miss Erskine, America; and Mrs. E. W. Cramer, Germany. The dolls are types of all nations and extremely interesting. A special exhibition of dolls is in charge of Mrs. Conger, among them being Mrs. Washington Hesing's collection and Eugene Field's collection.

A number of canvas panels painted in oil by various men of note are scattered about and will be sold or auctioned. The corridor decorations are all in rich colors—red, blue, purple, and yellow being blended together with excellent effect. Mr. Twyman kindly consented to take charge of them, and Mrs. J. B. Waller Jr., who was Chairman of the decorating committee, has been untiring in her efforts to have them beautiful and effective, which has been accomplished. It can be said of the bazaar that it is one of the handsomest entertainments ever given in Chicago. Society was present in full force, rooms being thronged with people, and the sales were numerous.

Continues Today and Tomorrow.

The bazaar will continue open today and tomorrow—from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. today and from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m. tomorrow. All are invited cordially. The admission is 25 cents. The charity, the "Home for Self-Supporting Women," is a worthy one and calls for a generous response from Chicago people. The officers of the home are:

President, Mrs. C. D. Hamill; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. B. Lyon; Second Vice-President, Mrs. John Valentine; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Cyrus H. Adams; Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Meeker; Secretary, Mrs. R. R. Campbell; Decoration committee, Mrs. J. B. Waller Jr., Chairman; and Mrs. Bernard Rodgers.

BAZAAR FOR ST. PAUL'S BUILDING FUND.

Charity Entertainment at Mr. Havemeyer's House in Riverside.

The ladies of St. Paul's Church, Riverside, gave a charity bazaar at the residence of William A. Havemeyer last night. The proceeds were devoted to the building fund. During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Magnus executed piano selections; Mrs. Graffton Baker sang. The house was decorated with yellow and pink roses. Tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. C. H. Crosby, Mrs. W. B. Hamlin, and Mrs. R. M. Ware. At the refreshment tables the ladies in charge were Misses Sherman, Crosby, and Hotchkiss.

THEY WAFT DRESSES FOR THEIR DOLLS.

Ladies of the Woman's Hospital Ask Help for Their Coming Carnival.

The ladies of the Woman's Hospital appeal to the women of Chicago to assist them in the dressing of dolls for the forthcoming Charity Doll Carnival in Battery D. The ladies have several hundred undressed dolls and would heartily appreciate the kind offer of any lady to dress one or more of the dolls. Address Miss Beatrix Tate, Suite 88, No. 175 Dearborn street.

CABINET LADIES PURCHASE DOLLS.

They Make a Trip to the American Show at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The visit of the Cabinet ladies to the American Doll Show today was the occasion for one of the largest gatherings of society people ever seen in Baltimore. Under the escort of Mrs. William Reed the party came from Washington on a special train, and included Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, and Mrs. N. S. Lincoln. At a luncheon given at the Stafford the Washington ladies met a committee of the patronesses of the show. Mayor Latrobe and Gen. Agnus were the only gentlemen at the luncheon and escorted the ladies from the hotel to the grand doll reception at the Academy of Music. The large hall was crowded with society people. Several of the Washington ladies bought handsome dolls. The proceeds of the show go to the poor children the week before Christmas in the shape of toys.

DECIDES TO MEET IN FLORIDA.

In 1896 the National Editorial Association Will Gather Again.

The Executive committee of the National Editorial Association met at the Auditorium yesterday afternoon to decide upon a time and place for holding the next annual meeting of the association. Florida was represented by Col. Elliott of Jacksonville and Col. Bittenger of Ocala, who were instructed to request that, as winter is Florida's best season, and as they could not get ready for the convention by January, 1895, that the next annual meeting be held in January, 1896, at Jacksonville or St. Augustine. This plan met opposition from several members. Denver, represented by A. C. Pierce, invited the association to that city in June, and W. S. Colman presented an invitation on the part of Atlanta, Ga., for October, 1895. The committee decided the next annual meeting should be held in Florida, beginning Jan. 22, 1896, the city to be chosen by the President, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, and that the matter of holding a special meeting next summer should be decided by the President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer after conferring again with Messrs. Colman of Georgia and Pierce of Colorado. The committee indorsed the work of B. B. Herbert, who is compiling a history of the organization for its ten years.

WILL CONVERT IT INTO A MUSEUM.

Jeff. Davis' Old Mansion to Hold Confederate Relics.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The old Jefferson Davis mansion here, formerly the White House of the Confederacy, will soon be converted into a museum of Confederate relics. A meeting was held here today to perfect the plans.

One Fatally Injured, Another Critically.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—In a battle at Needham between Saloonkeeper Harry Windhurst and Jack and William Duncan Jack Duncan was mortally wounded and Mrs. Windhurst seriously, perhaps fatally, injured by a blow from a bowlder.

"Discoveries of a Cockney Columbus." David Christie Murray's Impressions of America. Read them. They begin in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Dec. 9.

☞You cannot be sure of your paper unless YOU ORDER NOW.

WOMEN LIKE TO VOTE.

GIVE THEIR EXPERIENCES AT THE RECENT ELECTION.

Instead of Being Contaminated, One of Them Says She Was Never Treated with More Respect in All Her Life—Some Objected to Tobacco Smoke—Mrs. Crane Says There Is Misapprehension Regarding the Woman's Republican Club in Thirty-first Ward.

A symposium, "My Experience as a Voter," with members of the Central Women's Christian Temperance Union as enthusiastic participants, was given yesterday morning in Willard Hall. Thereby hang some interesting tales of registration and election days.

Mrs. M. E. Klein was the first to have her political "say." "Despite the fact," she began emphatically, "that cynics prophesied woman would become contaminated at the polls, let it be said that I never was treated with greater respect than on election day. As I stood in the polling booth one thing struck me—that the man who invented the Australian system was a real reformer. I never felt more solemn at a funeral, and offered up a sincere prayer that my ballot would go aright."

Said Mrs. Margaret Howell: "It did not occur to me when I became a voter that I should become a speech-maker. I will say, however, that after standing in line for half an hour and contracting a severe headache I manage to register. Election day I voted without the headache, and voted for Dr. Julia Holmes Smith."

Mrs. Caroline F. Grow had this to say: "The greatest objection was to clouds of tobacco smoke. It must be confessed I found myself lamentably ignorant as to the details of voting. Six men overwhelmed me with questions until I was as embarrassed as a school-girl. When home at night I thought that to be competent as voters women must study. I was really ashamed to find I had undertaken something in which I was not fully coached."

An amusing experience was related by Mrs. Charles G. Davis, who began after this fashion: "I know of one family divided in politics that lived in peace election day. My husband voted the Republican ticket and I voted straight Prohibition. Two years ago I tried to register with my grocery man as judge. When my name was presented he asked if I was naturalized. My answer was that I was born in the same State and county as my husband. 'You cannot register here until you get naturalized,' said the grocer. 'All right,' was my answer, 'I will get my groceries somewhere else.' Passing out of the store I picked up the printed regulations for voters. 'Leave that here,' called out the judge, 'that is all I have to show the voters.' 'And it is all I have to show that I tried to register.' I rejoined as triumphantly the regulations were carried away. This year when I voted the same grocer was judge, but he did not ask me if I was naturalized."

"Not only did I register in perfect peace and harmony with my husband," said Mrs. Marion Baxter, "but, like Samantha, I went to vote as if I could neither read nor write. And I voted the Prohibition ticket."

Mrs. S. M. I. Henry's experience was as follows: "In the polling place where my vote was cast several men were smoking as I entered. The cigars were removed, hats were doffed, and two men stood until I left."

Each woman seemed to think her first vote marked an epoch in her life. And so it did.

EXHIBIT AND SALE OF CERAMICS.

Attendance Yesterday Was Large, but Sales Were Not Heavy.

The attendance yesterday at the exhibit and sale of the Chicago Ceramic Association was even greater than the day previous. The sales, however, have not been large. "No doubt," says Mrs. Thomas Bradwell, President of the association, "the cause is due to the hard times; I am sure interest in ceramics, especially in Chicago, is increasing. The club has several new plans which it hopes soon to project. The present year is the third of the association's existence, and, while we have lost somewhat in numbers since the close of the World's Fair, we have gained so much otherwise that the club is in a healthier condition than ever before. The object of the association is to advance the interests of ceramic art in Chicago. Among the exhibits are a completely furnished dining table whose china and glass decorations were done by Mesdames Cross, Hennessy, and Standish, and Miss Peck. Miss Magda M. Heuermann is represented by two exquisite pictures. Mrs. A. A. Frazee contributes a number of sketches and some Egyptian plates. Mrs. Helen M. Clark has a handsome vase and bowl, besides smaller pieces. M. M. and J. A. Tait have a table on which are shown some lovely pieces in general decorative work. A jardiniere, rich in its coloring, is by Mrs. Grace M. Standish. Mrs. Victoria B. Jenkins shows some beautiful plates, which have been sold to a Cincinnati purchaser. The work of Miss Anna Barnes Crane shows up excellently in a hanging clock. Miss Barnes also occupies a table. A table top, done in rich, red roses, is the work of Prof. Aulich. A magnificent punch bowl bearing a tiny picture on one side of "Cloister Secrets" is one of the most valuable exhibits, its price being $500; only one other piece, a jardiniere decorated in royal Berlin style, the work of Miss Marguerite M. Yeoman being marked at the same figure. The portraits are notable, a monochrome by Mrs. Thomas Bradwell, a picture of her daughter by Mrs. Elbridge Hanecy, and a quaint, small portrait of a silver-haired old lady by Miss Beardsley being among the collection. Glass decoration by Mrs. N. A. Cross is one of the attractions of the exhibition. Miss Tapping, Mrs. Grace M. Standish, Miss Jones, Mrs. Henry Haven Windsor, Mrs. Charles Murray, Miss L. E. Cole, Miss Peck, Miss Mabel C. Dibble, and Mrs. B. S. White are each represented by handsome pieces.

TO BE A NUCLEUS FOR A COUNTY CLUB.

Mrs. Crane Wants Republican Women Organized Like the Men.

Mrs. J. S. Crane, one of the Republican ladies of the Thirty-first Ward and Treasurer of the Illinois Woman's Republican committee, said yesterday afternoon that much misapprehension exists regarding the so-called political dissension among women of the Thirty-first Ward. "The fact is," continued Mrs. Crane, "the Woman's club was organized permanently in September as auxiliary to the Men's Republican Voters' club of Englewood, which, in turn, is tributary to the Cook County Republican committee. As a political organization we are not antagonistic in any way to the Illinois Republican Woman's Central committee, and still do not work with them. The reason we attached ourselves to the Men's Republican Voters' club is because its constitution is so much broader. We were thus advised by many prominent Republican men. Our club, with a membership of over 250, hopes to form the nucleus of a Cook County Woman's Republican club organized as are the men. By joining ourselves to the Men's Republican Voters' club we identify ourselves with the interests of the Republican party, while the Illinois Woman's Central committee was formed merely to advance educational interests throughout the State and to promote the interests in the late campaign of the Republican candidates for Trustees of the State University. We have an election of officers Tuesday simply because our constitution provides for an annual election at that time."

Parliamentary Law at Hull House.

A coterie of women—political women—inaugurated a commendable innovation at Hull House last evening. Apropos of woman's political aspirations, Hull House has arranged for a series of lectures on parliamentary law to be given by Mrs. Marie Urquhart Lee of Rockford, whereby the fair politician may become versed in the art of amending an amendment, or laying a motion on the table, or moving the previous question. With longer ballots almost within reach women must be taught the tactics of cool-headed chairmen and well-informed parliamentarians. Hull House further proposes to have mock meetings—a sort of political training school, as it were—where woman may prepare herself for the actual experience of politics.

Is Nature Study a Fad?

"Is Nature Study a Fad?" will be discussed Saturday afternoon at the Great Northern by the Chicago Teachers' club, composed of the women instructors of the public schools. The discussion will be opened by Mrs. S. A. Baker, Miss Dyman, Miss Sarah Mandel, and Miss Emily Freiberger.

An invitation to be present has also been extended to Superintendents and members of the Board of Education.

Chicago Exchange Sale.

The Chicago Exchange for Women's Work, at its new store, No. 100 Wabash avenue, is having a sale during the month of December of fancy articles and embroideries. One of the lady managers will be in attendance each day.

Meetings of Interest to Women.

The Eighteenth Ward Equal Suffrage Association will meet at the residence of Mrs. Helen Nelson, 40 South Peoria street.

"The Goncourt Brothers and Flaubert" is the subject of an art lecture to be given this afternoon by Mrs. Mary Ford before the Arché club at Rosalie Hall.

The first post-campaign meeting of the Republican Woman's Central committee, eagerly awaited by auxiliary woman's clubs in the different wards, will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Room 44 of the Grand Pacific.

"Scripture Illustrated" is the theme to be presented this afternoon at the monthly meeting of the Physical Culture and Correct Dress Society, of which Mrs. J. H. Nolan is President, at the club-rooms in the Columbia School of Oratory, No. 24 Adams street.

ILLINOIS CORN CROP IS SHORT.

Returns from Each County Show the Condition of the Output.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The November report of the Department of Agriculture contains the returns on the corn crop of Illinois by counties as follows:

Cook—A decided shortage in the crop and prices are sure to advance.

Du Page—A half crop.

Marshall—Yield not so good as appearances indicated, but of good quality. Some is a little green still, but the crop is being rapidly cribbed.

Piatt—The yield varies in different localities, but on the whole a full average crop is estimated.

Vermilion—Much was blown down by high winds and, this being followed by continued wet weather, many ears sprouted and molded, lowering the average quality of the crop.

La Salle—Being rapidly gathered and the yield is running from twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre. Quality generally up to the average.

Montgomery—Much is of poor quality, especially on prairie and upland soil, being injured by drought and chinch bugs. On creek bottoms it is generally good.

Randolph—The crop was almost destroyed by drought and chinch bugs.

White—On highlands the yield is much less than was anticipated. In a few localities where rain prevailed a fair crop was made.

De Kalb—Very uneven. In some townships where timely showers occurred, and on low, tiled ground there is some of fine quality, while in others on high ground, it is very poor.

Adams—A poorer crop has seldom if ever been grown. There is abundance of stalk and but little grain.

Carroll—Somewhat early to obtain accurate estimates of yield, as it is just being husked. Some fields that looked well are poor, and, as a rule, the best is on ground that in ordinary seasons would be the poorest. Many stalks have no ears on them.

Clark—On the Wabash bottoms the yield is reported at from twenty-five to seventy-five bushels per acre. In some localities it has been so much damaged by chinch bugs that it will make less than ten bushels of No. 2 corn. Thirty bushels is a fair average for all sections taken together.

Winnebago—Being husked and is yielding from fifteen to fifty bushels per acre.

Bond—Eight bushels per acre seems a small yield, but it is all that appearances justify. The crop is nearly all nubbins. Weather fine for husking.

Christian—Not yielding so well as was expected.

Greene—The average yield of forty bushels per acre includes the highlands, where the drought was most severely felt. On lowlands it averaged from eighty-five to ninety bushels.

Kendall—It is difficult to give the yield per acre at this date, as husking has just begun. In some portions of the county the crop will be nearly a full average, while in others it is not more than a half crop.

Mason—Yield per acre low, quality light and chaffy.

Peoria—Very uneven. In one field of 100 acres the yield runs from 30 to 100 bushels per acre, while some on clay soil will not average more than 15.

St. Clair—Injured by drought and chinch bugs, and the average shows a reduction of several points from last report.

Williamson—Poor yield due to the drought which injured all crops of the summer.

Hancock—Of better quality than last year's crop, though not yielding quite so well as was expected before husking began.

Logan—Not so good as was expected. A considerable portion is rather chaffy, but not enough so to render it unmerchantable. Husking is in progress.

Champaign—The average yield, forty bushels per acre, may appear too large, but the crop is the finest that has been produced in this county in many years.

Edgar—Some fields will give 80 bushels per acre; others, on poor soil, not more than 20. The county will average 45, or possibly 50.

Lee—The county will average 22 bushels per acre of sound, merchantable corn, taking out all other.

Union—Short in yield and poor quality, much being light and chaffy.

Alexander—Early planted will make from 40 to 50 bushels per acre; late planted from 20 to 30.

Boone—Turning out much better than was expected.

Fulton—Is loose on the cob, but to what extent this defect prevails cannot yet be determined, as picking has just commenced.

Lake—It is difficult to obtain an accurate estimate as to yield or quality, some fields being a fair average, others not worth husking, and still others very spotted.

Macon—Husking is well under way and weather conditions favorable. Most of the new crop is being cribbed. Some is a little sappy.

Morgan—Much is worm-eaten, which will lower the quality fully 25 per cent. The crop will hardly grade No. 3, though the sheller will take out most of the worm dust and damaged grains.

Clinton—It is impossible to obtain any reliable estimate as to the number of bushels per acre of the present crop. Prairie corn is almost a total failure in quantity and worthless as to quality, while bottom lands will yield from forty to sixty bushels. The large acreage of prairie land will reduce the general average to ten or eleven bushels per acre, and the quality or grade to sixty.

Fayette—On prairie lands the crop will average about forty bushels per acre, while on bottoms it is very good.

Jefferson—Not turning out so well as was expected, either in yield or quality.

Jersey—Below grade No. 2, owing to damage from mold and smut.

McHenry—On bottom lands the yield is fine, running as high as seventy bushels per acre; on uplands and clay soil the crop is a failure.

Schuyler—The average yield will be only twenty-three bushels per acre, but the quality is nearly up to standard.

On the Sea.

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KEPT THEM GUESSING

COURSE OF THE WHEAT MARKET WAS PUZZLING TO THE TRADE.

Change from Pronounced Weakness Soon After the Opening to Decided Firmness at the Close—Early Cables Were Weak and Discouraged Holders — Pardridge Identified with the Buying Side in Wheat—Speculative Interest Still Shown in Corn—Good Cash Business in Oats.

Any one who could size up the wheat market yesterday deserved to make money on its fluctuations. It was erratic and irregular in tone. At times it was exceedingly sick and at others quite a show of strength was developed. For the first time in a number of days Pardridge was prominently identified with the buying side. A little business was shown right at the opening, with first prices ranging to a fraction higher than the previous close. Early cables came in lifeless, and receipts from the Northwest were heavy. This discouraged the buyers who tailed on to Pardridge's change of front and caused liquidation by disappointed holders of wheat. The small export clearances posted tended to cast discredit on the reports of the last few days regarding great seaboard activity. It seemed remarkable that over 100 loads should be taken one day with nothing whatever the next. The trade worked itself in such a pessimistic frame of mind that serious attention was paid to a rumor from New York that shippers were reselling boat room. Short sellers were encouraged to put out lines by the general liquidation. The selling was probably overdone, and the trade found itself short when a favorable private cable from Liverpool was received and reports came in telling of vessel room engagements for 30 to 40 loads of wheat. Pardridge again became a heavy buyer, and the pressure was from the buying side. Low points had been touched at 59⅝c for May and 55c for December. The close was made at 60⅛c for May and 55⅝c for December. It was asserted that a prominent New York operator had juggled with the Liverpool market. The claim was that the crop report put out by Thoman and a bearish account of the government estimate had been cabled to Liverpool. The crop report in question is not credited in the general trade and the government figures on feeding are not definite enough to have any force. Thoman's reports are criticised and ridiculed as being rash guesses masquerading under a show of ex-official character. Receipts of wheat were unfavorable to holders as the figures stirred up discussion of the heavy visible supply. Primary points had 716,000 bu against shipments of 106,000 bu and exports of only 185,000 bu in wheat and flour. Local receipts were 47 cars with 11,000 bu of No. 2 spring inspected out. Wheat was changed from December to May in large amounts as low as 4⅛c. The cash market was quiet, but firm with an advance of nearly ½c at the close. No. 2 red winter sold within 3⅝c of May to go to store. Samples sold: No grade at 51@52c, No. 4 red at 52c, No. 2 red at 56¾@57c, No. 3 hard at 53½c for poor, and 56½c for good, and No. 2 hard 57⅛c.

The corn market has broadened out and more speculative interest is shown. Ream and Schwartz were credited with buying yesterday. May opened even with the previous close, sold up as high as 50⅛c, and closed with a net gain of ⅛c. Corn in Liverpool was up both as to spot and futures. Local receipts were 291 cars, with 237,000 bu inspected out. Primary points had receipts of 490,000 bu and shipments of 348,000 bu, against seaboard clearances of 53,000 bu. There is little demand for corn from shippers, the recent heavy charters representing grain moved from one point to another, but not sold. The advance in the market is stimulating the movement from the country, but there is no indication that receipts will run heavy for long. Most sales of No. 3 corn were at 43⅛c, and No. 3 yellow at 43⅝c to go to store. Some very few sales were made at ⅛@¼c under, but these prices were bid at the close. No. 3 yellow was in good demand at 42c, high colored No. 3 at 41c, and yellow to high colored No. 4 at 40½c through billed. It is still difficult to place any low colored No. 3 corn on through billing, however. One-half cent better than the spot market is bid for No. 3 yellow for January delivery.

Good Business in Oats by Sample.

It was a dull, stagnant market in oats. Aside from a few trades in May and changes from this to December at 3⅛c difference, no interest was shown. May ranged at 32⅜@32⅝c, closing at the outside asked over Wednesday's close. Receipts, at 142 cars, were 18 less than estimated. Today 140 cars are expected. Exports were 10,000 bu. The large offerings of cash oats were again well absorbed at about former prices. No. 3 white in store ranged at 31⅛@31¾c and No. 2 do at 32@32⅛c. No 2 on track ranged at 29⅞@32c. Billed through sales included: No. 3 at 29⅛@30c, do white at 31⅛@32⅛c, No. 2 at 29@31⅛c, and do white at 32@32⅛c. No. 2, f. o. b., sold at 29⅞@31c and No. 3 white at 31⅞@32c.

Rye was inactive and nominally firm, inquiries being numerous and offerings nil. No. 2 to go to store and December were 48½c bid and May was wanted at 53c.

The barley market was the dullest of the season. Prices were weak and in most instances lower, due to an absence of buyers. No. 2 ranged at 52½@54c, No. 3 at 49@52½c, and No. 4 at 45@48c.

Offerings of cash flax were limited. No. 1 Northwestern on track sold sparingly at a former figure of $1.48. Rejected was steady at $1.34@1.38, poor to good December was held 3c over May and at an advance of 1c. Shorts were anxious to cover, and paid $1.48 for the meager offerings. May went at $1.45. Out of 42 cars inspected in only 3 graded No. 1.

Timothy seed was easier. Offerings, though slightly decreased, were rather burdensome. Prime was quotably $5.60. Fair to good sold at $5.37½@5.50. Clover was dull and steady. Some bag lots of fair to good went at $8.75@9.15. Prime was nominally $9.20@9.25, and February $9.35@9.40.

Hog products closed last night with an advance all around. The market was not active and packers were generally sellers. Baldwin-Farnum were buyers, taking a million ribs near the close from Hately and the Chicago Packing company. The firmness late in the session was in part in sympathy with wheat. Transfers of contracts from January to May were made at 35c difference on pork, 20c on lard, and 20c on ribs. Murray puts the packing of the week at 470,000 hogs, against 290,000 for the same period of last year, and 370,000 for the corresponding week of 1892. Local hog receipts overran 3,000 yesterday, and the market was fairly active.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The steamer Spokane unloaded a cargo of 55,000 bu flaxseed yesterday at one of the Armour elevators and the trade sees in the operation the reflection of "deal" either under way now or soon to be uncovered. The flaxseed was loaded from Buffalo here and the movement is as abnormal and unusual as was the loading of wheat from Toledo here last summer. It was sent down to Buffalo a number of weeks ago by the Dickinson company and was brought back here by the same concern. Shrewd people like the Dickinsons are quietly bringing what flaxseed they can find back to this market. The cargo was originally from the Lake Superior country and was shipped from there to Buffalo. The action of the Dickinsons is explained in one of two ways. Either they are short December or they are anticipating that flaxseed will be a much sought article in this market before Dec. 31. The unexpectedly poor quality of the latest crop is what has played havoc with the plans of the majority of the people interested in flaxseed. Minneapolis was a heavy seller for December delivery in this market against contract stocks supposed to be in the country. When the seed began to reach the market it was found that fully two-thirds of what had been expected to pass on contracts would not grade. This leaves the Minneapolis people, and many traders here and elsewhere who had figured on a similar basis, with small stocks and slim prospects for securing the seed to fill contracts. The National Linseed Oil company had the good fortune or the foresight to have grabbed up a considerable proportion of the December offered, and are undoubtedly in a position to give certain ones a nervous attack, if not an absolute squeeze. Brokers for the National are paying close attention to keeping values from sagging, but it is scarcely time for a squeeze yet, for the reason that if prices were advanced much just now the scrapings of the country would be run in here and stocks replenished. Any number of receivers have in hand orders to sell No. 1 flax to arrive at $1.50. Consequently, a squeeze, if one is to come, will be deferred till toward the close of the month. The probability is that most of the December shorts will be given a chance to cover between $1.46@1.50. This year's crop was totally unlike anything known before. So much of the seed came in damp and green that new methods had to be devised to handle it. At first the crushers were decidedly suspicious of the rejected seed. It clogged the rollers and in other ways did not crush well. The mills have resorted to new methods of drying the seed, and there is a possibility that the rejected will turn out better results in oil than was expected. The rejected sells at a discount of 10@15c under No. 1, which sold yesterday at $1.48. It is not outside of the possibilities that Calcutta flaxseed may some time make situations like the present one hard to bring about. On the authority of a concern closely in touch with the foreign business it is stated that Calcutta flaxseed as good as American No. 1 can be laid down in New York for January delivery at $1.35, or 10c under the present price of May in this market.

The millers of the country are accepting the situation which has been forced on them by the advance in freights and the high price for wheat as compared with flour quotations. They are shutting off production, which has been carried on for some time with the margin on the wrong side of the profit and loss account. Something like concerted action is being reached in the Northwest. A meeting of millers to further plans similar to those discussed at the recent meeting in Chicago was held last week in Minneapolis and satisfactory progress made on an agreement.

Puts on May wheat ranged at 60@60⅛c and calls at 60¼@61c. Puts on May corn sold at 49¾@50c and calls at 50@50⅛c.

Business among the lake freight lines was less active. Rates were unchanged on the basis of 3c for corn to Port Huron, 3c for barley and corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 215,000 bu corn and 110,000 bu barley. Freight rates to Liverpool were easier at 3⅛d for wheat.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 84 cars; corn, 325 cars; oats, 140 cars, and 38,000 hogs.

The Liverpool *Corn Trade News* is said to estimate that Argentina will have 56,000,000 bu surplus wheat.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Dec. 7, 1893.
WHEAT.				
Dec....	55⅜	55 @ 55⅝	55⅝	64
May....	60	59⅝@ 60⅛	60⅛	69¾
July....	60⅞	60⅜@ 61⅛	61	.....
CORN.				
Dec....	47⅛	47⅛@ 47⅛	47⅜	36⅞
May....	49⅞	49⅞@ 50⅛	49⅞	40⅞
OATS.				
Dec....	29⅛	29⅛@	29⅛	28⅞
May....	32⅜	32⅜@ 32⅜	32⅜	31⅞
MESS PORK.				
Jan....	11.97½	11.90 @12.02½	12.02½	12.67½
May....	12.30	12.25 @12.37½	12.37½	12.82½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Jan....	6.90	6.87½@ 6.95	6.95	7.92½
May....	7.10	7.07½@ 7.15	7.15	7.75
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Jan....	5.95	5.12½@ 5.97½	5.97½	6.70
May....	6.17½	6.12½@ 6.22½	6.20	6.77½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Spring wheat	30	13	3	46
Winter wheat	1	.....	.....	1
Corn	12	240	39	291
Oats	112	30	.....	142
Rye	4	.....	.....	4
Barley	16	32	9	57
Totals	175	315	51	541

Inspected out: 11,000 bu wheat, and 237,101 bu corn.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.
Flour, brls	13,492	17,786	17,066	4,563
Wheat, bu	35,087	65,837	14,590	11,042
Corn, bu	254,187	167,125	254,927	71,926
Oats, bu	105,150	135,400	67,951	122,953
Rye, bu	3,250	5,060	16,903	2,571
Barley, bu	83,100	46,846	35,319	17,724
T. seed, lbs	146,570	80,092	92,235	24,092
C. seed, lbs	6,550	69,135	38,900	115,695
F. seed, bu	54,450	25,545	8,645	9,765
B. corn, lbs	.....	349,750	1,520	116,606
Cheese, lbs	195,830	144,262	132,485	178,170
Butter, lbs	335,165	239,594	244,911	290,351
Hides, lbs	358,815	288,995	850,470	723,557
Wool, lbs	83,864	38,030	43,252	88,707

STREET PRODUCE MARKETS.

Eggs Firm and Higher—Cheese Market Weak—Choice Apples Firmly Held.

The egg market was active and strong, with an advance of 1c in fresh goods. The demand, however, was mainly of a local jobbing order. Cheese ruled weaker, especially full cream cheddars. Exporters are not buying and orders from the country are exceedingly light. Poultry was quiet and easy. Choice apples were firmly held and poor stock was coming in less plentifully. California strawberries sold in a small way at 25@35c per pint for good to choice. The supply of grapes has dwindled down to small proportions, but the demand is limited.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra separator, 24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 18@20c; thirds, 14@16c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 21c; firsts, 17@19c; seconds, 12@14c; packing stock, 10@12c.

CHEESE—New makes: Finest full cream cheddars, 9½c per lb; twins, 9¾c; Young Americas, 10c; slightly skimmed, 7c; Swiss cheese, new, 10c; brick cheese, 8@8½c.

EGGS—Fresh, candled stock, 22@23c; cold storage, 13@15c.

GAME—Jacksnipe, $1.25 per doz; plover, $1.00@1.25; redhead ducks $3.00; mallards, $2.75@3.00; blue wing teal, $1.75@2.00; small ducks, $1.00@1.25; prairie chickens, $4.50@5.00 per doz; quail, $1.50@1.60 per doz; partridge, $3.75@4.00 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, $1.50@3.50 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 60@75c; good to choice, $1.00@1.50; grapes, Concords, 17@18c per 8-pound basket; lemons, common to choice, $3.00@4.00 per box; fancies, $4.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.75@9.75 per brl; Florida oranges, $2.00@2.50 per box.

HAY—Receipts, 917 tons; shipments, 108 tons. Offerings of timothy light and demand good; market firm. Choice State and Iowa hay in fair request; prices steady. Low grades dull. No. 1 timothy quotable at $10.50@11.00; No. 2 at $9.00@10.00; mixed nominal at $7.00@9.00; upland prairie at $9.00@10.50 for good to choice, and $4.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 4¼c; No. 1 calfskin, 7¾c; No. 2 do, 6@7¼c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do 4¼c.

POULTRY—Dressed springs, 6¼@7¼c; roosters, 4@4½c; turkeys, 7@8½c; geese, 8@8½c; ducks, 8@9c. Live: Old hens, 6¼c; springs, 6¼@7c; turkeys, 6c; ducks, 7@7½c; geese, full feathered, $4.50@6.00 per dozen.

POTATOES—Less than car lots: Hebrons, 58@60c per bu; Burbanks, 55@60c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2.75@3.00 per brl; Illinois, $1.75@2.00 per brl.

VEGETABLES—Cabbages, $4.00@5.00 per hundred; celery, 15@20c per dozen; string beans, green and wax, $2.50@2.75 per box; cauliflower, fancy, $4.00@4.50 per brl; California crates, $3.25@3.50; onions, $1.25@1.50 per brl; lettuce, home grown, 90c per 4 doz case; California tomatoes, $2.25@2.50 per 4-basket case; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 80@90c per brl; squash, 75c per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.23 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Movements and Prices of Breadstuffs and Provisions on Many Exchanges.

New York, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Exports, 82,243 bu; receipts, 49,625 bu. Spot stronger with a brisk demand, exporters taking 30 loads, chiefly No. 2 red, for shipment end of December and early January at 1⅜@1⅝c under May f. o. b. afloat, 2⅜c under f. o. b. store, and No. 2 spring on p. t. No. 2 red in store quoted at 3⅛c under May. Futures opened weak, but closed stronger. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 103,483 bu, against 58,419 bu a year ago. CORN—Exports, 47,573 bu; receipts, 21,575 bu. Spot dull and drooping. No. 2 quoted at 57¾c afloat; 16,000 bu steamer at 52c; 1,500 No. 2 at 49½@50½c in elevator and 51c afloat; car on the ear at 57c per 100 lbs. Futures stronger. Oats—Exports, 20 bu; receipts, 55,200 bu. Spot was in fair demand at full prices. Sales: 25,000 bu No. 2 white at 39@39¼c; December do at 39c, January do at 39¼c, 35,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 34⅞@34½c; 15,000 bu ungraded at 39@42½c for white and 34@34½c for mixed. Futures quiet but firm. Rye—Easier; carlots, 53@54c; boat loads, 55@57c. Official sales:

Months.	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Last night.
WHEAT.					
Dec......	60⅜	60	60⅞	60⅞	60¼
Jan	60⅞	60¾	61¼	61⅛	61
Feb		62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62
March ...	62⅞	62⅞	63⅛	63⅛	62⅞
May.......	63⅞	63⅜	64⅛	63⅞	63⅜
June.......	63 15-16	63⅞	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
July......	64 5-16	64⅛	65	65	64¼
CORN.					
Dec.....	55¼	55¼	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
Jan.....	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛
May.....	53⅝	53⅛	53 15-16	53⅞	53⅝
OATS.					
Jan.......		35½	35¼	35¼	35⅛
Feb.......		36	36	36	36
May......	36 7-16	36 7-16	36⅝	36⅝	36¼

COTTON—The first transactions were made at an advance of 3 points on the near and 1 point on late months; later the market turned weak and lost 4 to 6 points, which was subsequently recovered, and closed firm at 5 to 7 points advance on near and 3 to 5 points on late deliveries as compared with yesterday's final figures. The spot market in Liverpool this morning was reported steadier, quotations unchanged. Middling uplands, 3 3-32c. Sales, 10,000 bales. Future deliveries were quiet and steady at 1-64 to 3-64c advance on yesterday's values. On the spot the market is dull at unchanged prices. Middling uplands quoted at 5¾c and do Gulf at 6c. Receipts at the ports today were 47,436 bales. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
December...	700	5.60	5.51	5.61@5.63
January	34,100	5.69	5.59	5.68@5.69
February....	7,700	5.72	5.64	5.71@5.72
March	57,600	5.76	5.67	5.75@5.76
April	6,000	5.81	5.73	5.80@5.82
May....	38,200	5.87	5.78	5.86@5.87
June....	4,100	5.91	5.84	5.91@.....
July....	6,500	5.96	5.89	5.95@5.96
August....	1,700	6.02	5.95	6.00@6.01

COFFEE—There was less doing in contracts today, and the market opened weak with prices 10 points lower on some months. After the call a better feeling prevailed, and, with light offerings and recovery of the early decline in the Havre market, prices regained the loss made at the opening. Havre opened steady to ¼f lower, but later recovered the decline again. Hamburg was irregular at ½pfg@1pfg advance. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 21,000 bags. The Rio market was firm and Santos was 100 reis higher. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 11⅛d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 18,824 bags. American visible supply 559,106 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
January....	5,000	13.85	13.80	13.85@13.90
February....	1,250	13.70	13.65	13.65@13.70
March....	4,250	13.35	13.25	13.35@13.40
May....	5,000	13.00	12.90	12.95@13.00
July....	1,000	12.85	12.85	12.80@12.90
September....	2,750	12.80	12.75	12.70@12.80
October....	250	12.75	12.75	12.70@12.80
December....	3,250	14.20	14.05	14.20@14.25

BUTTER—Best, 25c.

CHEESE—Large, colored, fancy, 11¼c.

EGGS—25@26c.

SUGARS—Raws are without demand and values nominal at 3⅛c for 96 test centrifugal, 3c for 89 test muscovado, and 2 1-16c for 89 test molasses sugar. Refined quiet, but steady.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Quiet; sales, 200 brls prime summer yellow at 29c, and 200 brls prime crude at 24c. Quotations—Prime crude, 24@24½c; off crude, 22@24c; prime white, 31@32c, nominal.

PETROLEUM—Strong; Pennsylvania oil sales, none. January option sales, none. Closed, 88¾c bid. Lima oil sales, none. At Oil City, Pa.—National Transit certificates opened 87½c; highest, 89⅝c; lowest, 87½c; closed, 89⅝c. Sales, 12,000 brls; clearances, 108,000; shipments, 77,212; runs, 79,003.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Steady. Engagements—112,000 bu to Liverpool at 3⅜d store and 3⅛d afloat; 24,000 bu to Antwerp at 3⅛d.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 6.—GRAIN—The wheat market was steady at the opening today and remained so for some little time with a shade of firmness occasionally. Later there appeared to be a disposition on the part of shorts to sell, and a little selling produced weakness and prices declined ⅜@½c. That was as much decline as shorts had expected to secure, and the market remained dull for some little time, and then with news rather favoring strength in the market buyers took hold, shorts covered, and prices advanced ⅞c and closed ⅛c higher than yesterday, with a firm feeling. Considerable wheat has been marketed now by farmers in the Northwest owing to the excellent roads this week and fine weather. A storm has now set in which promises to stop marketing, and it is possible to make the movement lighter. The demand for cash wheat is good when it was of No. 1 Northern grade, but all lower grades were weak. At the end everything offered at current prices was sold. The market closed at 58⅛@58⅛c December, 60⅛@60⅛c May, 61⅜@61⅜c July. On track, 60⅛c hard, 59⅛c No. 1 Northern, 57⅛c for No. 2. Receipts were 326,340 bu, shipments 12,060 bu. The flour market was dull, but some orders were received by millers, and a few even for export at prices accepted by millers. Many of the mills are shut down, and the flour production is thereby lessened to about 30,000 brls for the twenty-four hours. Shipments were 30,735 brls. Prices were steady at $3.20@3.55 for patents, $2.15@2.35 for bakers.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Easy; spot and month, 60@60⅛c; January, 60⅜@61c; February, 61⅜@62; May, 63⅛@63⅝c; steamer No. 2, 57@57⅛c; receipts, 10,184 bu; shipments, 52,000 bu; stock, 1,117,787 bu; sales, 35,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 60@61c; do on grade, 57⅛@60⅛c. Corn—Easy; spot, 50@50⅛c; year, 50⅛@50⅛c; January, 50⅛@50⅛c; May, 53⅛c asked; steamer mixed, 48⅛@48⅛c; receipts, 77,370 bu; stock, 431,823 bu; sales, 20,000 bu; Southern white corn, 45@50⅛c; do yellow, 46@51c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white Western, 37⅛@38c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅛@35c; receipts, 10,713 bu; stock, 190,320 bu. Rye—Inactive; No. 2, 53⅛@54c; receipts, 1,248; stock, 35,430. Grain freights quiet, unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat after some fluctuations steadied and closed ⅜@⅛c up on the Argentine estimate. No. 2 red cash, 52⅜c; December, 53⅜c; January, 54c; May, 57⅞@57⅛c. Corn—Gained ⅜c on light receipts and predicted bad weather. No. 2 mixed, cash, 45⅜c; December, 45⅜c; January, 44⅛c; May, 46⅞@46⅞c. Oats—Firmer; No. 2 cash, 30⅛c; December, 31c; May, 32⅛@32⅛c. Rye—51c bid for No. 2 east side; no offerings. Barley—Steady, quiet. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none; oats, 10,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat active, higher; No. 2 cash 55⅛c; December, 55⅛c; May, 60⅛c. Corn dull, firm; No. 2 mixed, 46⅛c; December, 47⅛c; No. 3 mixed, 42⅛c; No. 4 mixed, 41c; No. 3 yellow, 43⅛c. Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 30⅛c; No. 2 white, 33c. Rye firm, steady; cash, 51⅛c. Clover-seed active, steady; prime cash, $5.65; January, $5.67½; February, $5.72½. Receipts—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 99,000 bu; oats, 500 bu; clover-seed, 415 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 75,000 bu; clover-seed, 800 bags.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 61⅛c; December, 60⅛c; May, 63⅛c; July, 64⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59⅛c; December, 50⅛c; May, 62⅛c; July, 63⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 56⅛c; No. 3, 53⅛c; rejected, 50⅛c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 61⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 59⅛c. Rye, 45c. Flax, $1.41. Oats—No. 2, 31⅛c; No. 3, 30⅛c. Barley, 41@48c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 217 cars; oats, 8 cars; flax, 3 cars; barley, 4 cars. Receipts—Wheat, 251,736 bu; oats, 10,684 bu; flax, 1,149 bu; barley, 10,257 bu. Shipments—None.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat slow, unchanged; No. 2 hard, 53c; No. 3 red, 52c; rejected, 46@47c. Sales by sample, f. o. b., Mississippi River, No. 2 hard, 59@60c; No. 2 red, 57@58c. Corn unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 42@42⅛c; No. 2 white, 43c. Oats weak; No. 2 mixed, 30⅛c; No. 2 white, nominally 30@31c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 48c. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu. Shipments—None.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 3.—GRAIN—Corn firm, higher; No. 2, 43⅛c; No. 3, 43⅛c; No. 4, 42⅛c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 31⅛@31⅛c; No. 3 white, 30⅛@30⅛c. Rye—Scarce, nominal; No. 2, 52c. WHISKY—Firm, highwine basis, $1.23. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 35,750 bu; oats, 18,200 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 16,100 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,800; corn, 1,300 bu; oats, 16,500 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 19,600 bu.

PRODUCE MARKETS IN LONDON STEADY.

Breadstuffs and Provisions in Fair Demand and at Good Figures.

Liverpool, Dec. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spot steady; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 2d; No. 2 red spring stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 8d; No. 1 California, 5s 5½d; futures opened steady, with near positions of winter 1 farthing lower and distant positions 2 farthings lower; business about equally distributed; closed weak; December, 5s 7½d; January, 5s ½d; February, 5s ½d; March, 5s 3d; April, 5s 1d; May, 5s 1½d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, 5s ½d; futures opened steady with near and distant positions 1 farthing higher, business heaviest on nearest and most distant positions; closed firm; December, 5s ½d; January, 4s 7d; February, 4s 6d; March, 4s 6d; April, 4s 6d; May, 4s 6d.

FLOUR—Firm; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon steady; demand fair; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 33s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 34s; long clear light, 38@45 lbs, 33s; long clear heavy, 56 lbs, 33s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 35s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 34s; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 35s.

Shoulders—Square, 12@18 lbs, 28s.

Hams—Short cut, 14@16 lbs, 44s.

Tallow—Fine North American, nominal, 28s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 60s; do medium, 53s 9d.

Lard—Dull; prime Western, 38s 9d; refined in pails, 38s.

LONDON STOCK MARKETS STILL DULL.

Russian and French Loans Cause a Disinclination to Activity.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The stock markets are still dull. The foreign markets were disinclined to active operations, pending the coming issue of Russian and French loans. Americans were better in the absence of confirmation of the absurd rumor of a St. Paul receivership. Norfolks were dull on similar reports. Prices generally finished distinctly under the best. Of the decrease of £760,000 in coin and bullion in the Bank of England this week £479,000 were exported, the details being £100,000 to the Cape, £10,000 to Chile, £10,000 to Buenos Ayres, and the remainder in bars sold for Paris. Discount rates are weakening here on the general expectation that fairly exclusive gold shipments from America are about to commence. Bar silver, 28⅛d per ounce. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bill is ⅜ per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of England, issued today, shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Total reserve, decrease, £1,001,000; circulation, increase, £241,000; bullion, decrease, £759,617; other securities, decrease, £86,000; other deposits, decrease, £55,000; public deposits, decrease, £464,000; notes reserve, decrease, £813,000; government securities, decrease, £877,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 65.33 per cent, is now 63.64 per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today was £68,000. Consols for money, 102⅞; consols for the account, 102 15-16; Canadian Pacific, 60⅞; Erie, 12⅞; do seconds, 71; Illinois Central, 91¾; Mexican ordinary, 14; St. Paul common, 59⅞; New York Central, 101⅞; Pennsylvania, 51⅞; Reading, 8; Mexican Central new 4s, 57½. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 2.74; Madrid, 12; Lisbon, 23; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 106.90; Vienna, 103.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 39½ pfg.

PARIS, Dec. 6—4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks. The weekly statement of the Bank of France issued today shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Notes in circulation, decreased 28,925,000 francs; Treasury accounts current, decreased 42,900,000 francs; gold in hand, increased 20,575,000 francs; bills discounted, decreased 128,275,000 francs; silver in hand, decreased 600,000 francs.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Steady to Higher—Hogs Go Lower—Receipts and Prices.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 3	13,975	391	45,878	20,194
Tuesday, Dec. 4	6,336	312	44,366	9,976
Wednesday, Dec. 5	12,653	291	58,234	13,643
Thursday, Dec. 6	12,000	500	51,000	12,000
Week thus far	44,964	1,494	199,468	55,813
Same period last w'k	30,094	1,890	170,270	22,936
Same period 1893	54,282	1,717	128,836	61,091
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 3	2,752	126	5,377	2,639
Tuesday, Dec. 4	2,008	49	6,828	340
Wednesday, Dec. 5	3,731	.....	8,923	.....
Thursday, Dec. 6	4,500	.....	9,000	1,000
Week thus far	12,991	175	30,128	3,979
Same per'd last w'k	9,478	704	33,373	7,276
Same period 1893	13,210	138	31,941	3,573

Today's receipts are estimated at 7,000 cattle, 37,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Steers averaging 1,600@1,800 lbs

[*Continued on ninth page.*]

PULLS IN TWO WAYS.

ALLEY "L" STOCK SUBJECT TO OPPOSING INFLUENCES.

Property-Owners' Objections to the Loop and the Prospect of the Early Completion of the Englewood Branch Leave the Security Stationary—Honest and Interested Opposition—Question as to Lien of Lake Street Elevated Bonds—West Side Construction Company.

Alley Elevated was pulled in two directions yesterday. On one side were the property-owners who are objecting against the building of the loop on Wabash avenue; on the other side was the announcement that the company will apply shortly to the Council for an ordinance for the Englewood branch and that the right of way for that branch has been secured. Between these conflicting influences the stock stood practically stationary. It opened at 24 and closed at 23⅞, with but fractional fluctuation in the meantime. Just how serious is the objection of Wabash avenue property-owners remains to be seen. One phase of it is developing which would indicate it is not going to be serious enough to block the road. That phase is that a good many of the people who are offering the most strenuous objections really are in favor of the road, but hope to get some bonus either in cash or a block of stock, providing they will sign for their frontage. There are undoubtedly some property-owners who have honest objections to the construction of the loop in front of their property, but a good many of those who have been making much noise in opposition are really only striving to get something out of the company.

The entire market was colorless yesterday, and fluctuations amounted to little in any of the securities. West Chicago opened at 131 for the account and closed at 130⅞ regular. North Chicago continued to sell at 269, but was in moderate supply at that, and the last sale was at 268⅞. Street's Stable Car stock was a little more active, and the evidence of a deal of some kind is becoming more apparent. There has been a selling of considerable seller 60 stock which the crowd believes is put out so as to influence short selling by others. There is a bull pool which is determined to put up prices, but nothing has transpired to indicate what it intends to put the stock up on beyond its own muscle.

There is a good market for elevated bonds. The extension 5s of the Rapid Transit company were active at 55. Lake Street sold at 68¾. A rather interesting question has been caused in connection with the lien of these Lake Street bonds. Bonds have been issued by the Lake Street company to provide funds for the construction of the Lake Street extension, and as that extension is constructed it naturally becomes subject to the lien on the entire issue of Lake Street bonds. It is proposed now to build an independent loop, of which the Lake Street down-town extension shall be the north side. The question is asked, in what position the Lake Street bonds will stand if this loop is built and title to it taken by an independent company. The conundrum was propounded to some of the Lake Street officials yesterday and they were unable to answer it. They said it had not been considered. There is no doubt about the lien of the mortgage covering that extension, as it is being built by the Lake Street company, and it would seem probable some sort of an arrangement will have to be made with the holders of the bonds to release that section if it is to become the property of an individual company and made subject to another mortgage issued by such company.

Some comparative figures on elevated railroad affairs have been made by C. B. McDonald in a circular letter. After some preliminary tables, in which it is shown that the Metropolitan is bonded for less per mile than either of the other roads, there is an interesting statement concerning the position of the Metropolitan Construction company. The preliminary tables show that the Alley road has 8¼ miles of double track and is bonded at $1,235,000 a mile, and now carries an average of 41,000 passengers; Lake Street has 6½ to 7 miles of track, is bonded for $1,100,000 per mile, and carries 30,000 passengers; Metropolitan has 17.96 miles and is bonded at $890,000 per mile. Of the Metropolitan mileage 1.81 is four track, so there is really only 16¼ miles of street trackage. Regarding the West Side Construction company the letter says:

"Oct. 15 the Construction company had 40 per cent paid in, or $1,200,000, with 10.29 miles of line built; leaving 7.67 miles of road to complete at an estimated cost of $4,500,000. To do this the Construction company will call up the remaining 60 per cent on its stock, 20 per cent of which was paid by Nov. 3, realizing $1,800,000. There was cash on hand Oct. 15 $400,500, and surplus real estate $370,000, a total of $2,570,000. This would leave about $1,930,000 yet to be raised to finish the road. This amount it is proposed to borrow on part of the securities in the hands of the Construction company. The securities held by the Construction company are as follows: $5,349,000 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, $12,500,000 stock at par.

"The bonds sold today at 74 and interest and the stock at 23. The Metropolitan bonds should, when the road commences operating with the present arrangements for a loop, advance to 95, but at 82½ $2,349,000 bonds will liquidate $1,930,000 borrowed. This leaves $3,000,000 bonds to repay the $3,000,000 capital stock of the Construction company, with $12,500,000 of stock as a bonus which at 22 means $2,750,000 to be divided after getting investment in construction company paid back in 5 per cent bonds at par value.

"As to what is the prospective value of construction stock one can only work out the problem by comparison. If Lake street, equipped by steam, with 6½ miles of road in a relatively poor street, carries 30,000 people daily, what should Metropolitan L carry, paralleling the richest district of the West Side, equipped with electricity, with nearly two miles of four tracks for express trains, and over 16¼ miles? Certainly as much proportionally, or over 80,000 daily, and that without the loop. The same comparison with Alley L results in the same conclusion, and it must be borne in mind that the Alley L competes with the best cable road in the city, besides the Illinois Central at Hyde Park.

"Another comparison favorable to the Metropolitan can be found in the fact that 63,000 people daily will pay fixed charges of Alley L—that is, operating expenses and interest on $10,500,000 bonds. Now, if 63,000 people on eight and one-half miles of road with expensive steam equipment will earn operating expenses and interest, surely a road sixteen and one-quarter miles with $15,000,000 bonds and with more economical motive power can accomplish the same with 75,000 daily. The extra interest is only $205,000 per annum and means 12,000 passengers daily."

The brewery combination went to pieces completely yesterday. Details of the brewery situation will be found elsewhere.

The sterling market continues firm, but rates were unchanged yesterday. There has been a better supply of bills than has been seen for some time. The demand is expected to continue until Dec. 15, which will be the latest date upon which remittances can be made to cover transactions which must be closed this year. Shipments of gold between now and that date are deemed probable.

Sales at the Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

25 Drovers' N B....	155	50 L S R R act......	23¼
5 C & S S R T Co..	24	5 Chi City R........	322½
150 do act..........	23⅞	200 N C S R R Co.....	269
10 do..............	23⅞	20 do................	269¼
50 do act...........	23⅞	50 do...............	269
100 do..............	23⅞	100 S W C L b 30.....	16¼
100 do..............	23⅞	100 do s 60.........	16¼
150 do	23⅞	100 W C S R R act....	131
20 A S B Co.........	33	50 I P & P Co pfd....	24
100 L S E R R.......	23⅝		
5 do................	23		

BONDS.

$15000 C & S S R T Co ext 5s.............. 55

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

6 N C St R R Co....	269	2 C & S S R T Co act	24¼
50 D M Co Ill act....	149⅛	5 do....	24¼
300 C & S S R T Co act	23⅞	150 do act....	24¼
75 do....	23⅞	50 do act....	24⅛
50 do....	23⅞	100 do act....	24⅛
50 do act....	23⅞	10 Mil & Chi B Co....	13¾
60 do....	23⅞	25 W C St R R....	130⅛
50 do act....	23⅞	15 do....	130⅛
50 do act....	23⅞	10 do....	130⅛
100 do act....	24	50 do act....	130⅛
50 do act....	24⅛	50 Lake St E R R act	23⅞
50 do act....	24⅛	50 do act....	23⅞
5 do....	24⅛	20 do....	23⅞
50 do act....	24⅛	55 In P & P Co. pfd	24
50 do act....	24⅛	20 do....	24
350 do act....	24⅛	150 St's W C Line act	17
20 do....	24⅛	100 do....	17
50 do act....	24⅛	5 Inter P & P Co....	11¼
30 do....	24⅛		

BONDS.

6000 L St El 5s....	68¾	$19000 Chi Gas Lt & Coke Co 5s....	90¾
$ 3000 Chi Gas Lt & Coke Co 5s....	90	1000 C & S S R T Co ex 5s....	55
7000 do....	90¾		
2000 do....	90⅞		

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

100 Strt's W C L s60.	17	50 C&SSRTCo act....	24¼
10 Cen U Tel Co....	52	100 do act....	24
50 Lake St El act....	23⅞	150 do act....	23⅞
100 Am S B Co act....	33	23 Met El R R....	23
50 D M Co Ill act....	149⅛	15 Chi Edison Co....	130
50 N C S R R act....	269		

SALES AFTER CALLS.

9 W C S R R act....	130⅞	25 C & S S R T Co....	23⅞
50 N C R R act....	268⅞	6 M & C B Co pfd....	32⅛
2 do....	269	60 Lake St El....	23⅞
50 C&SSRTCo act....	23⅞	40 Chi P & P Co pfd	52
10 do....	24⅛	50 Chi & C C & D act....	60⅞
250 do act....	23⅞	100 do act....	60
40 do....	23⅞	5 Strt's W C L....	16⅛
50 do act....	24⅛	100 do....	17⅛

BONDS.

$5000 Lake Street Elevated 5s.............. 68¾

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday, Dec. 6, were:

New York	$93,110,850
Chicago	16,410,000
Boston	15,211,399
Philadelphia	9,828,123
St. Louis	4,453,187
Baltimore	2,401,103
New Orleans	2,150,048

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium.

SUGAR TRADING AGAIN THE FEATURE.

But the Stock Market Has Some Relief by a Movement in Granger Shares.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The preponderance of Sugar in the day's trading formed the chief feature of the stock market once more, although some relief was afforded by a temporary movement of fair proportions in some of the granger shares. London sent buying orders for 5,000 St. Paul, and the Wheeler contingent, possibly in view of the fact that their leader will sail for Europe Saturday, covered about 3,000 St. Paul and 5,000 Burlington and Quincy. This imparted a firmer tone to the railway share list and led to a rise of 1⅛ in Burlington and Quincy and nearly a point in St. Paul. Other shares recorded fractional gains, with Rock Island, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Louisville and Nashville, and Southern railway preferred as strong features at an improvement of ⅛@¾. Subsequently, however, the demand from the shorts subsided and there was a general reaction. Traders active in the grangers and some of the foreign houses said the early buying of business stocks today was based on the introduction into Congress of the bill providing for the repeal of the anti-pooling clause in the inter-State law. Wall street professes to believe this measure will be seriously considered.

Serious efforts were made after the close yesterday to create excitement over the declaration of the Sugar dividend at the regular rate, and as high as 90 was bid for round lots on the curb by persons apparently acting as agents for the speculators' clique, which had early and definite information about the action. These efforts were continued at the opening, when large orders, apparently given out by the clique, were executed at the highest price possible. On these orders the stock opened all the way from 89¾ to 90 on sales of 6,000 shares. The sales in the first five minutes amounted to 30,000 shares, and indications were that most of the orders to sell as well as to buy came from the clique. It is generally agreed that probably not 100 shares were bought for long account by outsiders. In the first half hour transactions were 75,000 shares, but during the rest of the day transactions steadily decreased in volume. The announcement that the President of the company had prepared a statement about the effect of the President's message caused the weakness this afternoon. It was reported that the trust had ordered coal coming to it on contracts resold, and that in a few days the refineries would be again closed down.

One of the firms generally classed among the gold-shipping firms said this afternoon it would send gold to Europe Saturday, but had not yet decided on the amount. There was a good demand for exchange for banking remittances and the only important source of supply was from houses who will ship against most of the bills sold. It was thought by some exchange houses the movement, once it sets in, will be an extended one.

Chicago Gas declined ⅜ and rallied ¼. Laclede Gas and Consolidated Gas each advanced about 2 points. Bay State Gas fell off 1⅛ and Tobacco left off a little lower. Sugar fell off 1⅛.

Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent. Last loan 1, closed 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 2½@4½; sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488@488¼ for demand and 487@487¼ for 60 days; posted rates, 487½@488 and 488½@489½; commercial bills, 486@486¼. Silver certificates, 61¼ bid.

Government bonds steady. State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds easier.

Total sales of stocks today, 265,260 shares.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Dec. 6	Closing Dec. 5
Atchison	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
Amn. Cot. Oil	400	27½	27⅜	27½	27⅜
Amn. Sugar	155,200	90	86⅜	86⅜	89⅝
Do pfd	200	92	91⅞	91⅞	93
Amn. Tobacco	900	95	93½	93½	94
Amn. Coal	60	87	87	87	......
Bay State Gas	1,300	21⅞	20⅝	21¼	22½
C. & Alton	15	146	146	146	146
C., B. & Q	14,900	72¼	71⅛	71⅜	71
C. & N. W	3,600	97⅞	97⅜	97⅝	97¼
Do pfd	100	141	141	141	141
C., M. & St. P	18,100	58⅝	57⅝	57⅞	57⅜
Do pfd	100	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	118
C., R. I. & P	6,400	62⅜	61⅜	61½	61⅜
C., St. P., M. & O. pfd	10	112	112	112	111⅜
Ches. & Ohio	300	18	17⅞	18	17⅞
C., St. P., M. & M.	12	107½	107½	107½	......
C., C., C. & St. L	1,200	38⅜	38	38	......
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	500	93½	93	93	92¾
Col. Coal & I.	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	......
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,500	126¼	125	126	124½
Chicago Gas	5,800	72⅜	71⅜	71⅞	72
Con. Coal	100	31½	31½	31½	......
D., L. & W.	200	161⅜	161	161⅜	......
Del. & Hud	300	126	126	126	126
Dist. & C. F. Co	12,700	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	8⅜
Gen. Electric	700	35	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
G., B., W. & St. P.	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Iowa Cent.	40	7	7	7	......
Lake Shore	300	135	134⅞	135⅞	135⅜
Louis. & Nash	500	54⅜	54	54⅜	53⅞
L., N. A. & C. pfd	200	21	20	21	......
Laclede Gas	2,230	24⅜	22⅜	24⅜	22⅜
Mo. Pacific	300	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
N. Y. & N. E	200	31⅜	31	31⅜	31⅜
Nor. Pac. pfd	200	17⅞	17½	17½	17⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W	1,000	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12
N. Y. Cent.	100	99	99	99	99⅜
Norfolk & W.	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
Do pfd	250	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
North Amn. Co	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	......
N. Y., Ont. & W	400	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Nat. Lead	4,600	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜	39
Ogn. Ry. & Nav	200	20	20	20	......
P. & W. pfd	600	32⅜	31	32	......
Phil. & Reading	9,100	15⅜	14⅞	15	15⅜
Pac. Mail	3,600	23⅜	21⅞	23	21⅞
P., C., C. & St. L pfd	100	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	......
Rich. Term'l	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	......
R., W. & O	250	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	......
Southern Ry	1,400	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
Do pfd	1,700	38	37⅜	37⅜	37⅞
So. Pac.	400	19	18⅞	19	18⅞
St L. & S. W.	600	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	......
Do pfd	300	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Tex. Pac	300	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅞
Tol A. A. & N. M.	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3
Tenn. Coal	700	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
U. S. Rubber pfd	20	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97
U. S. Cordage	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
U. S. Leather pfd.	900	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
W. & L. E.	800	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12⅜
Western Union	600	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	141	Fargo	105
American	113	United States	42

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg	119	U. S. 4s, coup	115⅞
U. S. 5s, coup	119	U. S. 2s, reg	97
U. S. 4s, reg	114⅞		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

35000 Va 6s dfd tr stmp.... 9@9¾	15000 N P 1st rg.... 115@116
37000 Va fund debt 2-3s 1991.... 59⅛@59⅛	5000 N P con 5s.... 28⅛
2000 A C & P 1st.... 39@40	6000 N P 2d cp.... 88⅛
84000 Atch 4s.... 64⅛@65⅛	1000 N P 3d cp.... 60⅛
12000 Atch 2d inc Class A.... 18⅛@18⅛	2000 N Y & N E 6s.110@111
4000 B & 7th Av cons 5s.... 111	2000 N Y C 1st cp.... 127⅛
25000 C G L & C Co 1st.... 93¼	5000 N C & S L 5s con.... 100⅛
7000 C & N P 5s tr.... 41	7000 N Y C & H ex 4s.... 103
33000 C & N W db 5s 1921.... 106⅛@106⅛	3000 N Y C & St L 4s.... 102
1000 C & N W con 7s.... 143	3000 N Y E 1 1st.... 110⅛@110⅛
1000 C R I & P db 5s.... 91¾	7000 N Y & H 1st cp.... 118
5000 C R I & P ext 5s.... 104⅛	7000 N Y & H st rg.... 117⅛
5000 C R I & P rg 5s.... 104⅛	2000 N Y N H & H s c db.131⅛
1000 C R I P & P 6s.... 131	10000 O S 1st.... 94
11000 C B & Q cn 7s.... 124	13000 O S L & U cons.... 48
57000 C B & Q con.... 102⅛@103⅛	61000 O S L 5s tr.... 89⅛@91
19000 C N J gm 5s.... 116	1000 Ogn Im 1st.... 100
1000 C P 6s of '98.... 105⅞	8000 O Imp cons.... 49⅛
3000 C & Ogn 4⅛s.... 75⅛	5000 O S L 6s.... 89⅛
9000 C & O con 5s.... 107⅛@107⅛	32000 P & R gm 4s.... 75⅛@75⅛
10000 C M 4s.... 20⅛@20⅛	80000 P & R 1st in.... 27@27⅛
15000 C H V & T 5s.... 91	17000 P & R 2d in.... 17⅛@18⅛
20000 C H V & T gm 6s 89@90	1000 P & R 3d cp.... 13⅛@14⅛
12000 D & R G 4s.... 82⅛	10000 P & R 3d inc conv. 14⅛
22000 E T V & G cn gd 5s.... 104⅛@104⅛	25000 P & W con.... 83
12000 Edison Ill 1st 5s.... 107⅛@108	2000 R & D con 6s.... 121
10000 E L & B S 5s.... 99	2000 R W & Ogn.... 117
2000 H & St J gm 6s.... 62⅛	5000 S Ry 5s.... 88⅛@88⅛
2000 Ill C 4s-1953.... 98	21000 S L S W 1st.... 60⅛@61
11000 I & G N 2d mg.... 72	32000 S L S W 2d inc.... 19@19⅛
1000 Laclede 1st 5s.... 90⅛	10000 S P of N M 1st.... 103
1000 L S 2d cp.... 122⅛	10000 S A & A P 4s.... 57
2000 Mont C 6s.... 116	10000 St L & S F 4s.... 45
81000 M K & T 1st 4s.... 81@81⅛	10000 S L & S F gm 6s.... 101
15000 M K & T 2d 4s.... 46⅛	3000 S L & S F 2d-Class A 114⅛
25000 M K & E 1st.... 83⅛	3000 S L & S F 2d-Class B.114⅛
4000 M & S P gm 4s.... 91⅛	6000 S L & S F 2d-Class C.... 113⅛@114⅛
5000 M & S P 1s-C & P W 6s.112⅛	2000 T & P 5s.... 81⅛
8000 M & S P 1st-S M d.... 118	34000 Tex P 2d in.... 25⅛@26
5000 M & St L Ia Ex.... 120⅛@121	4000 T P & W 4s.... 73
5000 M L S & W 1st-M D.. 130⅛	13000 T & N O cons.... 92⅛
1000 M & O gm 4s.... 65⅛	5000 U P D & G 1st.... 39⅛
	6000 U P g 6s col tr n.... 88⅛
	11000 Wab 1st 5s.104⅛@105
	5000 W P bds.... 106⅛
	15000 W N Y & P 1st.... 106⅛
	5000 W N Y & P 2d Tr C c 25
	17000 W S gtd 4s.106⅛@106⅛

2 TO 3 P. M.

4000 A & N W 1st.... 88	2000 Or Im cn 5s.... 50
16000 Atch 4s.... 64⅛@65	1000 O S 1st.... 94
5000 B E 2d.... 53	10000 P & R 1st inc.... 27⅛
25000 C St L & N O 5s.... 118	20000 P & R 2d in.... 17⅛@18
11000 C G L & C 5s.... 93⅛	1000 P & R 3d pf in.... 13⅛
20000 C B & Q Neb ex 4s.... 88⅛	15000 P & R def inc.... 4
7000 C R I & P x 5s.... 104@104⅛	5000 So Car 4½s.... 104⅛
1000 D & F D 1st.... 83	5000 S A & A P 4s.... 57
1000 G H & S A 2d.... 98	2000 So Ry 5s.... 88⅛
1000 K & M 4s.... 76⅛	1000 Tex P 1st 5s.... 87⅛
3000 La Gas 5s.... 90⅛@91	1000 T & P 2d inc.... 26
3000 M P 1st con 6s.... 96⅛	1000 T A A & N M 1st.... 80
15000 M K & E 1st.... 84	1000 W C 1st.... 53
1000 M & S P 1st L S 5s.... 108	2000 W U 7s reg.... 111
5000 N Y C db rg.108⅛@108⅛	2000 Wab 1st 5s.... 105
3000 N Y O & W r 4s 81⅛@88⅛	10000 W S gt 4s.... 106⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—Closing prices of stocks and bonds:

STOCKS.

Atch. Top. and St. Fe	4⅞	Ill. Steel	49
Amer. Sugar	86⅞	Mexican Central	6⅞
Amer. Sugar pfd	91	Ore. Short Line	7⅞
Bell Tel	197½	Union Pacific	11⅞
Chi., Bur. and Q	71⅞	Westinghouse Elec	31
Gen. Electric	34⅞	Wisconsin Central	3⅞

BONDS.

Atchison 2ds	18⅞	General Elec. 5s	89⅞
Atchison 4s	55	Wis. Central firsts	55⅞
New England 6s	111⅞		

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Closing prices of mining shares: Bulwer, 5c; Chollar, 40c; Crown Point, 40c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.40; Deadwood, 40c; Gould & Curry, 30c; Hale & Norcross, 85c; Homestake, $15.50; Mexican, 60c; Ontario, $7.50; Ophir, $1.50; Plymouth, $7.50; Quicksilver, $1.50; Quicksilver preferred, $15.00; Sierra Nevada, 50c; Standard, $1.65; Union Consolidated, 30c; Yellow Jacket, 35c.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—Closing prices of mining shares: Atlantic, $10.50; Boston and Montana, $31.50; Butte and Boston, $10.75; Calumet and Hecla, $289.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $13.00; Kearsarge, $7.00; Osceola, $21.00; Quincy, $92.00; Tamarack, $158.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 23c; Alpha Consolidated, 12c; Belcher, 16c; Best & Belcher, 63c; Bodie Consolidated, 53c; Bullion, 17c; Bulwer Consolidated, 5c; Caledonia, 10c; Challenge Consolidated, 36c; Chollar, 53c; Confidence, 95c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.50; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Crown Point, 56c; Gould & Currie, 40c; Hale & Norcross, 95c; Justice, 23c; Kentucky Consolidated, 2c; Mexican, 61c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Occidental Consolidated, 7c; Ophir, $1.80; Overman, 11c; Potosi, 43c; Savage, 35c; Sierra Nevada, 61c; Union Consolidated, 36c; Utah Consolidated, 7c; Yellow Jacket, 50c.

"Discoveries of a Cockney Columbus." David Christie Murray's Impressions of America. Read them. They begin in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Dec. 9.

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INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

IOWA COMPANIES SEND A FLAG OF TRUCE TO CHICAGO.

Committee Comes to Ask the Union to Transfer the Seat of War to Points Beyond the State Lines—Meeting to Be Held This Morning—Evidence of Violation of Board Rules Is Plentiful—Insurance Commissioner Durfee Swings His Official Ax.

Iowa insurance companies are suing for peace. A committee arrived in Chicago yesterday morning consisting of Senator J. H. Smith, President of the Farmers' of Cedar Rapids; Adam Howell, President of the Hawkeye of Des Moines; and J. S. Clark, Secretary of the Des Moines of Des Moines. They met with the local board commission of the union during the afternoon, but they had nothing new to offer, and as they wished to confer before making any definite proposition they asked the commission to meet again this morning at 11 o'clock and hear what they might have to say. This was decided upon, and the result of their deliberations will be known when the commission meets this morning.

Secretary Charles E. Sheldon of the Rockford of Rockford, Ill., and Western representative of the Security of New Haven, Conn., is also in the city on invitation of the Iowa insurance men, and an effort was made yesterday to get him to withdraw the conditions he enforced in fighting the agreement to limit commissions to 15 per cent in that State. He has promised to think the matter over and to give a definite answer this morning. An invitation has been telegraphed to Secretary William Trembor of the German of Freeport to come to Chicago this morning, and he will be asked to withdraw the conditions which attached to his signature. He is expected to come, and if the companies represented by these two men will sign the agreement without the objectionable conditions, it is thought likely the union will listen to overtures which may settle the rate war in Iowa. If this action is taken the entire State will be reorganized, and there will be no further payments of commissions ranging from 20 to 40 per cent unless some company breaks its agreement. Now that the union has ordered the compact manager in Des Moines to cut the rate on dwellings to 20 cents for one year or 50 cents for two years, the enormity of the fight which has been brought on is being fully recognized by those companies whose treasuries are likely to suffer by such action.

Should Not Fight Its Friends.

"We have asked the union to rescind its action cutting the rate on dwellings in Des Moines and to hold off on a further cut," said Adam Howell, acting as spokesman for the party. "We have secured the signature of every Iowa State company and have also secured the signature of many of the non-union non-resident companies doing business in the State. If the union is determined to carry on a fight and make a cut in rates why does it not fight the companies which have failed to come into the agreement? It should not fight its friends for what its enemies are doing. If it desires satisfaction why does it not go to the home towns of the companies which have not signed? The Rockford of Rockford, the German of Freeport, and the Concordia of Milwaukee are some of those which have either not signed or have signed conditionally. Now the union might go to Rockford, Freeport, and to Milwaukee and make a rate war with same justice. We will ask the union to either abandon the war entirely or else transfer it to the places where the offenders are most interested."

Not Enthusiastic Over the War.

There was considerable speculation on the street yesterday as to the final outcome of the Iowa fight. Some of the officials of union companies are not enthusiastic over the war, though most of them say it is the only course left open to the companies.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Local insurance agents say they will not engage in the war of rates inaugurated by union companies. They say it will mean the ruin of their business, which many of them have been a lifetime in building up. A perfect understanding exists between board and non-board agents, and their bond of sympathy has but recently been thoroughly cemented by their successful fight against the union in the matter of reporting to the inspector at Davenport.

BRINGS EVIDENCE OF VIOLATIONS.

Photograph Secured of a Bill on Which Excess Commissions Are Paid.

One of the large local insurance agencies is likely to soon be brought before the board on a charge of paying excess commissions and of paying them to a real estate firm which is in no way connected with the board and to which agents cannot pay commissions without violating board rules. Another agent has seen a bill rendered by the agency in question to the real estate firm, in which a number of policies were enumerated and on all except three commissions were credited. These commissions ranged from 15 to 25 per cent. The agent who discovered the bill secured possession of it long enough to have it photographed, and this picture is now in his desk, where it will stay until he decides whether to bring charges against the offending agency or not. A man called on J. L. Whitlock, manager of the Glens Falls, who has offered a reward of $200 for evidence which will convict of a violation, and showed him a bill from another agency. This was also made out to a person not authorized to receive commissions, yet there were credits of commissions ranging from 15 to 25 per cent as in the other case. Evidence is accumulating which goes to prove that several agencies are willfully violating the rules.

DURFEE SWINGS HIS OFFICIAL AX.

Begins Suit Against Agents Representing Unauthorized Companies.

Attorney-General Moloney yesterday commenced a suit in debt in the name of the people against John C. Chapick. The defendant is charged with obtaining insurance from persons without having the company he represented comply with the laws of the State of Illinois in relation to insurance. The fine is fixed at $500 for each offense and the Attorney-General asks for an aggregate of $6,000. The defendant is charged with insuring J. Altschuler in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance company of Alexandria, Va. Others whom the defendant, it is claimed, has insured are Peelman brothers, No. 651 Canal street, and the London Art company, all being insured in the Virginia company. Jacob Levin was insured by the defendant, it is alleged, in the Underwriters' Fire Insurance company of Sioux City, Ia. It is also charged that the defendant transacted business for the Great Northern Insurance company of Winnipeg, which is alleged to be an outside company.

INDEPENDENCE TELLS ITS PLANS.

New Company Will Not Join Any of the Tariff Associations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The Independence Insurance company of New York City, with a capital of $250,000 and a surplus of $500,000 or more, is announced as the new stock fire company in process of organization here. The company will not join any of the tariff associations. It will assume risks at rates that it considers adequate, thus fixing its own classification. The company will comply with the laws of every State, making the necessary deposits and appointing agents in all cities where it is deemed desirable. Chicago probably will be one of the first cities where an agent is appointed. In order to obtain a good business at the start the Independence intends to have charter policy holders' privileges. All applications made directly from insurers from policies of $1,000 up to $100,000 before Jan. 20, 1895, shall, if the risk is accepted, be considered charter policies and entitled to a discount of 20 per cent. The same discount will be allowed on all renewals. No insurer can be a charter policy-holder unless application is made direct to the company, and no charter policy-holder will be admitted after the company commences business and appoints agents. The officers to date are: George M. Smith, President, and A. M. Harned, Secretary. Mr. Smith is of the firm of Candee & Smith of this city and Mr. Harned is with the firm of Beecher & Co., insurance brokers here.

The German-American Insurance company has decided to abolish its tannery department and hereafter take this business through regular channels.

P. B. Armstrong, President of the American Union Life, will start on a Western trip Monday in the interest of the company. Chicago will be one of the cities visited.

AGENTS TO MAKE WAR ON MAGILL.

Pacific Coast Agent of the Home Stirs Up a Hornet's Nest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 6.—The Pacific Insurance Union, through which the insurance business of the Pacific coast has long been controlled, has again been in danger of disruption. Arthur E. Magill, general agent of the Phoenix and Home companies, withdrew from the association because of what he calls the lax and lenient methods in treating with members who have openly violated the rules of the union and defied its powers to regulate their business in any way. Two secret meetings, both of which were largely attended, were held here yesterday. It is understood committees were appointed to wait upon Magill and endeavor to bring the two influential companies which he represents back into the fold. Magill is said to be determined to remain out unless some action shall be taken to discipline the violators of the union's by-laws.

Charges Against a Lloyds Agent.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Superintendent of Insurance Hahn, Assistant Fletcher, and their attorney, W. W. Skiles, arrived in Toledo today to investigate charges that had been quietly preferred against J. A. Duffy. Duffy's offense, as charged in the affidavit sworn out this afternoon, is for having written policies for the Guaranty Lloyds Accident company, a concern having no authority to do business in Ohio. The maximum penalty for the offense in Ohio is a fine of $1,000 and six months' imprisonment. A large number of policies in the Lloyds company have been written in Toledo and very few of the assured understand that in case of accident there is no agent in the State to bring about adjustment. The only recourse would be to bring suit against the company in the State where it is located.

Outside Agents to Combine.

The movement inaugurated by the insurance agents south of Thirty-ninth street looking to an organization to control the business of underwriting in that territory has been extended to take in all of Cook County outside the old city limits. At a meeting held yesterday in the Grand Pacific, with Louis Fay as Chairman and C. E. Fay as Temporary Secretary, it was decided to take in the other agents outside the down-town district. A Committee on Permanent Organization and on Constitution and By-Laws was appointed, with J. R. Math as Chairman. There will be another meeting at the Grand Pacific next Thursday.

Aachen and Munich Reported Coming.

The Aachen and Munich, one of the large insurance companies of Germany, is reported as about to enter New York State and Illinois. It now has a Pacific coast agency with Voss, Conrad & Co. in San Francisco, and it is reported Frank G. Voss will become United States manager, and that the deposits required in the two States named will be made. New York requires a deposit of $300,000 and Illinois $200,000 from foreign companies doing business in the States, and this has so far deterred the Aachen and Munich from becoming a competitor.

Pottery People Get a Tip.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The recent exposure of insurance swindles in Pennsylvania has been instrumental to the pottery manufacturers here in discovering that $200,000 of their insurance is in doubtful companies. A large fire in a pottery a year ago was the cause of the insurance companies placing the risk at advance of 50 to 70 per cent. This move caused the manufacturers to look for cheaper companies, from which they are now rapidly withdrawing.

Renders a Policy Void.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—In the case of Collin Gibb et al., respondents, vs. Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia the Supreme Court today decided that a fire insurance policy is void if any change takes place in the interest of the insured, whether by voluntary act of the insured or otherwise.

TO CONSIDER NEW SANITARY LAWS.

Physicians Meet to Discuss Needed Legislation and Amendments.

The Auxiliary Sanitary Association of the State Board of Health met at the Grand Pacific yesterday to consider what sanitary matters should be brought to the attention of the Legislature during the coming session. A committee, consisting of Drs. Griffeth and Stevenson of the State Board, Dr. Graham, a representative of the Chicago Medical Society, and representatives of the State Homeopathic Society and State Eclectic Society, the two latter to be named by the President of their respective societies, was appointed to formulate new laws, prepare amendments, and present them to the Legislature. Dr. Griffeth acted as Chairman of the meeting. The meeting was attended by Drs. Quine, Scott, Griffeth, Vincent, Stevenson, Kohl, and Thilo of the State Board of Health; Dr. A. R. Reynolds, Commissioner of Health of Chicago; Drs. Rook of Quincy, Humphrey of Galesburg, Dyer of Ottawa, and Graham of Chicago.

Miscellaneous Telegraphic Markets.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 6.—ROSIN—Firm; strained, 95c; good, $1.00.

SPIRITS—Firm; 24½c bid.

TAR—Steady; 90c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive; No. 2 red, 59c; No. 3 red, 58c. Corn firm; No. 3 yellow, 48c; No. 3 corn, 47c; No. 2 yellow, 48½c; No. 2 corn, 47½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 2 oats, 33½c.

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Dividend Notice.
Dividend No. 7 on the PREFERENCE SHARES of the MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO BREWERIES (LIMITED) will be due and payable December 22, 1894, at the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK. Transfer books will close December 13, 1894, and reopen December 24, 1894.

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SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS.

Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Turner (née Mabrey) held their first post-nuptial reception yesterday at the Majestic, Walton place and Rush street. Mrs. Turner was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. E. V. Ruddin, and her bridemaids, Miss Harriet Wallace, Miss Mabelle Adams, Miss Grace Kimbark, Miss Elizabeth White, and Miss Glenrose Bell. The hours were from 4 to 6 o'clock and from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Mrs. George W. Cass, No. 2715 Michigan avenue, held a reception yesterday from 3 to 6 o'clock. Vocal selections given by Mrs. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop, with harp accompaniment, added to the enjoyment of the afternoon. Mrs. Cass received in a Nile green satin gown, with brocaded satin corsage trimmed with rose mirror velvet. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Augustus W. Green, Mrs. R. B. Crouch, Mrs. F. W. Rice, Mrs. Charles Gilbert, and Mrs. John B. Mayo.

Mrs. Edward N. Wiley and Mrs. Marvin A. Farr gave a reception from 2 to 6 yesterday afternoon at No. 4737 Woodlawn avenue. Several hundred were present during the afternoon. Assisting in receiving were Mesdames G. N. Camp, Fred Ullman, C. B. Van Kirk, Charles Armstrong, Lyman Wiley, J. W. Cloud, Ed A. Kimball, and A. Cloud.

Mrs. Charles A. Kern, No. 4030 Grand boulevard, held a reception for her daughter, Mrs. James Mapes Dodge. The tea table was presided over by Miss Katherine Rosing, Miss Louisa Kusmer, Miss Grace Peck, and Miss Grace Turner.

Mrs. Alexander F. Stevenson, No. 378 La Salle avenue, will hold a reception Dec. 26 to introduce her daughter. A dinner and dance for the receiving party will take place in the evening.

Mrs. Charles T. Boal and the Misses Boal, No. 1732 Michigan avenue, have issued cards for a large reception Saturday, Dec. 15, from 3 till 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Lyman Blair and Mrs. Augusta Downs will receive from 3 till 5 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, No. 3139 Calumet avenue.

Mrs. S. V. Lamson, No. 3991 Ellis avenue, will be at home at 3 o'clock a week from today.

Mrs. John Vance Cheney will be at home Thursdays in December from 3 to 6 o'clock at the St. James, Rush street and Chicago avenue.

Mrs. Edward Engle and Miss Engle were at home yesterday from 4 to 6 o'clock at their residence, No. 460 North State street.

Mrs. George Nash and Mrs. W. C. Brown gave a reception last evening at the residence of the latter, No. 708 Forest avenue, Evanston. The house was prettily decorated with roses and chrysanthemums. The dining-room was in pink. Fifty guests were present.

Miss Cavanaugh and Miss Hayes will give an art reception at the residence of Miss Hayes, No. 161 Thirty-fifth street, Dec. 12 and 13 from 2 to 10 p. m.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Calumet place drew the honors of the afternoon today at the reception given by Mrs. John A. Logan to her guest, Mrs. Dorillus Morrison of Minneapolis, who gave the memorable rose fête in honor of her entertainer during the visit to Minneapolis a few years ago. The guests at the reception this afternoon included the entire Papal delegation with Mgr. Satolli, Mgr. Sbgatti, and Count Cassel, the Papal Chamberlain, the members of the Superior Court and their families, the Cabinet, the army and navy officers, and leading members of the resident society.

⁂

The Prince and Princess of Wales have presented Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, who is to be married Dec. 12 to Prince Adolphus of Teck, with a wedding gift of a pearl and diamond crescent. The present of the Duke and Duchess of Teck is a tiara. The Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife presented Lady Margaret with a diamond coronet, and the Queen sends a diamond brooch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Miss Annie Grace Lippincott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Lippincott, was tonight married to Herbert Hall Winslow of New York, a well-known dramatist. Only intimate friends were present. The Rev. A. D. Mayo of the Unitarian church, a kinsman of the bride, performed the ceremony. The couple will live in New York. Miss Lippincott has distinguished musical talents, and her mother is best known as "Grace Greenwood," the authoress.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—Miss Louise Barrett Cable, the eldest daughter of George W. Cable, the author, is to be married to James Alfred Chard of New York City tomorrow. The bridegroom is the son of P. J. Chard of New York, and is a graduate of Amherst, '92. He made the acquaintance of Miss Cable while at college. The ceremony will take place at "Tarrywhile," Mr. Cable's residence on "Dryads Green," in this city.

⁂

The following marriages are reported by telegraph to THE TRIBUNE: William Rudiger and Emma Munson of Princeton, Ill.; Everest L. Carhart and Annie Kenny of Waukegan, Ill. The twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Doying was commemorated at their home in Jacksonville, Ill., last evening.

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The Chicago South Side club gave the second of a series of receptions at the home of its President, Mrs. A. Brooks, No. 4743 Lake avenue, last night. The Reception committee was composed of Mrs. M. Hicks Lawson, Mrs. Fred Sherman, Mrs. A. Brooks, Mrs. A. F. Fisher, and Mrs. Henrotin. Mrs. Charles Henrotin delivered a lecture on the "Federation of Clubs."

The Mistletoe club, one of the largest social organizations on the West Side, will give its Second Annual Charity Ball Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, at the West Chicago club house, No. 50 Throop street. The proceeds are to be devoted to the St. Ann's Day Nursery.

The German Literature club of Northwestern University, Evanston, met yesterday afternoon at Lunt Library. Georg Eduard, the American correspondent for the *Weise Zeitung*, a leading newspaper of Bremen, Germany, delivered a lecture on "Heinrich von Kleist."

The waltz reception last night at the Woodlawn Park club was a brilliant success. Over 300 of the society people of Woodlawn were present. Dancing was begun at 8:30 and was continued until after midnight.

The Evanston Boat club gave a dancing party last evening.

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Mrs. Lucius Brown Mantonya gave a luncheon yesterday at 1 o'clock for Mrs. Ernest M. Stires at her residence, No. 374 Dearborn avenue. This was the first of a series of luncheons. The next will be given Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Avery and Mrs. Ella T. Clark gave a luncheon yesterday at their residence, No. 2123 Prairie avenue.

Mrs. Hubburd Dunlevy, No. 419 East Huron street, gave a luncheon for Miss Barker, whose engagement to George Robinson Alley was recently announced.

Society Notes.

Mrs. H. M. Marks and daughter Lucile, No. 3434 Michigan avenue, left Monday for an extensive visit with relatives and friends throughout the West.

Miss Jeane Gardner and Mrs. Ernest Rogers, Hinman avenue and Davis street, Evanston, gave a cinch party last evening in honor of Miss Oliver of Boston, Mass. Invitations for eighty guests were issued.

AMUSEMENTS.

The standard of the plays which the down-town theaters are offering to their patrons has declined perceptibly during the last two weeks, and it begins to look as if the reaction usually felt before Christmas has already set in. During the coming two weeks, however, a strong element of interest will be afforded by Mrs. Langtry's engagement at the Chicago Opera-House, although it will be a week or more before she will appear in an absolutely new play. The engagement will begin next Monday evening with the actress in the title rôle of "Esther Sandraz," a three-act drama by Sydney Grundy, which did service when Mrs. Langtry last played at McVicker's. De Wolf Hopper will conclude what has proved a most profitable engagement at the Columbia tomorrow night, and Sunday evening Belasco and Fyle's military melodrama, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," will be put on for a run. The play held the stage of the Schiller during the greater part of the World's Fair season, but it is said to have been changed considerably in the meantime. The production will be on an extensive scale, and a company of cavalry and numerous soldiery will figure in the stirring scenes at the climax. The other melodrama which will be in evidence next week will be "On the Mississippi" at McVicker's. To state that it is only a succession of elaborate stage settings is to describe it fully, for the play itself amounts to nothing in a dramatic sense. The field of farce will be limited to the Schiller next week, Charles Dickson and his company having contracted to furnish the material which bears the title of "A Jolly Good Fellow." The piece has had a satisfactory career in the East and is now undergoing its first Western experiences. People who patronize the theaters only when Joe Murphy is in town will be seen at Hooley's all next week. It is the unvarying constancy of this class of playgoers that has made him one of the richest actors on the stage. They desire nothing new, and the actor is a good enough business manager to respect their wishes. During his first week he will revive only "The Kerry Gow." Eddie Foy still has enough admirers in Chicago to keep "Off the Earth" popular another week at the Grand Opera-House. With the patronage of the theaters as light as it is at present, it is doubtful if his admirers would present themselves in such numbers during a third week, and the engagement has been shortened to escape such risks. The Royal English Circus will add new features to what this week has been a most creditable performance. The performing storks and dogs, trained horses, and the best of the riding and acrobatic events will be retained.

⁂

A noble program was presented by the Spiering String Quartet before a thoroughly musical audience in Kimball Hall last evening. Three works were performed: Haydn's quartet in F major, op. 74; the E flat major, op. 74, of Beethoven; and Schumann's quintet, op. 44, for pianoforte and strings. The Haydn number was given a beautiful interpretation in clearness, precision, and spirit. The thorough sympathy which marked the work of the players and the conscientiousness evinced throughout was admirable. The Beethoven op. 74, sometimes known as the "Harp" quartet, probably owing to the employment of certain arpeggio passages suggestive of that instrument in the Coda, cannot be accounted so fortunate in presentation. The work, however, was given a commendable, if not a brilliantly satisfactory performance, and conclusively illustrated the advance of the quartet in ensemble work. The Schumann was given with William H. Sherwood at the piano. In this work the strings were unfortunately rough and less satisfactory by far than at any previous time during the evening. Of the piano part Mr. Sherwood gave a brilliant and spirited performance, awakening a genuine enthusiasm in those assisting. The third concert of the Spiering Quartet will be given Jan. 24, with the assistance of Miss Augusta Sottmann and B. Bicknell Young.

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The principal opening announced for the outlying theaters next week bids fair to be at the Haymarket, where Miss Lottie Collins will appear at the head of her company of Troubadors. The entertainment will consist of short plays and vaudeville specialties, although stress is being laid on the former, the principal of which will be a new short play called "The Fair Equestrienne." Miss Collins is ambitious and aspires to being known as an actress rather than a dancer. In time her entertainments will consist entirely of short plays. Mr. and Mrs. Byron will come to Havlin's in a melodrama called "The Ups and Downs of Life." It is new and will enable the patrons of the theater to form first opinions. "Darkest Russia," H. Grattan Donnelly's melodrama, will come to the Lincoln for its first engagement north of the river. It already has been played this season on the South Side. The other outlying theaters will present plays held over from this week. At the Alhambra it will be a sensational melodrama that comes from the West Side called "Slaves of Gold." At the Academy it will be Edwin Barbour's production of "Land of the Midnight Sun." The Empire will present Reeves & Palmer's Vaudeville Stars, which is now giving a good entertainment down-town. Sam T. Jack's Opera-House will have a new combination burlesque and vaudeville bill, and new varieties will be introduced in the all-day bills at the Casino.

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The medical department of the Hahnemann Hospital of this city will receive a benefit of about $500 arising from the performance of "Irma," a comic opera by Charles T. Barnes and John A. West, at the Schiller, yesterday afternoon. The theater was comfortably filled and the promoters of the entertainment said that many of the tickets sold were not presented at the door. The opera, which was rendered by local singers, proved pleasing both in music and in story, which concerned the attempt of two youthful lovers to elope and the plans of their parents to intercept them. Miss Clara Agnes Middleton sang the title part and Charles T. Barnes, who has been well known on the professional operatic stage, had the tenor rôle of Lester Cradbrook, the young lover. Others who took part were Charles Stuart, John W. Lince, Charles F. Bryant, Miss Francis V. Cary, and Miss Jenny Osborn. John A. West, one of the authors, conducted.

⁂

A book agent who invaded the sanctity of Manager James H. McVicker's private offices in his theater had a discouraging time of it yesterday afternoon. Evidently he had never heard of the veteran actor and manager, for his mission was to sell a book of quotations from Shakspeare on the installment plan. "You see," said he, "I can give you all the smart sayings of Falstaff and Sir Toby Belch and all the others of Shakspeare's great comedy characters." Manager McVicker is more than ever convinced of the fact that the actor's fame is a fleeting one. Years ago he considered himself a pretty fair Falstaff and Sir Toby as Falstaffs and Sir Tobys go. Anyway, he remembered enough of the characters' "smart sayings" to shatter the hopes of the agent.

⁂

The popular program to be presented by the Chicago Orchestra at the rehearsal this afternoon and tomorrow evening's concert at the Auditorium is unusually varied. The numbers announced for peformance are the prelude to "Hansel and Gretel," played here for the first time; the second movement from Dvorak's symphony "From the New World"; Massenet's Suite Scenes Alsaciennes, "Forest Devotion"; "Leaping Marionettes," and Mexican dances by Robert Goldbeck to be conducted by the composer; Strauss' "Blue Danube"; and the "Waldweben" and "Tournament" March of Wagner. For the performance of the last mentioned number, in which the organ will be employed, the orchestra will be increased.

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The sales of seats for all the incoming plays at the theaters begin this morning at the various box offices.

ALBERTI CHILDREN ARE BURIED.

Four Rest in One Grave, While the Mother Is Ready for the Consequences.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 6.—The funeral of the four Alberti children, Willie, Della, Dora, and Lizzie, victims of poison at the hands of their demented mother, occurred at 10 o'clock this morning. The four white caskets were conveyed to the Episcopal cemetery and entombed in one grave. Emma, the eldest and only surviving of the five children, who drank of the poisoned wine, attended the funeral while yet weak and not entirely out of danger. When the coffins were being lowered she gave a shriek and fainted into her father's arms. All this time Mrs. Alberti, the mother, sat in her cell in the county jail, indifferent of everything. The only regret she expressed was that she had not given sufficient poison to kill all her children and take a fatal dose herself. She still resents the accusation that she is insane, and is ready and willing to take the consequences of her crime.

ASHLAND, WIS., TO BE REASSESSED.

Water-Works Property Having Been Omitted Court Orders Such Action.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—A sensation has been caused by the decision of Judge Parish in the case of Millionaire Frederick Prentice of New York against the City of Ashland, making it imperative that the city be reassessed for 1892. Ashland water-works property was not assessed that year and this was one of the grounds for the action. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

TO FIGHT IN THE OPEN

FATHER DUCEY SHOWS UP METHODS OF ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

Issues a Statement Saying He Has Been Misrepresented by His Clerical Superiors, Yet He Will Not Do Anything Other than Fairly—Cash Paid for Boxing Bouts and the French Ball as Shown by Lexow Committee Evidence—Plan a New Whisky Trust.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The controversy between Archbishop Corrigan and Father Ducey has reached that stage where another statement has been deemed expedient by the latter. Notwithstanding the Archbishop's injunction Father Ducey continues to be a conspicuous figure at the Lexow investigation. This evening he gave out the following statement:

The gentlemen of the press are familiar with the methods that go at Madison avenue. I greatly regret to be obliged to allude to Madison avenue methods, but when one is kept like a cathedral window, constantly on the gridiron, self-preservation forces me to cry out: "We are very rotten in New York."

The Rev. Mr. Newey is decent enough to speak as the Rev. Mr. Newey. He is not evidently willing to act the part of a guerilla assassin. It is painful to the American public to have the press of New York give prominence to attacks on personal character anonymously made as coming from persons who sign themselves as "Catholic Laymen," "Distinguished Ecclesiastic," "Very Near the Archbishop," "A Person That Knows the Mind of the Archbishop," etc., etc. His Excellency the Archbishop of New York is greatly to be pitied for the course followed by men who claim to be his friends and defenders. It is sad to think the Archbishop, who has the greatest opportunity for good, in my judgment, of any ecclesiastic in the world, should need defenders. He would not need them did he act independently, fairly, and openly. The Rev. Mr. Newey is the Acting Secretary of Archbishop Corrigan in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Connolly. The Rev. Mr. Newey, however, does not state that Archbishop Corrigan has requested him to speak for the Archbishop of New York. I cannot be tempted into an exposure of Archbishop Corrigan's second letter to me through the alleged utterances of his Grace and his secretary.

Persecuted for Ten Years.

Archbishop Corrigan has placed himself in a position of persistent persecution of me for the last ten years. Why his Grace should have been so misguided I cannot fathom. I am nothing to the Archbishop of New York and he knows he owes me much. Before coming to this diocese I was kind to him in the extreme when he was suppliant and a stranger in New York, as he knows. As coadjutor Archbishop, with right of succession, he was unknown and humble in New York. He came to my house almost every week, he rode with me in my carriages and sleighs before my devotion to humanity forced me to rid myself of these vanities.

I was not in all particulars like the young man in the gospel—I could not say that I had kept in perfection the commandments from my youth without spot and blemish; but I can say, however, that I have been most faithful and sacrificing as a priest, and I have never been a frequenter of disreputable places.

The Lexow committee is seeking to know something of the character of Rosa Bell's and her successor, Evelyn Bell's, house on Sixty-sixth street. Inspector Williams and Capt. Westervelt might give some ecclesiastical information as to that house to the Senate committee.

The Rev. Mr. Newey's permission to me to publish Archbishop Corrigan's letter marked private was a shallow trap. I am not prepared to be trapped. I still affirm his Grace, the Most Reverend Archbishop, has not answered my letter of Nov. 27. His second letter of Nov. 24 is not an answer to my first letter. Nov. 27 I sent his Grace, the Most Reverend Archbishop, the following communication:

"ST. LEO'S RECTORY, NO. 18 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New York—Your Excellency: Your letter of Nov. 24, sent by messenger to my house, was handed to me by my servant at 4:15 p. m. Saturday when I returned to my residence, hence I could not do as you requested. I shall respect your Excellency's letter of Nov. 24, which is more kindly than yours of Nov. 14.

Will Not Reveal a Confidant.

"I must take exception to a few expressions. I never take for granted any supposition without first obtaining proof. As a priest and gentleman I am not bound, in my opinion, to indicate to any one who the person or persons are who may give me a confidence. I would not be a true priest or a man did I indicate to you or others the person or persons who gave me confidences without their permission.

"The grievances alleged against me are not founded on truth and fact. You know, and God knows, I have been the wronged person. I have never entered into any conspiracy against you or any other man. I have always fought in the open and I always hope so to do.

"Your Excellency cannot be ignorant of the fact that priests at the cathedral have by their own letters given evidence of evil methods. You, it is said, are not responsible for their acts, but if they have abused your confidence and imposed on your good nature why do they defiantly hold on? You cannot blame me if I have reason to complain.

"I wish to be frank, and I inform you that I have letters of yours in my possession sent me by the New York *Press* requesting that it should say certain things about me. Your letters are not typewritten but in your own handwriting.

"During the troublesome times that have passed I have been obliged to be on the defensive. I do not think it is fatherly to deal with priests or laymen as I have been dealt with by others. I greatly regret the trouble that has been inaugurated anew in New York. The pacific efforts of the apostolic delegate are, for the present, apparently nullified. I trust that honorable peace will soon reign with all of us. Yours truly, THOMAS J. DUCEY."

Last Sunday morning, Dec. 3, I sent this brief note to his Excellency:

"ST. LEO'S RECTORY, 18 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1894.—The Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New York—Your Excellency: You sent me a letter Nov. 24. I respectfully answered that letter on Nov. 27. I have received no intimation that your Excellency has read my letter of the 27th.

"I deem it necessary to write these few words, fearing it would be said I had not been courteous to my ecclesiastical superior. You have given me no reason why I should not attend the sessions of the Lexow committee on Monday, and I say to you in my letter of the 27th I have always 'fought in the open and always hope to do so,' therefore I think it prudent, respectful, and wise that I should inform you that I am going to the Lexow investigation Monday. Yours, etc.,

"THOMAS J. DUCEY."

Father Ducey said that he had nothing further to say at present on the subject.

Will End the Controversy.

It is generally thought in priestly circles that Archbishop Corrigan's reported determination not to press his quarrel with Father Ducey to the snapping point marks the conclusion of the strife for the present, so far as his Grace is concerned.

Father Ducey will continue to attend the Lexow investigations. But it will be, as he said, "not for the mere joy and satisfaction of appearing to have won a case, or because of any wish to be a source of embarrassment to any dignitary; not because of any political feeling that had prompted him in his previous action; not because of any hate, but because he hoped that the presence of a member of the Catholic clergy might conduce to the accomplishment of the desired reforms."

"What decision do you think the Archdiocesan Council will come to with regard to your case?" asked a reporter of Father Ducey tonight.

"I cannot say," was his answer. "But you know, no doubt, that the functions of the council are only of an advisory nature. It cannot judge my case, although it may if it thinks fit, suggest my trial by an ecclesiastical court. This court would meet at Madison avenue and be presided over by his Grace Archbishop Corrigan.

"Should I ever be placed in a position by the action of any ecclesiastical court which would make an appeal to the Apostolic Delegate necessary for me, Mgr. Satolli would have the right, from a canonical and religious standpoint, to pronounce upon my case."

MAY PUNISH SHEEHAN FOR CONTEMPT.

It Is Asserted the Court of General Sessions Has Indicted Him.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—It was stated in the Court of General Sessions late this afternoon the grand jury had indicted Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan for contempt of court in failing to obey a summons to produce his private books before the Lexow Investigating committee. It was also stated Judge Martin, sitting in Part I. of the court, had issued a bench warrant, and it had been sent to police headquarters for service. No one could be found in the District Attorney's office that would either confirm or deny the rumor.

Manager Sanger of Madison Square Garden told the Lexow committee today since he held that position there had been five boxing matches there. The night of the Corbett and Mitchell exhibition William A. Brady, Corbett's manager, came to him and drew $250 from the box office to pay the police to allow the exhibition to go on. He understood it was at Capt. Schmittberger's demand. William A. Brady denied the story. He said he drew 70 per cent of that amount and gave it to the stage manager, Ben Sherwood, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the show.

"Well, Mr. Sanger has sworn that you drew $250 to pay Capt. Schmittberger. Did he perjure himself when he swore that?" said Mr. Goff.

At first Brady refused to answer this question, but subsequently said Sanger's statement was substantially true. Mr. Brady denied he paid any money to the police for the Corbett exhibition after he had defeated Sullivan. He gave the stage manager $50, but did not know what he did with it.

"And you will swear that you never paid over to any other person any money to be paid to the police?"

"I will."

Frederick Gallagher said the reason Mitchell backed out was because he objected to allowing the police one-third of the receipts of the performance.

"Is it not generally understood," asked Mr. Goff, "among the sporting fraternity that in order to allow a bout to come off it is necessary to settle with the police?"

"Yes, it is."

Gustav Dorvore, the manager of St. James' Hotel and President of the French Society in this city was asked: "How much money do you pay the police for protection and privileges at your annual ball?" and said none. When asked if they sold liquor after 1 o'clock without a consideration to the police, he said they did.

The books of the French society were brought into evidence. James Weil, the Recording Secretary of the society, was asked what the society had to pay the police for allowing high kicking and said there was no high kicking, and the ball was just as orderly and as decent as the Arion ball, and the reports in the daily papers and all the pictures are untrue.

"What is the use of perjuring yourself as you are doing?" asked Mr. Goff.

"I am not perjuring myself, and I dare any one to say so, besides yourself to say so, sir," said the witness, indignantly.

Rene Dupre, who has held the bar privileges at the French ball for several years, testified he always paid $150 after 1 o'clock to a police Sergeant. James Weber, a former President of the French Cooks' Society, testified under his Presidency it was a habit to pay the police $50 after midnight to buy their suppers. V. Broquerios, also a former President, testified to the same effect.

Mrs. Annie Newstolee, a widow, testified she paid $18 a month to Detectives Brennan and McCormick. They told her if she paid $200 down and $50 a month she could sell what she pleased, to whom she pleased, and when she pleased. She had given some diamonds to Ald. Clancey for safe-keeping, but never got them back, and finally accepted $150 for them. Ald. Clancey had also asked her to allow voters to register from her place. She had refused to allow it.

Judge Patterson, in the Supreme Court this morning, refused the application of the Bourke committee for leave to investigate the affairs of the Controller's office. The main grounds for the refusal are the committee's knowledge is based entirely on information and belief and that it was against the code. The application was based upon a reported fraudulent issue of city bonds, which were alleged to aggregate as much as $100,000,000.

ST. JOHN'S PLAN FOR CURRENCY REFORM

Coin Certificates for Deposits of Metal and Loans on Bonds Pending Bimetallism.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—At the Chamber of Commerce today William P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank, said it was officially proposed that Congress provide profit to banks on bank notes by a scheme surrendering a profit of $10,300,000 a year to the people at large in United States notes. He characterized the scheme as preposterous and submitted the following plan of relief:

1. Congress to remove from our standard silver dollar 412.5 grains, nine-tenths fine, the single restriction of its legal tender function and provide unlimited coinage of silver into this dollar in the terms prescribed for gold.

2. Issue to depositors of gold and silver at the mint, if they prefer, instead of the coin to which they are entitled, coin certificates redeemable on demand. Require these coin certificates to be redeemed in gold or silver coin at the convenience of the United States. Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to redeem them on request in standard bars of gold or silver.

3. Authorize depositors of gold coin and silver coin to receive the proposed coin certificates therefor and forbid all further issuing of gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890.

4. Until bimetallism is a real achievement under this act, require that all the gold and silver for which coin certificates are issued be reserved in coin and standard bars for their redemption, except as next suggested.

5. Authorize the Secretary, in his discretion and under regulations prescribed by him, to direct the Treasurer of the United States to receive interest-bearing bonds of the United States duly hypothecated to the Treasurer and issue thereon safe amounts of the proposed coin certificates as loans; the rate of interest on these loans to be the rate of interest on the hypothecated bonds. Limit this "emergency issue" of coin certificates by the requirement that the aggregate sum of coin and standard bars reserved for their redemption shall not be less at any time than 60 per cent of the aggregate sum of all coin certificates outstanding.

It is explained that this final provision would be availed of in a "real emergency" only for the reason: (1) That owners of bonds would not accept long-time loans at a cost of all the interest in their investment, and (2) Borrowers of 4 per cent and 5 per cent United States bonds, hired to hypothecate for such loans, would appear when only a real emergency made high rates for money in the open market.

If a money market panic threatened the proposed enactment with a sharp contraction of our aggregate of money our final provision would empower the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $200,000,000 of United States coin certificates against silver coin and bullion now in the Treasury and loan them at 4 per cent and 5 per cent per annum against United States interest bearing bonds.

If lack of engraved coin certificates threaten the Secretary's immediate convenience I suggest that boldness equaling the recent issuing of interest-bearing bonds will momentarily substitute silver certificates therefor.

The proposition and remarks were received without objection and filed without action. The Chamber adopted resolutions adverse to any further tariff legislation at present, on the ground that conditions should be allowed to become settled.

SUGAR ATTRACTS WALL STREET CROWD.

The Only Stock Which Keeps Traders Busy—Havemeyer Sells Coal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—On the floor of the Stock Exchange this morning it was Sugar! Sugar! Sugar! nothing but Sugar. In the first half hour of business only a dozen or fifteen of the usually active stocks out of forty or fifty had been dealt in at all. Such pushing, pulling, shoving, crowding, interfering, and every other form of violence except slugging as went on in that Sugar crowd this morning would have gladdened the soul of the great Hinkey. When business began there was a deep growl, something between the roar of a bull and the growl of a bear, with the occasional bleat of a lamb, that made fugue such as is only produced from the throats of men who are fighting for money. This lasted for five minutes and then the crowd settled down to business. Then came a further break, which carried the price back to the low level of the previous day. It was reported the American Sugar Refining company, usually a large buyer of coal at this season, was a heavy seller. The interpretation was that Havemeyer, having accumulated twelve months' supply, determined to sell out in order to prove the condition of the American sugar trade was worse than all previous calculations, and another excuse would be offered for the ousting of all the employés in New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia. Traders made up their minds a particularly deep game was being played and continued to sell Sugar up to the close of the day.

ELECTRICITY FOR MANHATTAN ROAD.

Manufactories of Motors Running Double Time—For the Yerkes Contract.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—A director of General Electric admitted today that his company has been figuring for some time on the Manhattan Elevated contract. He said Manhattan decided definitely months ago to electrically equip its system, and that plans and specifications have been drawn up and are in the hands of manufacturers. He would not say whether General Electric had secured the contract. He said it called for the equipmen of some 257 motor cars and erection of power plants. Regarding the Yerkes Chicago Street railway contract, which the company secured several months ago, and on which it is now working. He said: "The first lot of motors called for will be 500 of twenty-five horse-power capacity. The contract explicitly stipulates that all the electrical apparatus used by the Yerkes system shall be bought of the General Electric company. At Schenectady between 3,000 and 5,000 men

[Continued on seventh page.]

BENEFIT OF A PULL.

SHOWN BY THE RECORDS OF CHICAGO'S POLICE COURTS.

Fines Are Often Suspended and Notorious Criminals Set at Liberty—When the Police Justice Refuses Recourse Is Had to the City Prosecutors and Then to the City Attorney—The City Treasury Suffers in the Loss of Fines and Costs—Some Instances Given.

Complaints have frequently been made, both by the police and private citizens, that offenders against the laws who are possessed of a political pull seldom suffer the penalty when tried in the Chicago police courts. In the first place the political pull is brought to bear upon the Police Justice. In case he refuses to suspend the sentence, as he sometimes does, the pull is tried upon the City Prosecutor. If it fails there an appeal for suspension is made to the City Attorney. In this way it often happens that notorious criminals escape justice.

During the first eight months of the present year over 300 executions were staid at the East Chicago Avenue Police Court alone. The fines in these cases amounted to $5,845. Some of the suspensions, it is true, were in cases where it was the prisoner's first offense and there may have been other mitigating circumstances. At the same time many of the prisoners thus liberated were old and notorious criminals.

From June 1 to Nov. 30 there were about fifty executions staid by the City Prosecutor and City Attorney, in which the fines amounted to $1,070. These cases were all from the East Chicago Avenue Police Court.

Mayor Has Not Answered.

As an example of what is sometimes done Attorney Charles E. Anthony of the Prosecution committee of the Marquette club recently wrote a letter to Mayor Hopkins asking how it had come to pass that City Prosecutor Asay should have suspended the fine imposed upon Jack Harrington, a member of Senator O'Malley's notorious gang of election day thugs. Mr. Anthony said last night that the Mayor had not yet answered his letter.

When asked what legal authority the City Prosecutor and City Attorney had to stay executions he replied: "Mr. Asay or Mr. Trude, either as City Prosecutor or City Attorney, have no right either under the incorporation act or by ordinances to remit any fine or release any judgment after the judgment has been rendered. The action is of a quasi criminal nature in which the public is interested and it cannot be treated as a simple suit in assumpsit or a civil case."

Mr. Anthony said that Justice Kersten's court was one of the best police courts in the city. The remitting of fines was practiced to a far greater extent at the Harrison Street and the Desplaines Street Courts.

Theives Are Set Free.

Among the executions staid by the City Prosecutor and City Attorney were some for notorious characters. Mike McFadden has been to the East Chicago Avenue Station dozens of times, so the officers say. They also say John McGovern is a notorious crook, that John Ramsey is a bad confidence man and swindler, that Richard Howard is a thief who has often been arrested, and that Hattie Davis and Anna Lee are both old offenders.

"In remitting fines," said City Attorney Trude last night, "I have only acted as a humanitarian and with the police and societies who take an interest in such affairs. Sometimes a poor fellow is unfortunate in his associations, gets into trouble and is fined. The ends of justice have been served when he has been taught a lesson, and in such cases there is no harm in suspending the fine."

In Justice Kersten's Court.

The following is a list of the fines suspended by Justice Kersten according to the records at the East Chicago Avenue Station from Jan. 1 to Aug. 30. The names are in the order in which the fines were suspended during the eight months:

F. W. Rosenbaum..	$25	James O'Neill..... (King of Lit Hell)	15
Francis Belknap...	5		
John Shay........	15	John Miner.......	1
Thomas Shay......	10	Kittie Mueller....	15
John Olson.......	50	A. L. Hall........	25
Wallace Miller....	10	Aug. Stenberg.....	5
James Huguelet....	5	Mary Baggett......	10
Charles Aline.....	5	James Brady.......	5
Patk. Whalen......	25	James Rhode.......	15
Patk. Moran.......	5	Mike Burns........	5
Charles A. Gordon.	50	Edward O'Hara.....	3
Fred Fredericks...	10	Frank Downing.....	3
James Alex........	25	Pat Ryan..........	3
Jacob Hey.........	10	John McHale.......	3
James Nicholson...	3	Robert Kennedy....	10
Carrie Kari.......	3	Con Sullivan......	3
Emma Hall.........	20	William Stiltz....	10
Patrick Henry.....	10	Chas. Leafenbourg.	2
Charles Winchell..	5	George Mattson....	10
Michael Schmith...	3	Melton Smith......	100
Henry C. Lange....	75	Nicholas Green....	3
Ed Fiacharty......	5	Wm. Johnsson......	25
Ed McCabe.........	5	B. Parkinson......	25
William Fritz.....	3	John McGuire......	35
Henry Sobell......	10	John Lukeiage.....	10
Frank Auer........	75	John Hill.........	5
Philip Ragett.....	75	Wm. Kaspurek......	2
Patk. Flynn.......	75	Hy O'Leary........	15
George Murphy.....	75	Jane Warner.......	10
Elmer Whitlaw.....	25	Ernest M. Orborn..	5
Edward Dunlap.....	25	Herman Schroder...	10
C. D. Miller......	25	Gilbert H. Paggett	5
Philip Griffin....	10	Charles Scott.....	10
Philip Griffin....	20	Joseph Doyle......	5
J. W. Van Winkle..	5	Aloyas Geiger.....	5
Fred Klim.........	15	Thomas C. Gowdy...	5
Willie Loftus.....	10	F. Seibach........	2
John Burns........	5	Peter Witten......	10
Hattie Page.......	3	Adam Baraon.......	50
William Mueller...	40	John Lewis........	50
Henry Maloney.....	10	James Morris......	50
John Thompson.....	50	Thomas Wilkinson..	50
Edward Murphy.....	50	Thomas Murphy.....	50
Aug. Kuhl.........	5	Thomas Collins....	50
Jos. Mahoney......	10	J. J. Conley......	50
G. A. Willhartz...	25	John Ryan.........	50
Geo. L. Ford......	2	Karl Girsch.......	50
George Pope.......	5	William Kyle......	50
Jos. Schroetzer...	2	William Turner....	50
Ed Jones..........	75	A. Sandberg.......	50
Peter Gribben.....	3	George Wilson.....	50
Maggie Mullins....	3	William Thompson	50
Henry Bowers......	10	M. Doyle..........	50
Wm. Bouhardy......	10	F. Bockmann.......	50
May Palmer........	5	J. McClure........	50
Christ Grossmann..	5	C. Menson.........	50
Jas. Corbett......	25	Robert O'Conor....	5
Jas. Lee..........	25	Thomas Murphy.....	50
John Delaney......	5	John Murray.......	50
Fred Thomas.......	25	Charles McCarthy..	50
Peter O Malley....	25	William Howe......	50
Geo. Effert.......	3	George Smith......	50
Delia Feeney......	75	James Fee.........	50
Wm. McFadden......	15	Pete Mason........	50
Frank Winwirts....	10	Pat Rosche........	50
Bill Jackson......	10	E. Hodges.........	50
John Miner........	10	Rob Waldron.......	50
Frank Hurley......	1	William Madden....	50
W. R. Brady.......	1	James Connors.....	50
John Chambers.....	15	Thomas Williams...	50
Albert Hesterman..	10	J. McEwen.........	50
William Kewer.....	25	William Smith.....	50
John Scholl.......	5	J. D. McMannus....	50
James Creaby......	10	Hy Murphy.........	50
Hy Smith..........	10	John Cody.........	50
Maggie Henry......	10	Thomas Barrett....	50
Edward Bennett....	25	Joseph Finney.....	50
George Murphy.....	25	James Welsh.......	50
Frank Hardnett....	5	F. McNulty........	50
George Weinberg...	100	Charles Doyle.....	50
Frank Rickett.....	100	M. Lamey..........	50
George R. Davis...	100	Joseph Slavin.....	50
John Madden.......	10	John O'Neil.......	50
Al Gallery........	15	Hy Smith..........	50
H. C. Hermes......	15	John Ryan.........	50
Martin Flynn......	5	Augus Curay.......	50
W. J. Foley.......	10	Aug. Schultz......	50
Aug. Arendt.......	5	Oscar Smith.......	50
Barney Straessle..	25	Thomas Funcheon...	50
Otto Straessle....	25	John O Brien......	50
Daniel Doyle......	75	Hy Williams.......	50
Fred Legg.........	5	C. Engel..........	50
Charles Wolf......	5	Thomas Davis......	50
John Palmer.......	5	Frank Doiesh......	50
Thomas Hanavan....	50	James McCourt.....	50
Henry Eisemann....	5	Karl Willie.......	5
Wm. O Connell.....	5	J. Kaufmann.......	5
George Brown......	3	J. Maridoci.......	5
J. D. Johnstone...	3	P. Koskerio.......	5
Gust Malabazos....	3	C. Marigoi........	5
John Anderson.....	50	J. Kerkercio......	5
M. Keller.........	3	P. Sexcio.........	5
Augusta Iglehard..	5	K. Adecio.........	5
August Reppato....	10	C. Cassario.......	5
Dora Williams.....	10	J. S. Mitchell....	5
Clara Moore.......	10	Frank Whelan......	25
Mattie Anderson...	5	O. Hack...........	5
John Larson.......	10	Thomas Turnbull...	5
Mamie Casey.......	10	W. Shumaker.......	15
Frankie Hill......	10	W. E. Clayton.....	10
James A. Hamilton	15	J. Harris.........	5
Mike Doyle........	3	R. Keufler........	3
Thomas Howard.....	25	J. O'Neil.........	10
Harry Ryan........	15	John Culbert......	5
Martin Johnson....	10	L. Nagle..........	5
W. A. Trainor.....	5	J. H. Quinlan.....	50
Louis Laufenberg..	5	James Smith.......	50
Charles Nigg......	50	James Goslin......	50
Edward Hill.......	50	Annie Leland......	5
Daniel Doyle......	50	Thomas Thurman....	3
Garrett Brady.....	5	Patrick Glynn.....	20
Adam Knot.........	10	John Kerley.......	20
Stephen Doyle.....	10	John Nordden......	3
Louis Lamm........	3	P. Geohegan.......	50
Theresa McCor'ick	3	O. Scheer.........	3
Wm. Dougherty.....	3	M. Colford........	25
Wallace Babcox....	15	B. Meyer..........	3
Richard Parks.....	15	F. C. Gestenberg..	50
Michael Dergan....	5	Nellie Barnes.....	25
Pat Ryan..........	5	Nellie Barnes.....	25
Frank Smith.......	5	Bertha Walters....	10
Henry Lindley.....	5	Alexander Glens...	100
Thomas Taff.......	5	Phil McLaughlin..	10
P. Hughes.........	3	J. McDonald.......	10
Alice Lewis.......	10	J. Murphy.........	25
John McClure......	5	Sam Higginson.....	50
M. A. Bauer.......	3	J. Jackson........	10
Richard Naydke....	25	J. O'Hern.........	10
Julia Dalton......	15		
S. McGinley.......	5	Total............	$5,845
John Maloney......	3		

Record for Six Months.

It was impossible to gain access to the records of fines suspended by the City Prosecutor and City Attorney farther back than June. According to the monthly reports of Bailiff Hughes of the East Chicago Avenue Police Court, he made returns on ninety-five commitments. Of this number Mr. Asay staid the execution in twenty-three cases and Mr. Trude in twenty-seven. The following is a list of the executions staid by those officials:

Fines Staid by Mr. Asay.

A. Patterson......	$16	P. Scott..........	$26
R. Cosgrove.......	16	P. Frederickson...	16
J. Muther.........	11	Mike Burns........	26
Hugh Bennett......	11	W. J. Williams....	21
J. Christ.........	26	William Kane......	41
T. Moran..........	16	Richard Howard....	51
C. Figg...........	21	Ed Powers.........	6
T. Benson.........	11	Pat Lanahan.......	6
Hattie Davis......	26	William Lerner....	6
J. McShaw.........	26	Joseph Kelly......	16
H. Desmond........	26	John Harrington...	76
Thomas Flannigan.	51		

Fines Staid by Mr. Trude.

W. M. Springer....	$32	Thomas Drew.......	$11
Ed Murphy.........	6	John Lanahan......	17
William Burke.....	6	John Ryan.........	17
Mike McFadden.....	6	W. J. Kelly.......	21
John Runkel.......	51	G. Swanson........	11
N. Calligan.......	26	J. Mouren.........	27
Libbie Lewis......	6	Tim Sullivan......	17
John Lanhorn......	27	A. Gettman........	16
John McGovern.....	6	John Ramsey.......	51
William Martin....	6	C. Enright........	76
A. E. Smith.......	6	Sam Hancock.......	4
Anna Lee..........	6	Pete Crowe........	6
Mike Callihan.....	4	John Kelly........	27
P. J. Boyle.......	6		

City Is Out $7,001.

The grand totals show that Justice Kersten suspended fines to the amount of $5,845. With these fines were costs amounting to $138. Fines suspended by Asay and Trude aggregated $1,018, making a grand total of $7,001 that the city is out.

DR. FLOWER IS ARRESTED.

D. R. Chapman Prompts the Arraignment of the Doctor in Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Dr. Richard C. Flower and Henry C. Mosher were arraigned in the Circuit Court here tonight on two indictments charging them with conspiracy to defraud and confidence game. They were accompanied by Ald. James R. Mann and Thomas Sprague of Chicago, who went on their bonds, and Mr. Hayes, an attorney of the same city. After their arrest in Chicago a few days ago Mr. Chapman returned to Peoria and gave evidence before the grand jury and they were indicted. Judge Shaw, now presiding in the court, fixed their bond at $10,000 on each indictment. Arrangements had been made with Judge Shaw to hold a night session, and when the case was called State's Attorney Cooney, representing the people, made application for local bondsmen. The point was argued at length and finally overruled, after the Chicagoans had scheduled. At 10 p. m. court adjourned and the Chicago party went at once to supper, returning to Chicago tonight on the midnight Rock Island. There will be no jury in the Circuit Court for two weeks, but Dr. Flower asks that his case be tried at this term of court, and as early as possible. He said he had been misrepresented in the Chapman case. Mr. Chapman charges him with the embezzlement of $276,000. The doctor says he took a bankrupt institution and sunk $150,000 in it himself in efforts to make something; that he paid more than $100,000 of Chapman's debts, and has given the family more than $20,000. They were to receive a tenth interest, if anything ever came of the scheme.

[Dr. R. C. Flower was rearrested yesterday afternoon at the instance of D. R. Chapman of Peoria and went at once to that town to answer the charges brought. The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriff Albert M. Lang in the office of Ald. Mann, one of Dr. Flower's attorneys, and on warrants brought by Deputy Sheriff Du Bois, in whose custody the prisoner went to Peoria. He was also accompanied by Ald. Mann. The arrest yesterday was on the old charges of conspiracy and getting money by false pretenses. Dr. Flower after giving bail in Peoria in the sum of $20,000 returned to this city this morning to appear before Justice Foster in the cases on hearing with that magistrate.]

LAW FOR A NEW DENOMINATION

United Evangelical Church Works on Conference Organization.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—The general conference of the United Evangelical Church today adopted laws defining the constituency of a quarterly conference, the mode of procedure in case of trial of any of its officials, the constituency of an annual conference, and the basis of representation of laymen in the same, and the privileges of laymen in the conference. The Committee on the Keystone League of Christian Endeavor reported and a proposition looking to the extension of the pastoral term from three years to six years is now under consideration. The Committee on Boundaries detached all the charges of the Pittsburg conference situated in the State of Ohio and added them to the Ohio conference. Provisions also were made for the division of the Des Moines conference. This afternoon the conference listened to addresses by the Rev. G. Smith, State Superintendent of the American Bible Society, and Prof. H. H. Rissweiler, formerly President of the Northwestern College situated at Naperville. Bishop Dubs of Chicago presided at the session today.

JOHN BURNS DISAPPOINTS A CROWD.

Is Not Among the Party That Comes from the East Bound for Denver.

An advance party of labor leaders arrived in Chicago last night over the Nickel-Plate and are at the Briggs House. John Burns, the English leader, disappointed a large crowd of delegates who had gathered to welcome him. Mr. Burns and John William Benn, another member of Parliament, stopped at Niagara Falls and will arrive here today and will start for Denver tonight, where the annual congress of the American Federation of Labor commences Dec. 10. In the party that arrived last night was David Holmes, a lifelong friend of John Burns. Samuel Gompers was in charge of the party. With him are P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; John Lennon of New York, General Secretary of the Journeyman Tailors' Union; A. J. Feiz of Boston, John F. Tobin of Rochester, N. Y., Thomas F. Tracy of Boston, Harry Lloyd of New York, August McCraith of Boston, and C. Evans, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

AVALANCHE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Employes Narrowly Escape Death in the Philadelphia Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—A narrow escape from death under an avalanche of silver dollars was experienced at the mint in this city a day or two ago, as was disclosed today. James Garrett and Thomas Kennedy climbed up into a vault containing 8,000,000 of the coins, to help remove them for weight and counting, in accordance with administration requirements. Rotten bags in which $6,000,000 was stored gave way, and all the 6,000 bags, weighing sixty pounds each, began to slide. The two mint workmen leaped for life and got out just in the nick of time. The silver flowed over the wall like a glittering waterfall, reflecting in dazzling brilliancy the rays of the several lights that serve to dispel the gloom in the interior of the vault where the men were at work. As soon as possible the place was boarded up, and after bracing the walls the flow was finally stopped.

LIFE-TERMER STRIKES A GUARD.

W. W. Stallings Probably Fatally Injured by an Italian Convict.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—W. W. Stallings, guard in the State Prison South, located at this place, was struck over the head this morning with an iron bar by William Flowers, a life-time prisoner, and probably was injured fatally. The guard was conducting an obstinate prisoner named Referrt before the Warden, when Flower, who is a cell-mate of Referrt, seized the bar and struck him. Flower is an ex-soldier and draws a large pension.

War's Desolation.

It is estimated that since the Christian era began over 4,000,000,000 human beings have perished in war.

It takes a boy to make the clothes fly. He seems to enjoy it, too.

Toughness in clothes never will equal toughness in boys. But we think we come nearer to it with our boys' clothing than most dealers.

Durability and dressy-ness may be combined, too. Might as well have good looks with your toughness—doesn't cost any more.

Ulsters, Cape Overcoats, Reefers, Two and Three-Piece Suits—everything needed by boys for looks and comfort—you'll find them here at guaranteed prices.

F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

Have you seen the Yachting Caps with double band? You get the style and when you pull down the band you get the comfort. $1.00 to $2.00.

FIT LIKE A GLOVE
FOSTER'S
CORK SOLE SHOES
FOR WOMEN.
TRADE MARK.
Best of All Makes.
PROPER PRICES:
$3, $4, $5, and $6.
Smith & Stoughton,
169 STATE-ST. 169
PALMER HOUSE.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Business Manager of the Board of Education, Room 1110 Schiller Building, 109 Randolph street, up to the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of Monday, December 17, 1894, for the following branches of labor and material equired in the erection of a ten-room addition, with assembly hall, to the Duncan Avenue School Building, located on Duncan avenue, near 77th street, as follows:

Masonry, cut stone, terra cotta, carpentry, sheet metal, iron work, roofing, mineral wool, lathing and plastering, painting and glazing, plumbing and gas-fitting, sewerage, concrete and asphalt, wire guards, iron pipe rail, blackboards, venetian blinds, steam heating, ventilation and heat regulating, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by August Fiedler, Architect of the Board, which may be seen at the office of said architect, Room 1117, Schiller Building. Proposals must be made on regular printed forms, to be obtained at the office of said architect, and must be in strict conformity with instructions to bidders printed thereon. Proposals must be made on a separate blank for each branch of work. All proposals must be inclosed in envelopes furnished for the purpose, properly indorsed, must be sealed and accompanied by a separate deposit for each branch of work bid on. Said deposit must be either in cash or certified check made payable to the order of the business manager of the board, of 5 per cent on amounts of $2,000 or under and 3 per cent on amounts exceeding $2,000. No proposal will be received after the hour specified in this advertisement. The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any portion of any proposal submitted.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.
Chicago, Dec. 6, 1894.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

CANDY
Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, prepaid east of Denver or west of New York. Suitable for presents. Sample orders solicited.
Address
C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner,
212 State-st., Chicago.

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The Chicago Tribune will always be found on sale at the news-stands of the Astor House, Holland House, Gilsey House, and Imperial Hotel in New York City, Willard's Hotel and Washington News Exchange in Washington, and Young's Hotel and B. and A. Depot in Boston.

POSTAGE.

Pages.	—Domestic—	With art supplement.	—Foreign—	With art supplement.
8, 10, 12	1 cent	..	2	..
16, 20	2 cents	..	3	..
24	2 cents	..	4	4
28	3 cents	3	4	5
32	3 cents	3	5	5
36	3 cents	3	5	6
40	3 cents	3	6	6
44	3 cents	4	7	7
48	4 cents	4	7	7
Over 48	4 cents	4	8	8

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1894.

Dr. Talmage does not seem to have signed with any city for next season.

The D. B. Hill marriage rumor has been revived a week ahead of its regular turn.

Statesman Lawler can run for more offices and get fewer of them than any man that has broken into politics since the war.

If Mr. Havemeyer's sugar refineries have shut down he will confer a favor by following their example to the extent of shutting up.

After next march Congressman Bland will be at liberty to look about him for a new job, and it would seem the most natural thing in the world for him to go into the silver mining business.

Senator Peffer wants to do away with the junketing trips in which members of Congress are wont to indulge when going to the funeral of a fellow-member. Once in a great while Senator Peffer has a spasm of common sense.

A Washington special says a great many of the most gifted tobacco-chewers of the Fifty-third Congress will be missing from the Fifty-fourth. The atmosphere of the Capitol will be found to be improved in several other particulars.

At the annual city elections in Massachusetts Tuesday last Brockton, Fitchburg, Malden, Newton, Pittsfield, Quincy, and Somerville voted against license, and Chicopee, Fall River, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Marlboro, New Bedford, Northampton, Springfield, Taunton, Waltham, and Woburn for license. Pittsfield and Haverhill reversed positions on this vexed question. On the whole, license was a decided gainer.

The cuckoo cartoon in the last issue of The Tribune, showing the excitement of the birds as they beheld Shelby with his little sledge smashing the McKinley idol, told its own story. The legend underneath it, however, "We could not if we would, and we would not if we could, reënact the McKinley bill law as it was passed in 1890," etc., should have been credited to its author, Shelby M. Cullom. The excitement of the cuckoo birds, particularly that large cuckoo bird in the tree at the left, needs no explanation.

There were echoes of the great victory of Nov. 6 in Massachusetts and New Haven, Conn., Tuesday last. The Massachusetts cities elected Mayors, Aldermen, and Councilmen. It was, as might have been anticipated, a general Republican sweep. On the license question, which was also an issue, more gains were made than losses. In New Haven it was a worse landslide than last month. The Republican Mayor was elected by 2,700 majority. The Common Council will stand 16 Republican majority. Only one Democrat, the Tax Collector, was elected.

The New York stock market was firm yesterday. The local market showed little change in quotations. Sterling rates were unchanged, but the tendency of the market is strong. New York exchange sold at 40 cents premium. Leading speculative markets were irregular in movement, but closed higher than Wednesday. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅜ cent higher, corn ¼ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye firm, barley weak, flaxseed steady, May pork 7½ cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, and ribs 2½ cents higher.

The statisticians are estimating that the sales of cotton seed now net about one cent to every pound of cotton on the average, and that this source of income to the cotton planters of the South is a new one within the last few years. So, in comparing current prices for cotton this fact should be allowed for. The 5 cents per pound talked of for cotton becomes 6 cents for comparison with the higher prices paid for the staple several years ago. The latter figure may not be a satisfactory one, but it is much less unsatisfactory than would be 5 cents per pound as a measure of the total return from the cotton crop.

The commission merchants of this city are making a strong effort to induce the railroad companies to put in track and team scales at convenient places for the weighing of all bulk produce consigned to commission merchants. Most of the lines have team scales in Chicago for the special use of the commission merchants, but the weighing of bulk freight when it is taken from the cars is optional with the latter, and it is claimed that this is the leak through which shippers suffer most. The merchants ask the railroad companies to put in scales where necessary to the weighing of all produce as it is unloaded and require that every pound of this kind of freight shall be weighed before it is released to the consignee or the person authorized by him to take away the goods. The merchants call attention to the fact that under present arrangements when a large "shrinkage" occurs the receiver may be accused of appropriating a part of the goods to his own use, and has no means outside of his own records to prove his own integrity. They admit that the dishonest receiver may be in favor of retaining the present method, but make no allusion to the railroad end of the same case. The fact is that if everything were weighed out as asked the act would point to heavy losses as having occurred while the property was in their charge. Chief among these are the big quantities of stuff stolen from the cars by thieves along the lines. If the companies should undertake to prevent this stealing they would have to effect a material extension of the force required to guard the property of their patrons from the marauders who infest the yards in this city and to a smaller extent pilfer from the cars at every stopping point along the lines. At present one of the crying evils of railroad management is the lack of protection to the property of shippers in transit when such property is loaded into open cars.

A Southern paper says that this year South Carolina has doubled its corn crop. Mississippi reports a gain of 10 million bushels, Arkansas of 6 millions, and Texas one of 8 millions, and that "the discovery of this gold mine ought to attract more attention." The Tribune previously has called attention to the fact that the Southern States have raised about 50 million bushels of corn more this year than they did in 1893, and that it would be well if the people of that section would pay more attention to corn and hogs instead of devoting most of their agricultural energies to the raising of cotton. But the truth is the difference of some 10 per cent in yield of corn, though all the more remarkable as it contrasts with a smaller crop of that article in the Northern States, may be more a matter of meteorological conditions than of increased area. The weather in the Northern States was not favorable to the corn crop, while further south there was enough moisture in the early part of the season and not too much of it later.

CULLOM AND THE POOL-LEGALIZING BILL.

Some days ago The Tribune made mention of the fact that there was a rumor current in railroad circles that the influence of the roads in the Legislature was to be thrown for Cullom, the understanding being that he would put no obstacles in the way of the passage of the bill now before the House legalizing the pooling of the gross or net earnings of the roads, any arrangements made by them to be subject to the supervision of the Inter-State Commission.

This paper said also that in view of the prevalence of this rumor and the importance of the subject he ought to rise and explain, either affirming or denying, and that if he did not do so his organs, large and small, should be the first to call on him for a statement of his position regarding a matter in which the people who suffered under lawless railroad oppression for a quarter of a century were so much interested.

The Senator himself has said nothing. But there appears in the Washington correspondence of his Chicago organ, which is expecting the Postmastership or the Collectorship at his hands in case he is reëlected and has the control of Illinois Federal patronage in 1897, something which may be taken in the nature of a plea of confession and avoidance made on behalf of the Senator.

The plea sets off with a statement that the anti-pooling provision was not in the law as it passed the Senate, but was inserted in the House and was retained by the conference committee against the wishes of the Senate conferrees, who yielded only when notified the bill would not become a law if this point was not conceded. This is equivalent to saying that Cullom was against the anti-pooling provision at the outset and that he will not be inconsistent in voting to repeal it now—even though he has been extolling that provision for several years past.

Then the reportorial friend of Cullom proceeds to state the grounds on which the legalization of pooling is urged. As a matter of fact the roads want the power to make binding pooling agreements in order that rates may be raised, income increased, and stock on which little or nothing was paid at the beginning may earn dividends. There is something like two billions of that stock. If it could be made to pay a 5 per cent dividend or 100 million dollars a year the holders would feel happy. With such gains in view they can afford to hold out inducements to poor Congressmen, especially those who have failed of reëlection.

Not a word is said, however, of the real aims of the roads; but the readers of Cullom organs are told that the pending bill to legalize pooling was inspired simply by a feeling of intense love for the "small shippers." The railroad wolves are very much concerned about these lambs. It is alleged under the law, as it stands, the roads give rebates to large shippers, but make the small ones pay full rates. It is alleged also that dishonest shippers get lower rates by means of such frauds on the roads as false billing and false weighing to the great prejudice of the small and honest shippers.

There are provisions in the law to punish these frauds, but it is claimed that they are inoperative and that as a consequence the roads in their eagerness for business are violating the law continually, knowing that they cannot be punished. It cannot be denied that the courts have managed by a variety of decisions to deprive the penal clauses of the law of their efficiency, and that large shippers get rebates illegally.

It is claimed by these railroad friends of the "small shippers" whom they admit they have been discriminating against illegally for years that the legalizing of pooling would make the railroad managers honest because it would remove the temptation to offer rebates in order to secure the business of the large shippers, for all the earnings of the roads would go into a common pot and nothing would be gained by the road which did business for a man at reduced rates.

If the peculiar methods of railroad managers were not too well known it might be possible to assume that if they were given permission to make pooling arrangements which were legalized they would deal with all shippers alike and charge each of them all the traffic would bear. If they were to do that the result would be that the large shippers would pay a great deal more than now and the small shipper considerably more. The total sum paid by the country for transportation would be increased enormously thereby.

But the leopard cannot change his spots nor the Ethiopian his skin. The railroads cannot be made honest by an act of Congress. While they will raise their rates if allowed to pool, special arrangements will continue to be made with the large shippers. It is said the bill has penal clauses which will be effective. The railroads and the courts will nullify them, as they have nullified those of the present law. The small shipper will pay much more than now and the large shipper only a little more. The latter may be relied on to find ways to corrupt the virtue of the roads, even though that frail virtue is fortified by an act of Congress.

This is the plea which is made by Cullom's Chicago organ in his behalf. It appears that the philanthropic Senator is using the wrongs of the small shipper as his pretext for breaking the only chain which keeps the railroad wild beasts from falling on and rending the people. Does this meet with the approval of the producers and consumers of Illinois? Do they want the rates charged for the transportation of the products of their fields or of their factories or of the commodities shipped to them to be shoved up to the top notch?

Are the Republican members of the Legislature going to indorse a policy odious to their constituents by voting for a man who favors it? Are the Cullom papers going to fall harmoniously into line and tell their subscribers that pooling must be legalized and railroads permitted to charge whatever the traffic will bear? Will they tell the farmers that their "country" representative Cullom believes in railroad pooling and railroad extortion?

LET THE FREE SILVERITES FLOCK BY THEMSELVES.

It was a blessing for the Republican party when the Prohibition cranks carried out their threat, left it, and set up in business for themselves. While they remained they were laboring incessantly with persuasion and with threats to have the party commit itself to the un-American doctrine—subversive of local self-government—that a minority in one or more of the counties in a State shall be enabled to dominate the majority in those counties by the assistance of compulsory prohibition majorities in other counties.

They succeeded in one or two States in inducing the Republicans to attempt to override the right of those governmental units called counties to govern themselves. The party discovered its error and retraced its steps in spite of the threats of the Drys that they would secede. They have done so everywhere. The party, freed from their pestilent influence, has been enabled to go on undisturbedly with its wise, moderate, rational policy of high license and local option—the regulation of the liquor question by each community in its own way.

That which the Prohibitionists have done all the cranks and fad-worshipers ought to do. If a set of men have some fool notion in their heads which they deem is of vital importance, but which they see the party is not going to indorse, the sooner they clear out and set up a little tabernacle of their own the better for all concerned.

Those who think the Republican party is organized for some higher purpose than getting the offices are profoundly thankful to know that the free silverites are going to get up a party based on the simple assertion that 16 ounces of silver are worth one of gold, while all know an ounce of gold is worth 32 ounces of silver. It is to be hoped that all those now calling themselves Republicans who are insane on this point will clear out forthwith and join the new organization.

As long as these scabby sheep remain in the fold there is a chance of their infecting some of the sound ones. For a long time the free silverites in the old parties have been trying to corrupt and debauch them. It has been one of the hardest tasks of the Republican party to ward off this mischief. It has succeeded generally, but in some States like California it has failed. The Democrats have fallen from grace often. They did so even in the great State of Ohio.

Politicians with little conscience but an insatiate thirst for office are ready to yield to faddists or free silverites within the party and make concessions to them in the hope of getting votes. The Ohio Democrats sacrificed principle for votes when they indorsed free coinage and found they had lost the one without getting the other.

When the free silverites get off by themselves their power for harm will be over. Then they will have no influence over the old parties and the politicians will not dicker with them. When the free silverites get by themselves, stand up and are counted, it will be seen that they are not as numerous as they have claimed to be. They have been trying to seduce Republicans and Democrats by exaggerated statements of the votes to be gained by pandering to them. When they form their new party it will be seen how they have lied.

By all means let there be a party whose sole and simple creed is the free coinage of silver at the lying ratio of 16 to 1. No sooner will it be formed than it will begin petering out. It may drag out a sickly existence for years, but it will get weaker and weaker, till it melts away to a handful of aged and feeble scampish cranks.

RECOMMENDS RAILROAD POOLING.

The eighth annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission says that the railroad freight service, especially as to the tariff over connecting roads, is conducted with so much uncertainty, lack of system and regularity "that it justifies charges of gross carelessness and disregard of the rights of the shipping public. Yet it favors the placing of more power in the hands of the railroad managers by giving them permission to pool." The report says:

> We submit for the consideration of Congress that pooling without other remedial legislation is unavoidable. Pooling, under conditions to be approved by the commission and rendered capable of easy and direct regulation with accompanying effective remedial legislation, we believe might safely be tried.

That is, the commission thinks it would be safe to try an experiment which would be tantamount to leaving out Hamlet from not only the act, but from the whole play. Its members affect to believe that the officials who in spite of law oppress and vex the business public, ought to be trusted with a power practically unlimited, for that is what approval by the commission would mean, unless the material of the commission in the future were radically different from that of the present one. What the commission means by the phrase "capable of easy and direct regulation" is hard to understand, unless one supposes such easy and direct regulation is intended to be by the railroad managers who have shown themselves utterly oblivious to the rights of the public for many years past. No one who has watched the course of affairs and seen how heavily persons, sections, and interests have been discriminated against during the last eight years in open defiance of the law the chief object of which was to prevent such discrimination can have any reasonable doubt as to the way in which the business would be "regulated" if the railroads were allowed to pool "under conditions to be approved by the commission." Things under such "conditions" would be as much worse than they were previous to the passage of the law as those of that time were worse than the status of the public before 1886. The people simply would be at the mercy of the railroads, and their tender mercies would be cruel.

The railroad lobby must have put in some effective work with the members of the commission to induce the latter to recommend the abolition of the only feature in the law which has been of real value in protecting the public from the iniquities of railroad management. It must have employed cogent arguments to elicit the expression of an opinion favoring the consolidation of railroad interests into a gigantic trust, one by the side of which the Standard Oil and sugar combines would pale into insignificance. Surely the Commissioners have proved their unfitness longer to hold office, proved it by the fact of their ready subserviency to the power they were expected to hold in check, proved it by their recommendation the following of which would make the law against other trusts a dead letter, and encourage to still other combinations against the public good.

The Commissioners hint at it as their belief that "pooling without other remediable measures is unavoidable." Supposing this to be true, why do not they recommend some remediable measures? And why not hint at the one the adoption of which would be the most effective possible in abolishing the terrible inequalities that now prevail in dealing with different members of the great public? The one thing needful to bring the railroads into line would be to make their treasuries directly responsible instead of underling officials, and make that responsibility to lie in the case of any and every person who could prove that he had been grossly discriminated against by being forced to pay much more than was charged by the same road for an equal amount of service rendered to another at practically the same time. If this were done the roads themselves would be the best regulators of rates, recognizing it to be a matter of vital importance to them that the original intent of the law be carried out: to wit—that the common carrier shall serve on the same terms all persons desiring the same kind and amount of service. Petty officials then would not dare to break the law, as they would know it was at the peril of losing their situations, whereas now the understanding is rather in the other direction. Most decidedly if the permission were given to pool it ought to be accompanied by an abolition of the commission and with the distinct understanding that the body had signed its own death warrant in advising a surrender of about all that is of value in the law under which the commission is supposed to act.

SENTIMENTALITY CATCHES NO VOTES.

A Pennsylvania paper says that if Robert T. Lincoln were to be nominated for the Presidency by the Republicans two years hence the highways of the South would be black with colored voters marching to the polls singing:

Massa Linkum's chile and chillun!
Lord! let dis pore darkie lib
'Till his eyes hab seen de glory
Dat his fodder died to gib.
Massa Linkum up in glory!
Lord! don you see him smile
When he hears us darkies singin',
See us votin' for his chile!

It may be that the colored men of the South would march to the polls singing the above song. But what if they did? Their votes would not go into the box, or, if they did, they would be counted for the other fellow. In spite of these singing auxiliaries the son of Lincoln would be whipped in sixteen Southern States.

And even if it should happen that a few colored votes were gained accidentally in the South, would not that be offset in Chicago by the loss of the votes of those who recollect the very cold, apathetic, and indifferent support the World's Fair, in which every Chicagoan took so much interest and pride, received from the then American Minister to England?

Aside from all this, however, sentimentality has far less to do with the selection of Presidential candidates than the Pennsylvania paper seems to think. Ability and availability are what is desired and they do not consist in being the son of one's father. Every tub must stand on its own bottom and a paternal one will not suffice. There are honorable positions, generally appointive ones, where there is little work to be done and that little is done by others, which may be bestowed out of sentiment, the capacity of the man to whom they are given being a matter of secondary consideration. With the Presidency it is different. An illustrious ancestral name alone will not suffice.

United States Consul Merritt, at Bremen, reports to the department at Washington that Germany proposes an enormous increase in the duty on imports of cotton seed oil and oil nuts and seeds. The use of cotton seed oil for food purposes in Germany increased fourfold between 1885 and 1893. By means of simple refining processes the cotton seed oil can be turned into sweet oil, which is used to a great extent in the manufacture of artificial butter and for the preservation of fish. The Consul understands it is also the intention to strike at oleomargarine. If his idea be correct the farmers of the West will suffer from the diminished demand for their live stock and products, but whether or not the cotton growers of the South will find that the recently passed tariff bill is not altogether a one-sided blow at Northern interests in their favor. It is well known that the demand for legislation in the direction of free trade came from the South and that much of its support by Northern Democrats was in deference to the Southern sentiment. The new measure was to benefit the one section, with little if any expectation that it would help the other. If Germany raises the duty on cotton seed oil from $1 to $2.50, as expected by Consul Merritt, the Southerners may perceive that they have to bear a share of the loss to American industries which they foolishly imagined would fall on the North alone.

A dispatch to an evening paper says that the President has notified the Democrats in Congress that if they do not proceed to pass laws to carry out the recommendations contained in his message he will call a special session of the next Congress on the 5th of March and let a Republican House fresh from the people proceed to legislate for the country. It is not likely that this threat will have any effect on the Democrats. They have no organization and no policy. They are a collection of discordant elements which can be held together only by the hope of the offices, and they have no hope of holding on to them. But whether the Democrats mind the President or not he ought to call the new Congress together and let it attend to matters which are of great importance but concerning which he said nothing in his message. One of them is providing for that deficit which the President contemplates so serenely. That can be met either by increasing revenue or cutting down expenses. The present Congress can or will do neither. A Congress controlled by Republicans will have intelligence enough to do either or both. Let there be a special session by all means.

At last the official vote of every county in Tennessee has been declared as certified to by the county officials and Evans is elected Governor by a plurality of 841, the vote standing: Evans (Rep.), 105,167; Turney (Dem.), 104,326. Turney was elected in 1892 by 26,356 plurality. The delay in making the official declaration was caused by the refusal of the canvassing board to give out the figures. There is no doubt they were held back with the intention of counting Evans out and that the conspiracy would have been carried out had not every leading Democratic paper in the State, particularly those of Nashville and Memphis, demanded a fair count, and denounced the conspirators for their suspicious slowness. The Tennessee papers have set other Democratic papers in the South an object lesson in fair dealing.

There is nothing to get excited over in the fact that the so-called People's party cast 60,000 votes in Illinois at the last election. To begin with it was less than a twelfth of the total vote cast. In the next place over half of it was cast in this county and was furnished partly by workingmen of Democratic antecedents who loathed the tariff policy of the Democrats, but could not bring themselves to vote for Republican candidates. Some of these will go back whence they came. Others will join the Republican party. Some men, mostly railroaders, were led off by Debs. They will not stay with the conglomeration of cranks and knaves known as the People's party. The Socialists will quit it when they see it is not going to grow. This whiffet of a party will cast far less than 60,000 votes two years from now and will gradually die out. The politicians will leave it when they see there is nothing to be made out of it, and the honest men who have been deluded by Populist fallacies will recover their wits gradually.

The annual report of the Chief of Ordnance for the year ending June, 1894, contains a few matters of general interest. The ordnance reports, as a rule, are both technical and scientific to a degree which is unattractive to the public, but the current report deals with one or two improvements in ordnance which must add greatly to the national defense and therefore be of general interest. The first of them is the adoption of the magazine rifle, model 1892, caliber .30, for army use. The first of these arms was completed at the Springfield Armory last January. By June the output was 40 a day. At this date 60 are turned out daily, and soon the number will be 80. Up to Sept. 28, 2,950 of the new rifles had been manufactured. For this rifle there is a regular manufacture of service ball cartridge ammunition, using a smokeless powder, and these cartridges are turned out at the rate of 8,000 a day.

The pneumatic dynamite guns for coast defense have also proved successful. After the trials at Sandy Hook the board reported that the requirements of the contract were met except as follows:

> The flight of the fifteen-inch full caliber shells was not perfectly smooth; the accuracy of these shells, however, exceeds the requirements. The delay-action fuse when set for two seconds worked satisfactorily, but not when set for less time. It is believed this defect in the fuse can be remedied in future constructions. In traversing the fifteen-inch gun by hand, the time occupied in passing over 360° was more than eight seconds with six men at the handles and four for relays.

Notwithstanding these slight defects the three guns have been accepted and three more will be installed on the Pacific coast.

Kelly, the man who led a band of alleged "industrials" from California to Washington last spring, is reported to be organizing another "army" with intent to lead it to the national capital a few months hence. He has notified the Mayor of Sacramento that he proposes to keep on marching till a bill has been passed by Congress to provide work for unemployed American citizens. If Kelly had any real understanding of the conditions which increase the healthy demand for labor he would know that the movement of the people on the polls a month ago was the kind of one needed to bring back the prosperity to American toilers which was rudely broken up by the election of two years previously, that it must result in a return of that prosperity, but cannot be expected to cause it till the lawmakers elected last month take their seats, and that the movement he talks of is calculated to do more harm than good to the cause of the workingman. Kelly is acting like an arrant demagogue and ought to be treated as one. It is to be hoped that the folks who are asked by him to join his "army" will have too much good sense to do so in the light of the experience of those who went to Washington under his lead last spring.

The President appears to have put his foot in it in the matter of paying England $425,000 as damages growing out of the fur seal controversy. He has been informed, since writing his message, that these claims have neither been acknowledged nor investigated by the United States. Furthermore, it was understood that a joint commission should award damages after hearing testimony, and this commission has not yet met. Either, therefore, the President made a grave mistake in supposing that the Paris tribunal had settled the amount of damages or with rash zeal he has indorsed Secretary Gresham's superfluous agreement with Sir Charles Tupper to pay the amount demanded by the English Government. Whatever may be the true inwardness of the affair it illustrates the alacrity with which this administration always comes forward to oblige England. The Wilson banquet was another illustration of the same sort. It is now incumbent for Congress to make a thorough investigation of this matter before giving England this little present, however mortifying it may be to either the President or Secretary Gresham.

Sister Lease, who now discovers she is tired of Kansas, has done a great deal to make everybody else tired of Kansas.

Doubtless you have noticed that during the mild weather of the last week or two your furnace has seemed to warm up to its work with tremendous enthusiasm.

If there could be a partition in the waiting-room of the Chicago and Western Indiana passenger station at Englewood the women who are under the necessity of waiting there for trains would not be compelled to breathe an atmosphere thick with tobacco smoke, but this would cost the company a few dollars and some cents and it is not to be thought of for a moment.

The Hon. Frank Lawler, statesman-at-large for the Nineteenth Ward, now cherishes an ambition to represent that ward in the City Council. Failing in that he will take a consulship to Cork. Or anything else.

Apparently Luther Laflin Mills can think through his hat to some purpose.

Mills & Ellacott, detectives and electricians. Fine work a specialty. 1t*

It might be remarked that the spring chicken is also a good thing. Pullet along.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Preposterous Proposition.

Traveler—"You have a magnificent farm for sheep-raising, but I don't see any sheep on the place."

Arkansaw Farmer—"Sheep? No. My dogs would kill 'em off in no time."

"Then why don't you kill off your dogs."

"Kill off my dogs? Say, don't let any of my folks hear you talkin' that-a-way. Why, Great Scott, mister, them hounds of mine have brought me in more'n $50 in clean cash in the last three year fur premiums at dog shows!"

Weather Symptom.

Among the signs that indicate
A winter mild we note
That every man has bought a great,
Big, heavy overcoat.

Only Wanted to Know.

"Mamma," said the little boy, in a whisper, "is this church buildin' insured?"

"Hush, Johnny," she answered, "I presume it is."

Johnny was silent a few moments. Then he returned to the attack.

"Couldn't the Lord take care of it?"

"Sh!"

Another silence.

"Mamma, do they insure saloons in the same companies they insure churches in?"

"Sh, Johnny!"

"If they do, mamma, do you suppose the Lord knows it?"

"You must keep quiet, Johnny, or I shall have to——"

"Mamma, if a church burns down when it hain't got any insurance don't it show that the Lord takes better care of the insurance companies than he does of the——"

At this point Johnny was led out into the vestibule and lectured with great severity.

Appalling Incompetency.

New York Advertiser: There is one thing that the country will not permit the fag end of Mr. Cleveland's Congress to do without a tremendous protest, and that is to undertake any financial legislation. There is some financial tinkering promised in the Chicago platform which has not yet been attempted, and it must not be. The appalling incompetency of the Democracy in the matter of the national finances is now better understood than ever, though there has never been any doubt on the score. Let the finances alone until reason resumes her sway in Washington.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Carnegie's tardiness in disposing of his riches gives rise to the fear that Mr. Carnegie doesn't sufficiently realize the uncertainty of life.

Editor Anthony of the Leavenworth *Times* says the message shows Cleveland to be "truly, unalterably, unequivocally, a great, uncouth wind bag."

Mrs. James G. Blaine, who has been spending the summer and fall at the Augusta homestead, has gone to Washington, where she will spend the winter.

Isaac Bassett, assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, has been in the employ of the government sixty-three years. He was appointed a page in the Senate by Daniel Webster.

The late Czar was a great stamp collector. His secretaries had to collect the stamps for him and arrange them in albums. The present Czar is said not to care for such things.

Representative Cobb of Missouri enjoys a unique political distinction. He is the only Democrat in the United States who has been reëlected by an increased plurality.

Mrs. Cleveland wore at the opera the other night a dainty little hat in black, which was not more than an inch in height at the summit, and there were no pompons or other flubdubs on it.

"John J. Ingalls," remarks the Lawrence (Kas.) *Journal*, "is about the only prominent man in Kansas who does not stand any show whatever of going to the United States Senate."

Boss McLaughlin of Brooklyn, in whose ash barrel a busted bust of Cleveland was found, declares that some enemy placed the image there in order to fix the "deadly blight" of treason upon him.

Miss Amelia E. Barr has written for the *Century* a story entitled "From the Lowest Hell," and as the scene is the neighborhood of Skye the *Century* has sent an artist there to make sketches—which leads the *Critic* to remark frivolously that he was going in the wrong direction.

Lord Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice of England, is a great worker. People in England who think his success sudden have no conception of the superabundant energy which has built it up. While he was yet Charles Russell, Q. C., his wife was obliged to fit up his chambers in Lincoln's Inn with a special eye to comfort and convenience, so that the long hours he spent there might at least be alleviated by surroundings as nearly like his own home as possible.

John W. Hutchinson, the last survivor of the band of Hutchinsons who sang for abolitionism in its days of trial, has finished his history of the Hutchinson family. It will be a notable book, rich not only in record of the stirring times in which they sang the cause of freedom, but in reminiscence of important reformers here and in England, including all our great anti-slavery men and women, and also the pioneers of woman suffrage.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Papa, what is a fad?" "A fad, my son, is somebody else's fancy."—*Boston Herald.*

Harry—"I understand she gave you a flat refusal?" Jack—"Yes; nothing under a four-story brown stone would satisfy her."—*Kate Field's Washington.*

"Are you going to see the living pictures tonight?" "No; I think I'll take a turn in at the opera and have a look at the occupants of the boxes."—*New York Press.*

Morton—"Are you sure that Penam is really reconciled with his wife?" Crandall—"Yes, I am sure of it, for she reads what he writes and he eats what she cooks."—*Truth.*

Uncle John—"And why do you think that your brother Charles is a great writer?" Alice—"Why, because he is. He writes more every day than he can get into the paper."—*Boston Transcript.*

Miss Styles (at the horse show)—"Your wife seems to be passionately fond of horses?" Mr. Noaccount—"Yes; she loves anything she can drive." "I take it your marriage was a love affair, then?"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Upson—"I'd just like to know the state of Hicksmith's mind since he learned that the girl he married for her money hasn't a blamed cent." Downes—"The State of his mind? South Dakota. He starts there for a divorce tomorrow."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Maud—"So you have broken with Count de Fakeretti. What gave you the first inkling that he was not the real article?" Alice—"He was toying carelessly with my hair one evening, and before he thought he had suggested a shampoo."—*Harlem Life.*

Grover's Message to Congress.

Again as pilot consecrate,
I guide the wabbling Ship of State;
And true to duty's stern commands
Once more take Congress on my hands.

I wish to state right on the start,
That Dole is coming on real smart;
We couldn't scare him worth a cent
So recognized the government.

Regarding China and Japan,
To arbitrate we had a plan;
But when the Japs boxed Gresham's ea
We thought we wouldn't interfere.

Our finances are somewhat mixed,
And if we don't get matters fixed
Instead of a sufficiency
We'll have a big deficiency.

This state of things to rectify
And fill our empty Treasury;
I'd lop off with the tariff ax
The differential sugar tax.

Then make our coal and iron free,
And tho' at first you may not see
How that will help the thing along,
It will—trust me! I can't do wrong!

About the recent shocking shake,
Cyclone, landslide, and earthquake;
It doesn't interest me much.
And so on that I will not touch.

Perhaps you won't see fit to do
The things I here point out to you;
And if you don't, why then, by Jing—
Perhaps you'll do the other thing!

—*New York Sun.*

Abolish the Dishonest Tax.

Richmond *Times*: Our Washington correspondent called attention yesterday to the fact that further legislation would be necessary to carry the income tax into effect, no provision having been made for the expense of this method of "robbing Peter to pay Paul." The whole question will thus be brought up again and will be reviewed in the light of the election of Nov. 6. We think an income tax in any form is objectionable, but by the strong pressure of public opinion such a tax may be administered with reasonable justice and equality. But such a law as we now have for collecting an income tax lacks every characteristic of a wise and just law, and we hope that no provision will be made for its enforcement in its present shape. If all citizens are taxed alike then will the fundamental Democratic doctrine of equal and exact justice to all be observed; and if the law is offensive and oppressive all will have an experience of its burdens. If it is satisfactory to the poor the mouths of the rich will be stopped. If it is not fully collected from those who should pay more than they do then those who have paid fully and fairly out of their more slender means will see to it that these delinquents are brought to book. In our opinion the law as it is is an insult to those who are exempted, while it is a gross injustice to those who are singled out as special objects of this spirit of plunder. There is not one spark of honest, square Democracy in it.

Congressional Salary Grabbers.

Springfield *Republican*: Why have not those members of Congress who do not go to Washington this winter as good a right to the mileage money some of them have asked for as those members who do go, but who travel on railroad passes? This money is intended and appropriated to recompense members for actual expenses incurred in traveling between their homes and Washington, not as a bonus or a perquisite added to salaries. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has ruled that members who do not come to Washington cannot be paid mileage, because he can only pay for actual traveling expenses at the legally prescribed rate per mile. The same logic and the same moral considerations apply to members who pay no railroad fares, and who therefore have no claim on the government for expenses so incurred. Congress ought to pass a resolution excluding both these classes of mileage-grabbers from the benefits of this appropriation, and ought also to refuse their salaries to members who fail to attend the coming session.

Wanted—Leaders Who Can Lead.

New York *World* (Dem.): The caucus of Democratic Senators held yesterday was controlled by the same spirit of unfaithfulness to Democratic principles and the same gripless incompetency that marked the party management at the last session. If the lesson of the avalanche is not enough to lead the majority to shake off the influence of the trust Senators and make at least an earnest effort to redeem the pledges of the party there is need of new leadership.

CARLISLE'S PLAN.

Memphis *Appeal* (Dem.): We doubt whether Mr. Carlisle's plan will meet the approval of any considerable number of any school of opinion, as it embodies several features that will raise objections from different quarters. It is, however, worthy of very careful consideration by all, and may be a basis for the construction of something more satisfactory.

New York *World* (Dem.): There is abundant reason for the President's advocacy of the retirement of the government from the banking business. The plan that he proposes, so far as it reforms the national banks, is excellent. Better plans may be suggested, but this one will provide the country with a currency just as safe as that issued by the national banks under the present law and much more elastic. There ought to be in addition some plan for the permanent retirement of greenbacks and Treasury notes.

Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.): The plan which President Cleveland has proposed is entirely unworthy of the consideration of any man who is in favor of sound money. He has proposed it simply to satisfy the Democratic and Populist inflationists of the South and West, and as a means of helping the Democratic party to attack the national banking system, which that party has always hated and opposed primarily because it was based upon the bonds of the government which were issued to pay the expense of putting down the Democratic rebellion.

Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.): The most casual examination of this scheme will demonstrate that, however good may be the purpose of its author with regard to it, its practical effect would be not to strengthen but to weaken the character of the national financial system with regard to the currency. The repeal of the tax on the issues of State banks, and the proposal to make them banks of issue on an apparent equality with national banks, appear to us to have little to commend them, as they appear to involve a lessening of the safeguards which environ the present circulation.

New York *Herald* (Dem.): It is very true, as the President remarks, that questions relating to banks and currency are closely connected with the maintenance of the gold reserve, and the separation of the government from the business of circulating paper money is a consummation most devoutly to be wished; but we fear that he errs in giving "an unqualified indorsement" to the new scheme proposed by Secretary Carlisle. From the brief statement of this plan embodied in the message—and presumably prepared by the Secretary himself—it appears to be a patchwork, compared with which Joseph's coat would be as a seamless garment.

Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): Whatever its merits or demerits, it is better than anything yet proposed. It is a decided improvement on what is known as the "Baltimore plan." Its objects are those which must be reached in any satisfactory settlement of the question of our paper currency—safety, flexibility, control by the laws of trade instead of by the government, and service of the people instead of mastery of the operations of the Treasury. That such a currency would be safe there can be no question, and that in the other requirements it would be an improvement upon our present paper currency is clear.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): The alternative courses before the people of the United States are the retention of government debts as paper currency or the establishment of a banking currency under strict government regulation. If the government debt currency is to remain as monumentally foolish as it has been no level-headed citizen will hesitate to say that he prefers the banking business should be transferred from the National Treasury to local institutions. In fact, the whole question is to a great extent whether the average politician is more capable of managing a bank of issue than is a body of business-men trained to deal with business needs.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): The plan outlined in the President's message opens the door for a double expansion. The currency is to be inflated by larger issues of national bank notes and by a restoration of the power of issue to State banks. Each of these sources has the capacity to pour very considerable amounts of paper money into a currency system already glutted with unexportable notes. It is greatly to be feared—nay it is certain—that the result of their combined action would be to force gold abroad that room might be made for these additional issues of notes. While a country does business on solid values it cannot by any possibility keep in circulation a larger amount of money than is required for that purpose.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): Perhaps the safeguards surrounding the circulation might in actual operation turn out to be ample, but there will be a popular suspicion that the scheme is weak in this particular, and this feeling is likely to be fatal to all chances of its adoption. In regard to the State bank feature of the scheme the wildcat currency advocates will think the Secretary does not go anywhere near far enough in his concessions to them, while all the rest of the country will think he goes too far. The proposition is on the lines laid down in the so-called Baltimore currency plan to the extent that it bases circulation on bank capital instead of on bond deposits, but it is much more complex than that system and much less satisfactory.

Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.): It is safe to say that the people have gained far more by the uniformity, stability, and convertibility of national bank notes than they have lost by the alleged inelasticity of the present system. The worst result that can flow from an inelastic currency is an occasional plethora or scarcity, to which the business of the country easily adjusts itself and from which it soon recovers, but a depreciated, fluctuating, or inconvertible currency is continuing robbery, perpetual loss, and cumulative ruin. When the new currency doctors talk about the importance of securing elasticity of the currency it devolves on them to show that their system would not sacrifice any of the more essential qualities of paper currency secured by the present one.

It Means Paper Money Inflation.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): It is because Mr. Cleveland's plan means paper money inflation that we object to it as endangering the stability of the currency. It is true that to some extent the plan provides for a counteracting contraction. It proposes that the national banks and the State banks shall deposit with the government as a guarantee fund a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent of their circulation. But even with this deduction there will be an expansion of $70 in every $100 of the proposed circulation. No doubt in estimating that expansion an abatement must be made for the legal tender notes that will be locked up under the new arrangement against national bank circulation now outstanding. But after all allowances are made the plan, when in full working, will produce a large net increase of the currency through national bank issues, while as regards the issues of State bank notes $70 in every $100 will be a clear addition to the volume of the currency. As the President's plan proposes that the issues of State banks, which comply with certain terms laid down to secure their redemption, shall be exempt from taxation by the United States, it seems probable that a very considerable expansion would result from this source, as in States which laid only a nominal tax on such issues State bank circulation would be more profitable than national bank circulation.

A Sensible Governor.

New York *Post*: The new Governor of Connecticut was elected by a majority which was tremendous for that ordinarily close State. But he has taken occasion more than once during the last month to indicate that he did not consider the result as a purely partisan victory. At the recent banquet of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce he pledged himself to "serve the State of Connecticut, not a section, a part, or a party of it, and to do all in my power to correct abuses which have crept into the government." At a dinner of Republicans in Meriden he gave the credit of the Republican success largely to "patriotic Democrats," and insisted that the victory must be used "to promote good government, good citizenship, and the interests of all the public," adding that the great danger for the Republicans lies in their overwhelming majority, and that "we must 'put on the brakes' to prevent hasty or ill-advised legislation." This treatment of the victory by the Governor-elect is indorsed by leading Republican newspapers, and there has never been a time when a successful party showed so much good sense over the results of an election. Doubtless there will be plenty to criticise in the new administration, but it is a great gain to get it pledged to so excellent a platform.

Odious and Offensive.

Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.): The income tax is an odious and justly offensive feature of the new revenue law. A majority of both branches of Congress strongly favored it, and only partisan considerations can prevent the passage of the necessary appropriation in the Senate to carry it into effect. It is one of the worst features of the McKinley tariff bill reversed. That tariff taxed nearly 70,000,000 of people oppressively for the benefit of 70,000, while the income tax would tax seventy-odd thousand people for the benefit of 70,000,000. It is unequal taxation; it is inquisitorial, discriminating, and therefore unjust, and it should never be levied under our free institutions excepting when demanded by some supreme necessity such as war.

The Republicans and the Income Tax.

Wheeling *Intelligencer*: There is an easier and altogether a better way to raise the same amount of money, and that is through customs duties. Duties on imports can be levied so as to raise money and help domestic industries. Any internal tax is a tax—that is to say, a burden on home industry. It is no crime to have an income above the average of incomes, and the man or woman who has it should not be punished as for a public offense. When the party of protection takes the helm, as it will March 4, 1897, it will be as imbecile as the party now in power if it be unable to raise all the money to conduct the government without resorting to an income tax or other cheap John expedient.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

SOCIALISTS CREATE A STORMY SCENE IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

They Refuse Flatly and Persistently to Give Cheers for the Emperor, When Asked by Herr Von Levetzow—Singer's Speech of Justification Drowned in Roaring Protests—King Leopold Gets a Snub, Too—Prince of Wales Not Received with Enthusiasm.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The first session of the Reichstag in the new palace erected for its use was marked by a disorderly scene growing out of the refusal of Socialist members to cheer for the Emperor. The term of office of Herr von Levetzow, President of the Reichstag, expired today. He made a reminiscent speech, dwelling upon the work that had been performed during his incumbency, and at the end of his remarks called for three cheers for the Emperor.

All the members, with the exception of six Socialists, including Singer, Liebknecht, and Ulrich, sprang to their feet and cheered heartily. Von Levetzow called upon the sitting members to rise in honor of the Emperor, but they refused to do so. Their refusal led to angry protests from the other members and a great uproar followed. The President declared the conduct of the Socialists was not in consonance with the traditions of the Germans or the usages of the House.

The Socialists resented the attitude of the President, and Liebknecht rose in his seat, his manner being quite threatening. Ulrich also sprang to his feet and amid renewed shouts and cries of "Shame!" "Shame!" shook his fist at the other members.

When order was restored the reëlection of officers of the House was proceeded with. When this had been concluded President von Levetzow expressed his regret that he was unable to punish the disloyal Socialists.

Singer thereupon arose and attempted to justify the attitude of himself and his fellow-Socialists. He was repeatedly interrupted but was understood to say:

> We will never be compelled to cheer for one who recently told the recruits who were taking the service oath that should circumstances arise they would be ordered, against the will of the people, to shoot their own brothers, fathers, and mothers; for the one who is now introducing an anti-revolutionary bill, which is directed against us. To cheer him would be irreconcilable with our honor and dignity.

The rest of Singer's words were drowned in a storm of vehement protests, which only subsided when Von Levetzow called the speaker to order.

The House then opened the debate on a motion to abandon the pending prosecutions of some of the Socialist members. Baron von Manteuffel, the Conservative leader, took occasion during the debate to inveigh strongly against the conduct of the Socialist members today.

Socialists Shout Derisively.

Formerly on such occasions the Socialists have withdrawn to the lobbies. It is not known whether they were taken by surprise today or whether the demonstration was premeditated. The members of the right shouted "Shame!" "Put them out!" to which the Socialists derisively shouted: "Gently! Gently!" The uproar became so deafening that the reading of the official documents was inaudible. Similar scenes occurred throughout the proceedings.

The election of secretaries was by voting tickets instead of by a show of hands, as is customary, because the Socialists, on the ground of their numerical strength, wished to have a secretary of socialist tendencies elected. This movement, however, was defeated.

To Repeal Anti-Jesuit Laws.

The Centrists (clericals) again introduced the motion for the repeal of the anti-Jesuit laws, which was defeated at the last session.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday, when the budget will be introduced.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin describes the disorderly scene in the Reichstag and adds that the Conservatives gave the Socialists later on a chance of turning the tables to some extent, when Baron von Manteuffel, contrary to German usage, opposed the resolution for the release during the session of a Socialist member of the House who is under arrest. He based his opposition on the scene the House had just witnessed. Herr Singer was able to taunt the Agrarians, many of whom are Conservatives, with the disrespectful language that agrarian organs had applied to the Emperor, and he quoted a threat uttered by the agrarian leader that if the sovereign ignored their bequests they should all turn Socialists. The House was evidently amused by this palpable hit, and laughed itself into a good temper again. It then adopted the resolution for the temporary release of the imprisoned Socialist member despite Baron von Manteuffel's protests.

GERMAN PRESS SPEAKS ITS MIND.

Fault Found with the Imperial Speech and Reichstag Opening.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the uneasiness and discontent that is prevailing so largely in Germany at present, which accounts for much of the irritability displayed in the domain of foreign politics, have seldom found such a general expression as in the press comments on the opening of the Reichstag. There is scarcely a paper but finds fault either with the imperial speech opening the session or the details of the inaugural ceremony. The correspondent adds that the text of the repression bills contains the summary of those measures published yesterday by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The budget, which will be presented to the Reichstag Tuesday, demands 2,500,000 marks ($600,000) to meet the expense of attaching agricultural and forestry experts to the embassies at London, Washington, St. Petersburg, Paris, and Vienna. This is an experimental measure of the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, who hopes by this means, to be kept continually informed as to the progress of husbandry abroad.

KING LEOPOLD IS INSULTED TOO.

Socialists in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies Rail at Instead of Cheer Him.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies today during the discussion of the budget and civil list the Socialists submitted a motion protesting against the civil list of the Count of Flanders, a brother of the King, in the name of their republican convictions. A tumultuous debate ensued, after which the Premier, M. de Burlet, called upon the Chamber to join him in cheers for the King. The Conservatives and Liberals responded warmly, but the Socialists replied with prolonged shouts of "Vive le peuple, à bas les capitalists!" ["Live the people; down with the capitalists!"]

SIR PHILLIP CURRIE IS DISSATISFIED.

He Doesn't Swallow the Porte's Bluff About the Armenian Outrage.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Constantinople says Sir Phillip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is dissatisfied with the Porte's statement that the Armenian outrages were only ordinary acts of brigands and that he has made further strong representations to the Porte that Great Britain is aware the affair partook of the nature of a rising upon the part of the Armenians owing to the intolerable situation, the absence of security for life and property, and the depredations of the Kurds. Sir Phillip holds that the official communique was intended as a guide to the commission and to prejudice the case. The settlement of the difficulty as to the Armenian Patriarch, with regard to the convocation of the National Assembly to elect a new Patriarch, is due to the efforts of Sir Phillip Currie. It is reported that further disturbances have occurred in the Zeitun district in the mountains of Asia Minor and at Sassoun.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Speaking tonight at the dinner of the Eighty club the Earl of Kimberly, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said the feeling of horror excited by the reports of the Armenian atrocities was fully shared by the government, which was seriously considering the subject. He added the government was engaged in active correspondence with a view to obtaining a searching, impartial inquiry into the matter. His position precluded him from going into details at the present moment. He hoped for the sake of humanity the charges would prove to have been largely exaggerated. The Earl assured his hearers the government was deeply sensible of the gravity of the matter and would not fail to perform its duty.

Sultan Snubbed by the Czar.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Varna says that after a long delay the Czar has sent a cold and formal acknowledgment of the Sultan's effusive message promising to send a special mission to congratulate the Emperor on his marriage. This snubbing is assumed to be intended as a mark of the Czar's displeasure on account of the Sassoun outrage.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Constantinople says the reports of the Armenian outrages are confirmed from various sources. A Lazzarist priest from Van says in an interview he has not been able to discover the cause of the massacres at Sassoun. He believed the victims numbered 2,000 and that the regular troops were the actual murderers and violators. The dispatch adds since the Sultan invited President Cleveland to send a delegate with the Armenian Commission, he has requested Gen. Blunt Pasha to go to Bitlis on a similar errand. Gen. Blunt's health, however, prevents him from accepting the invitation.

The *Advertiser* has a dispatch from Constantinople that owing to President Cleveland declining to send a delegate to inquire into the Armenian troubles Turkey has requested England to nominate a Consul to accompany the Turkish Commission.

Action in American Cities.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—The Society of the Friends of Armenia of this city today began to circulate a petition to the President of the United States and to the Czar of Russia asking them to interfere to prevent the further slaughter of Armenians by the Turks and secure reparation for the blood already shed. The paper will be carried to St. Petersburg by special representatives of the society.

MALDEN, Mass., Dec. 6.—The citizens of this city held a mass-meeting this evening to protest against the Turkish outrages in Armenia. The Grand Army attended in a body. Gov. Greenhalge, Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison, Miss Alice Stone, and prominent Armenian citizens were present.

TIFLIS, Dec. 6.—An Armenian journal states that the Governor of Bitlis recently sent a circular letter to the Armenian notables commanding them to sign an address to the Sultan declaring that the reported Turkish excesses in the Sassoun district were unfounded. The notables declined, whereupon eight of them were thrown into prison.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—The Armenians of this city tonight adopted resolutions condemning the Turkish Government for sanctioning the atrocities of Turks and Kurds in their native country.

FOR THE UNION OF THE CHURCHES.

Papal Decree Announces the Outcome of the Recent Conferences.

ROME, Dec. 6.—A Papal decree, which is the outcome of recent conferences held here looking to the reunion of the Roman and the Greek Churches, appears today. It provides that ecclesiastical colleges founded in the East by the Papacy shall be developed in favor of the Eastern Church. The rites of the latter church shall be maintained intact. Any Latin priest trying to proselyte among Greek Christians shall be suspended. Roman Catholics in places where there are no priests of that church may attend the services held by priests of the Eastern rite without prejudice to their own religion. No more Roman Catholic colleges can be established in the East without Papal permission. All members of the Eastern Church who reside outside of the Eastern sees will receive instruction according to the rites of their own church, and those who have embraced the Roman Catholic faith, in turn, in the Eastern rites. Finally the decree announces that the Pope, with monetary assistance of Catholics of all countries, will found colleges and churches in the East.

FEEBLE CHEERS FOR PRINCE OF WALES.

Loyal Clubland's Great Reception Turns Out to Be a Small Affair.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—For several days letters have been appearing in the newspapers urging a demonstration to welcome the Prince of Wales back to England as a recognition of his important work in furthering the Anglo-Russian entente. For instance, a letter signed "Old General" urged that space should be reserved at the railroad station that loyal clubland might fittingly receive the heir apparent. The *Times* and other newspapers had leaders on the subject today. But, when the Prince of Wales and Duke of York arrived, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke of Cambridge, and a few others composed the throng assembled to greet the Princes. Outside the railroad station, it is true, a large crowd was assembled, but the royal Princes were only feebly cheered.

ZOLA DOES NOT GET A SINGLE VOTE.

Academy Snubs the Realistic Novel King—Henry Houssaye Chosen a Member.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Henry Houssaye, the historian and critic, has been elected a member of the Academy. Emile Zola did not obtain a vote. Henry Houssaye was born in Paris Feb. 22, 1848, and distinguished himself during the Franco-Prussian war as an officer of volunteers, for which he received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He has made a specialty of Greek studies and is a son of A. H. Houssaye, the distinguished French littérateur.

KING CHRISTIAN UNDER DOCTOR'S CARE

He Contracts an Illness While Returning from the Russian Funeral and Wedding.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 6.—King Christian is suffering from a cold in the bladder, contracted on the journey home from St. Petersburg, where he attended the funeral of the late Czar Alexander and the marriage of Czar Nicholas. The physician who has been summoned to attend his Majesty expresses the opinion that with a few days' rest and care the King will recover entirely.

AMERICAN LINER PARIS RUNS AGROUND.

Slight Delay at Southampton Owing to a Heavy Fog.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 6.—The American line steamer Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New York, went aground off the company's dock extension during a dense fog last night. The boat was floated on the next high tide. The passengers and mails were landed by tenders. The Paris sailed from New York Nov. 28, and arrived at Southampton at 9:05 last night. The Paris reached its dock at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon.

ADOPTS THE 65,000,000 FRANCS CREDIT.

French Senate Indorses the Madagascar Scheme 246 to 3.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Senate today, by a vote of 246 to 3, adopted the Madagascar credit of 65,000,000 francs [$12,350,000].

Buenos Ayres Unsettled Politically.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Buenos Ayres states that the Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill authorising the national government to assume the external debts of the provinces. The dispatch adds that the political situation is unsettled.

Large Vintage Estimated in France.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says the vintage yield is estimated at 39,000,000 hectolitres [858,000,000 gallons], nearly 9,000,000 hectos [198,000,000 gallons] above the average yield for the last ten years.

FOR A PEACE TREATY.

CHINA DECIDES TO APPOINT A SPECIAL AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

Tsung Li Yamen Will Give Him Full Power to Make Terms with the Mikado for a Cessation of Hostilities—This Action Is Planned on the Advice That United States Ministers to the Countries at War Have Paved the Way for Negotiations.

CHEFOO, Dec. 6.—The Tsung Li Yamen has decided to send a special Ambassador to Tokio fully authorized to negotiate a treaty of peace. This is the result of an intimation from United States Minister Denby that he and the United States Minister to Japan have prepared the way for direct communication between China and Japan, though the nature of the preliminary negotiations are kept secret.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Kurine, was among Secretary Gresham's callers today. He came in answer to a summons from the Secretary, and there is reason to believe some news bearing upon the peace negotiations has been received. It is not possible to learn the exact nature of the visit, but it is believed through the efforts of the American Ministers a preliminary arrangement has been effected opening the way to a specific adjustment of terms of peace between duly accredited representatives of China and Japan, which will include the fixing of the amount of the indemnity and other details that could not properly be arranged in the preliminary negotiations.

The Senate was in executive session today only long enough to permit the reference of the new Japanese commercial treaty to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was done without reading. It is understood there will be no opposition to this treaty by the Pacific coast Senators for race reasons, such as was made by them to the Chinese treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A Shanghai dispatch to the *Times* says the Japanese version of the mission of Mr. Dietring, the envoy who unsuccessfully attempted to treat for peace with Japan, is inexact. Mr. Dietring was duly appointed as Chinese envoy by an imperial decree, but the Japanese Ministers refused to examine his credentials. Two reasons are alleged, by well-informed people, for the action of Japan. The first of these is that Japan had an expedition at Hiroshima ready to sail to deal a crushing blow at Chinese integrity, and the second that Japan intends to subject China to extreme humiliation before parleying. The dispatch further says the situation is becoming grave and that the Japanese appear to be implacable.

LYONS, Dec. 6.—The *Missions Catholique* has received a letter from Mgr. Mutel, addressed from Seoul, the capital of Corea, announcing that all the French missionaries in Corea, after great hardships, have succeeded in reaching Seoul. All the Christian villages in Corea have been pillaged and burned and that numbers of native Christians have been massacred.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The seven carloads of pig lead that has been detained here as China-Japanese contraband of war is being loaded in the Hongkong and Yokohama departments of the Northern Pacific steamship Victoria, which sails for the Orient next Tuesday.

[Sam Moy and other leading Chinamen on South Clark street say there is no truth in the story told by Woo Chung of Madison, Wis., that 2,500 Celestials will sail away for China in a few days to take part in the war against Japan. Charles L. Williams, city passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railroad, said yesterday there were no preparations being made by any number of Chinamen to leave this country for China on the steamer Empress of China, which sails from Vancouver Dec. 10.]

FOR COMMON CAUSE AGAINST MEXICO.

Guatemala Sends Special Envoys to Other Central American Republics.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

GUATEMALA, Dec. 6.—The government has sent special envoys to the other Central American republics to see if it is possible to make common cause against Mexico. It is proposed by this government that the treaty of 1882 between Mexico and Guatemala be abrogated, and that the question of boundary be made a general Central American question, to be submitted, in case of disagreement, to some outside friendly power.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Dec. 6.—The Mexican Government is receiving offers of assistance in case of war with Guatemala. The members of the Queretaro Legislature have voted to subscribe their pay to a war fund. Gen. Leonardo Marquez of Maximilian's army, now in Cuba; Gen. Pablo Bocha of Guayuato, the noted General; and Col. Antonio Guzman of Chihuahua, are ready to serve. The last named has been ordered to report at the City of Mexico.

COL. HASTINGS BACK FROM GREYTOWN.

He Will Report to Smith M. Weed Nicaragua Canal Company's Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Col. S. W. Hastings of Washington, D. C., general agent of the Maritime Canal company for Nicaragua, arrived today by the steamship Hiram from] San Juan del Norte. Soon after the sale of the property owned by the Maritime company at Greytown some months ago for the debts of the Nicaraguan Canal Construction company and when the canal concession was on the verge of being canceled Col. Hastings was sent to Central America to arrange matters at Greytown. Gen. Dan Macauley was also sent to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, for the purpose of renewing and bringing about a binding concession for the construction of the proposed canal. When Gen. Macauley died July 5 of fever Col. Hastings occupied the position of sole representative of the American company. After his arrival in the city he was questioned as to the present state of affairs in regard to the canal and the cause of his returning to America, but he declined making a statement before first seeing Smith M. Weed of New York. Col. Hastings will leave New Orleans in a day or two for Washington.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Dec. 6.—The canal officials claim to have more than enough money to continue work for a year. Not 500 men are working steadily. Many cases of fever are reported among the laborers.

FEAR A REVIVAL OF FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Three British Secretaries Said to Be Watched by Detectives.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The *Morning* states that at their own request detectives are shadowing Herbert Asquith, the home Secretary; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and John Morley, chief Secretary for Ireland. Fears are entertained of a revival of the Fenian movement.

NATIVES MAKE A GRIEVANCE OF IT.

They Do Not Want Foreigners Tried by Juries Favorable by Blood to Them.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta states that some of the native papers are making a grievance of the Indian Government's proposal to place Americans and all Europeans charged with criminal offenses on the same footing with Europeans who are British subjects by allowing them to claim trial by juries, a majority of the members of which shall be Europeans or Americans. A reform in this connection seems necessary, as within recent years there have been several miscarriages of justice.

REGINALD SAUNDERSON HAS A SCARE.

Angry Hisses from People Who See Him Leave Armagh Jail for London.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—Reginald Saunderson, the nephew of Col. Edward J. Saunderson, the Orange leader and member of Parliament for North Armagh, was conveyed today from the jail at Armagh to the railroad station there, on his way to this city and London. A large crowd followed the jaunting car which carried the prisoner and escort to the station. Saunderson was loudly hissed and appeared dejected and frightened. He did not recover his composure until he was safe within the railroad station.

Here's Another Cotton Fire.

BREMEN, Dec. 6.—The British steamer Castle Garth, Capt. Tindle, arrived Dec. 4 from Savannah. When the hatches were removed it was discovered that the cotton in the forehold was greatly damaged by fire. While the Castle Garth was loading at Savannah Nov. 5 fire was discovered among the cotton in the hold, and about ninety bales were destroyed. The steamer sailed from Savannah Nov. 16.

Honduras Is Hard Up.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Dec. 6.—The government is unable to pay even its most pressing debts. The Anglo-Dutch syndicate refuses for the present to build railways or do any work on its concessions on account of the unsettled political situation. There is much talk regarding revolution.

To Quiet the Gharb Disturbance.

TANGIER, Morocco, Dec. 6.—An agent of the American Consul-General arrived at Fez Nov. 28. The Gharb Province, the scene of the present fighting, is fifty miles from Fez. The Sherifian officials are believed to have grossly exceeded their orders. The Sultan has dispatched a Caid, with a force of cavalry, to quiet the district.

Dreyfus Charged with Blackmail.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Camille Dreyfus, a former member of the Chamber of Deputies and political director of *La Nation*, a radical Republican journal, has been arrested in connection with the charges made against several newspapers of blackmailing Allez Freres, contracting firm for army accoutrement.

Werra Arrives at Naples.

NAPLES, Dec. 6.—The steamship Werra arrived here from New York today.

HOW EMIN PASHA WAS KILLED.

An American Brings Details of the Murder of the Explorer.

New York *Tribune:* Recent Belgian papers contain long stories regarding the murder of Emin Pasha, the facts having been brought to Brussels by Lieut. Mohun of the American navy, who was sent to the Congo country and appointed later a United States Consul there. The officer explored the entire Congo basin and with Capt. Dhanis, the Belgian, made the campaign against the Arabian Manyemas and Rumaliza. He brought back the first authentic news of the tragic end of the explorer.

Emin, who on his last expedition intended to go to the Congo State, had crossed the upper Congo. He announced his arrival to Kibouge, the Sultan of Kirundu, and asked permission to proceed through his territory. Kibouge sent a letter to Emin granting his request, but at the same time he forwarded a second letter to Said, one of his vassals, commanding him to kill the explorer. Four men were detailed by Said to carry out the sentence of death. They hurried to the explorer's camp and found him sitting in his tent. They coolly read to him the letter sealing his fate. Emin replied that his death would be avenged in a terrible way by the whites, and warned the men not to kill him. But his threats and entreaties fell on deaf ears.

The four murderers took hold of him, one grasping his head, another his arms, a third his legs, while the fourth dealt him the death blow.

Emin's people were scattered about the village at the time and knew nothing of the murder. The men escaped in consequence, but were afterward captured and summoned before a court-martial. The American attended the trial, which ended in the conviction of the murderers, who were afterward hanged.

After the capture of the Arabian city Ryanque, as already published, the diaries and other relics of the dead explorer were found. The last note in the diary was on Oct. 23, 1892, the day of his tragic end. There are several passages in the book which seem to indicate that Emin expected to be killed by the Arabians. He had been warned not to trust them by many people, but he had paid no attention to the warnings and went—perhaps willingly and intentionally—to his death.

JUDGMENT ON M'FETRIDGE BOND.

Preparing the Way to Proceed Against the Milwaukee Defendants.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—A judgment for $60,412.66 was entered in the office of the Clerk of the Court of this county today in the case of the State of Wisconsin against ex-Treasurer E. C. McFetridge and his bondsmen. The full list of the defendants against whom the judgment stands is as follows: Edward C. McFetridge, and his bondsmen J. A. McFetridge, John T. Smith, John S. Rowell, George B. Congdon, S. P. K. Lewis, L. T. Newton, Andrew Willard, T. M. Warren, George Mertens, J. J. Gettiker, William Stanley, and E. Mariner. The object in docketing the judgment here is to proceed against the Milwaukee defendants, if necessary.

Michael Hogan, who conducted an employment bureau in this city under the name of J. H. Melrose, and who is under arrest in Chicago, will not be brought to Milwaukee for trial. The District-Attorney entered a nolle at the time on the ground that Hogan could not be convicted.

The Relief committee which had charge of the distribution of the $136,259.20 which was raised for the benefit of the fire sufferers in 1892 completed its work today and made a final report. It distributen the whole fund among 563 families at the exceedingly small cost of $1,158.25.

Dr. C. J. Venn was elected today to succeed Frederick Wilkins as Superintendent of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR MILWAUKEE.

Legislature to Be Asked to Pass the Necessary Statute.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The Legislative committee of the Common Council will ask the Legislature to pass a law taking municipal affairs, as far as possible, out of politics. The plan which the committee proposes is the formation of a commission, such as regulates the appointments to the police and fire departments, which will have the power to make all appointments under such legal restrictions as shall insure the exclusion of political influences to the fullest possible extent. Whether such a commission, if provided for, will be appointive or elective is not definitely settled upon, but it will probably be appointive, that power being vested in the Mayor, the provisions requiring the commission to be nonpartisan. Another bit of legislation to be asked for will be a trifle in advance of its actual necessity, but will be sought now on the principle that prevention is better than cure. It will be a law to regulate the building of tenement houses, to prevent their improper construction and the possibility of overcrowding them with tenants when they are built.

Dangers in Potted Plants.

In a paper on malarial infection Dr. A. Scherinan of New York speaks thus of the dangers lurking in potted plants: "During a residence near the Russo-Persian boundary beyond the Caucasus it fell to my lot to see a great deal of intermittent fever. The relation between house plants and malaria was well shown in a case seen by me in Moscow. A woman from the Caucasus who had always enjoyed the best of health was taken ill with intermittent fever. She was treated for the fever and soon recovered, but another paroxysm occurred soon after she began to go about the house. After a succession of these attacks I made an investigation. I found that she had a large number of plants in a sitting-room, which was well heated, but not ventilated. She was very fond of her plants and passed the greater part of her time in this room, but during the attacks of illness remained in her bedroom, which was large and well ventilated. I insisted upon the removal of the plants from the house, and from that time the attacks ceased."

Fire Caused by an Accident.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The head of a match flying off in the hands of a boy caused a fire in W. W. P. McConnell's department store at Mankato, Minn., today, resulting in damage of $40,000; insurance, $15,000.

Denied by Schaack.

A report to the effect that Inspector Schaack had evidence which fixed the actual shooting of Colliander upon "Major" Sampson was denied by the Inspector last night.

MEN OF MONEY TALK.

SUNSET CLUB DISCUSSES PLANS OF CURRENCY REFORM.

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin Reads a Paper on the Baltimore Plan—W. H. Harvey Discusses the Bankers' Plan—Gen. Haskell Touches Up Those Present on Populist Doctrines and the Bankers Engage in a General Debate on the Financial System of the Country.

The fourth meeting of the Sunset club for the current year, held last night at the Grand Pacific Hotel, was devoted to the discussion of "Plans of National Currency Reform." Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin's paper on the "Baltimore Plan," and that of W. H. Harvey on the "Banker's Plan," were the features of the meeting.

Ex-Controller of the Currency E. S. Lacey was introduced by Secretary Post as the Chairman of the evening. "This is an important subject," he said, referring to the evening's topic, "so much so, in fact, it has attracted the attention of the whole world for centuries."

Prof. Laughlin's paper treated not only of the Baltimore plan for the reform of the currency, but the plan suggested by Secretary Carlisle and the present system. He dwelt at length on the first "plan" and the improvements it offered, but held it was defective in as much as it limits the issue to a certain percentage of the bank's capital, and like the Treasury note system is inelastic and inefficient because it provides solely for the elasticity of the note issue, which does not meet the whole need. Prof. Laughlin continued:

> The Baltimore plan proposes a 5 per cent guarantee fund, held by the government to secure the ultimate redemption of the notes. In addition a prior lien on all assets of the bank, and if this is insufficient a lien on the stockholders' liability. This guarantee takes the place of the deposit of United States bonds under existing law.
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> **Secretary Carlisle's Modification.**
>
> Secretary Carlisle modifies the "Baltimore plan" in favor of greater security to noteholders. He proposes a deposit of 30 per cent of the circulation in legal money with the government; then the safety fund of 5 per cent; a requirement upon all other banks to fill up deficiencies in these two funds of any failed bank; then a lien upon all the assets: and (lastly) upon the stockholders' liability. The prior lien on the assets is not really understood. It gives, as is proper, the noteholder a lien before the depositor on all the assets. In normal times before a panic not more than 5 per cent of actual money is used as a medium of exchange; 95 per cent of the transferred money was used solely as a thing in terms of which goods were expressed, and these latter media expand exactly in proportion to the work to be done.
>
> Now what happens in a panic like that of 1893? Many purchasers have obligations maturing at fixed dates, and these obligations are drawn in terms of the standard which is now gold. Every one is liquidating—selling property, stocks, bonds, in order to get that which will meet these obligations. If they are not met, financial failure is the result. Is it accual coin, or bank notes, every one needs to get means of payment? If a bank will lend him on his collateral and credit him with a deposit he is all right. In short the crux of the whole matter is traced to the banks. Can they expand loans indefinitely? Can they furnish all the means of payment needed to enable every borrower having collateral to avoid destruction when his obligations mature? That is the real question.
>
> **Banking Reserves.**
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> Both forms of immediate liability, deposit credit and note issues, will respond freely to the demand of customers wherever a bank can lend at all. But it must not be supposed that an elastic note issue is a universal panacea for commercial crises. The most important of all the recommendations of Mr Carlisle's message advocates the abolition of fixed reserves for deposits. This, with the proposal to withdraw the greenbacks is the most refreshing talk we have had for years. To abolish the fixed reserve will help more to aid borrowers in a panic than to make the one liability of note issues elastic. It touches the vital relations between the three items of most importance in a bank account, the loans, the deposit liability, and the reserves. It helps to allow the bank to discount at the most critical time.

In discussing the "bankers' plan" Mr. Harvey said that as laid down by Mr. Eckels, himself a banker, it proposes to put the money all in the hands of the bankers to be free from taxation; the banks to borrow of the government 50 per cent of their capital, and to pay during the first seven years an average of 5-7 of 1 per cent, and unless called upon by the Controller to pay nothing for the rest of the twenty years, the period of the loan. "This money they lend to you and me at from 7 to 12 per cent per annum.

Bimetallic Basis.

"The lender (in this case the government) makes nothing, the borrower makes it all. This is the 'bankers' plan.'" Favoring a bimetallic basis he said:

> Gold as the basis of a monetary system is impracticable and impossible. There is no precedent for it in the monetary history of the world. The twenty-one years' experience we have had in getting down to it has broken the back of this country and demonstrated its impracticability.

The Chairman called for eight-minute impromptu speeches, and the first response was from Merritt Starr. He referred to the last general bankrupt law, one provision of which was that the exemption law of each State should rule in that State. The result was forty-four different kinds of exemption law in bankrupt proceedings. He was afraid that, according to the Baltimore plan, after the 10 per cent tax on the issue of banks had been repealed, some similar provision would follow as an amendment.

Judge H. G. Miller quoted the statement made by Jevons that if all the commercial nations should simultaneously adopt the gold standard there would be a revolution in the price of gold. All the commercial nations, he said, had done just that thing and the predicted revolution in the price of gold was upon us. The best statistician in the Old World had stated the increase in the value of gold in twenty years was from 40 to 50 per cent. That meant that $1 now was worth $1.50 twenty years ago. The result was falling prices, which had produced the winter of our discontent. If people only realized that it was the rise in the value of gold and not the fall in the price of silver that ailed the country it would not be so hard to devise a remedy for business troubles.

Cleveland-Carlisle Plan.

George Prentiss objected to the Cleveland-Carlisle plan for three reasons. In the first place it gave to bankers, without consideration, the right to own the paper money necessary for the public good. In the second place, allowing banks to create and own the paper money, the country parted with the power to control the volume of the currency. In the third place, this plan took away all restraint on the bankers, and permitted them to loan their depositors' money at will, and make money scarce or plenty as they chose.

Gen. B. P. Haskell said he had hoped the recent election had knocked Populist ideas entirely out of the minds of the people. Gold was a proper standard, simply because it took a dollar's worth of labor to produce a dollar in gold. E. G. Keith said he felt keenly the prevailing prejudice against bankers, who suffered more from the prevailing depression than any other part of the community. As to gold, he said it had only one use, which was to pay the balance between nations, and that use did not require much of it. Willis J. Abbott replied to Gen. Haskell. He did not believe in denouncing views by calling them Populist doctrines. He believed the currency ought to be such that a dollar would be worth as much ten years hence as it is now.

John Z. White said President Cleveland forgot that the issue of money was no part of banking. No one but government had a right to issue money, for money was not a circulating medium merely but a legal tender.

This closed the general debate, and Mr. Harvey and Prof. Laughlin were allowed ten minutes each for rejoinders. Mr. Harvey simply corroborated the remarks of Mr. White. Prof. Laughlin went into the statistics of gold. The Baltimore plan, he said, was based on the alleged scarcity of gold. He said the amount of this metal produced since 1850 was 50 per cent greater than the amount produced between 1892 and 1850. The trouble with statisticians was to discover what became of all the gold. He admitted that a few men might corner all the gold in this country, but he denied that they would find it profitable to do so. Some Frenchmen tried once to corner copper, and the result was they lost everything they had and had to sell all their pictures.

Denny Will Contest.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—George Denny Jr. this afternoon served notice on W. C. Owens here that he will contest his election to Congress from the Ashland district. The document contains severe charges of fraud.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.,
CHICAGO'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
N. E. Cor. State and Madison-sts.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF
Boys' Winter Clothing.

Nothing like the prices that we are now quoting for the same high standard of goods were ever offered in Chicago before.

We intend that this shall be a Clearing Sale in earnest. Mothers, don't miss it.

SOME EXAMPLES.

Boys' All-Wool Double-Breasted Knee Pant Suits—the same that sold for $7.50, $9, $10, and $12—now marked down to ________ $5.00

Boys' All-Wool 3-Garment Knee Pant Suits—the same that sold for $8.50, $10, $12, and $13—now marked down to ________ $6.50

Big Boys' Long Pant Suits that sold for $10, $12, and $15—now marked down to ________ $7.50

Big Boys' Blue and Black Kersey Overcoats—the same that sold for $12—now marked down to ________ $7.50

Big Boys' Reefers (13 to 18 years) that are All Wool, Fast Color, Blue Chinchillas, with All Wool Cassimere Linings and Velvet Collars—they were $15. Now marked down to ________ $8.50

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE of Men's Winter Cutaway Frock and Single and Double Breasted Sack Suits. All broken lots (lots lacking a full line of sizes) included in this sale. Also many desirable styles in which we have all sizes. These suits were marked $18, $20, $22, $25, and $30. Your choice of them now for ________ $13.50

Men that know the high standard of our clothing will not fail to take advantage of this remarkable sale.

OPEN UNTIL 10 SATURDAY EVENING.

FRANK REED, Manager.

TO FIGHT IN THE OPEN.

[Continued from fifth page.]

are working full time. The heavy machines of the plant are running day and night. At Lynn 2,000 men are employed and part of the plant is operated at night."

NOW FIGURING ON A NEW WHISKY TRUST

Nelson Morris and Others Said to Be Considering Another Combination.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Well informed trade interests say the purchase of the Woolsey distillery means one of two things—either it is to be sold to the trust or to a new combination, including the trust, or else it is a step preparatory to severing connections between the American Distributing company and the whisky trust. In any event, it is probable it will be used as a club over the head of the trust. Just at present it is regarded by the American distributing people as an anchor to the windward, and the immediate use to which it is put will depend upon the attitude of the distillers toward the Eastern distributing business. According to a story current, Nelson Morris and two others are figuring on a new whisky combination or trust which will embrace the largest independent interests and all of the trust properties that are worth anything.

SAYS M'KINLEY IS SAFE FROM GOUT.

Chauncey M. Depew Tells What He Thinks of the Next Candidate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—At the dinner tonight at the Union League Club for Gov.-Elect Morton (which Mayor-Elect Strong did not attend because he was suffering from gout) Chauncey M. Depew said during his speech, as he turned toward Gov. McKinley:

> I have lived in Ohio, and I know that there are no conditions in that State that can produce gout. In this respect Gov. McKinley is perfectly safe, but it must be remembered that he has been in New York a week, and that unless he shortly goes home he will be in danger of contracting this complaint, and if he catches it his Presidential boom is busted. Gout is looked upon as an aristocratic disease, and any symptom would ruin him. I intend to be a delegate to the next national convention, and if I think Gov. McKinley will be nominated, I shall be for him.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Tait Charged with Embezzling $15,000 of Chemical National Bank Funds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—John R. Tait, until a few weeks ago the paying teller of the Chemical National Bank, was arrested this evening at his home in Mount Kisco on a United States grand jury indictment charging him with embezzling $15,000 of the bank's funds. He was taken to the Federal Building at 8 o'clock and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, who set his bail at $10,000 and his examination for 10 tomorrow forenoon. Tait was unable to give bail, owing to the absence of his attorney, J. O. Harrison, and was taken to Ludlow Street Jail for the night. Tait was indicted Tuesday. The warrant was issued today. Tait is a short, heavy-set man, and appears to be about 45 years of age.

Panama Steamship Company Wins It.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has made permanent the temporary injunction granted several months ago in favor of the Panama Mail Steamship company restraining the Panama railroad company from carrying out a traffic agreement in contravention of an agreement made in 1872. This contract requires the railroad company to give through bills of lading and ship its business by the steamship company. The railroad company claims the old agreement is at an end, and has made a new contract with the Chilean Steamship company.

Fellows Must Tell of Delayed Trials.

The hearing of the allegations of neglect of duty against District-Attorney Fellows was adjourned for the day after a very brief session before Special Commissioner Linton today. The Commissioner ordered a tabulated statement of cases wherein indictments were found and the trials delayed. Lawyer Phillips, who is conducting the prosecution, offered in evidence a list of cases that had been dismissed on the motion of Col. Fellows, and also ex-Assistant Attorney Wellman's letter of resignation.

New York Notes.

Bernhard Stavenhagen, the German pianist, reached America today on the Trave.

The report of the Yale-Princeton football game shows receipts of $33,468 and expenses $9,258.

Controller Eckels has authorized the Shoe and Leather Bank to levy an assessment of 25 per cent on the stock to make up the loss by the defalcation.

MRS. JACOB CHERRY'S THROAT CUT.

She Was Thirty Years Old, Her Husband Sixty, and He Is Missing.

ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Jacob Cherry was found at her home, ten miles from the city, this afternoon, cold and stiff and with her throat cut from ear to ear. Her husband, Jacob Cherry, a prominent farmer, is missing. He is 60 years of age and his wife 30. They were married about a year ago, after he had been declared sane by a Probate Court, and they were supposed to be living happily together.

Asiatic Bricks.

Central Asia makes the best bricks.

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE HEAD *OF* ALL *THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR* PURITY *AND* FREEDOM *FROM DISEASE GERMS.*

"GRACIOUS SAKESALIVE
What has stirred all the People up so about this
Encyclopedia Britannica?"

Says Poor Old Santa Claus. The old gentleman will learn sooner or later that it is

The Chicago Tribune's
Home
University
Movement

That is making all the Stir. This Movement has become vastly popular and widespread and

It Is Constantly Growing.

There will be more of these volumes used as Christmas Presents this year than

All the Other Books Put Together.

Do you realize what a rare gift a set will make? It will be equal to a Library of nearly 3,000 books, containing all the knowledge of the world and all in 25 volumes and costing only

10 Cents a Day,

and the work can be used while being paid for. If you are interested sign the coupon below and mail it to the

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109 Adams-st., Opp. Postoffice.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Educational Department,
109 Adams street, Chicago.
I am interested in your Home University movement, as founded upon the Encyclopedia Britannica, with key, and request that you send me complete information.
*Name*____________
*Address*____________

IN WINTRY-WEATHER
your feet will remain warm and dry if you wear
Selz Royal Blue
$4.00 Shoes
—Made by Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago, Largest Shoe Makers in the United States—
and your shoes won't be "likeboards" after a rainy evening. Cork soled, if you want 'em so. As easy as slippers—handsome and remarkably durable.
SOLD BY STREETER.
134 State St. 68-70 Madison St.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

"Everything Comes to Him Who Waits"
NOT, but advertises in The Tribune now.

CALL FOR DR. HILLIS.

EVANSTON PREACHER TO SUCCEED TO PROF. SWING'S PULPIT.

Unanimous Action of the Board of Trustees of Central Church—Policeman Crozier Charged with Brutality and Undue Exercise of Authority—Judge Gibbons' Letter to Mayor Hopkins May Have Good Results—Items Gathered in the Local Field.

The vacancy created by the death of Prof. Swing has been filled. The trustees of the church held a meeting for this purpose last night at the residence of Lyman J. Gage, No. 470 North State street. All the trustees were present except Mr. Ellsworth, and the subject was discussed in all its phases until a late hour of the night. There was, however, perfect harmony among the trustees, and it was with entire unanimity that it was voted to extend a call to the Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Evanston, to become the pastor of Central Church.

The trustees say they have no absolute assurance that Dr. Hillis will accept their call. But after giving the subject considerable thought they feel justified in expecting that he will do so. What salary they have offered him the trustees declined to say, but it was learned that it was somewhere between $8,000 and $10,000. It is also likely that the amount offered is only a minimum amount, and that if the proceeds of the sale of seats should be as great as they were during Prof. Swing's ministry the surplus will go to the pastor, as it did in Prof. Swing's case. If Dr. Hillis should accept the call it is expected he will enter on his new duties without much delay, as it will not be necessary for him to change his residence.

Dr. Hillis is 35 years old and a graduate of Lake Forest University and McCormick Theological Seminary. His first pastorate was with the Old Presbyterian Church of Peoria, Ill., where he served three years, during which time the membership of the church largely increased and a new house of worship was built at a cost of $50,000. His liberal and tolerant spirit was manifested by his action at the last meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church held in Saratoga last summer, where he championed the cause of the minority in opposing the action of the assembly in asserting its right to direct control of the theological seminaries. There has been a steady growth in the membership of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston since his pastorate commenced there, and the congregation is now erecting a new church at a cost of $70,000 as one of the results of his labors.

POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH BRUTALITY

Officer Crozier Said to Have Beaten Two Inoffensive Men.

Police Justice Bradwell will investigate this morning a case of alleged brutality and undue exercise of authority by Policeman Crozier. The incident out of which the case grew took place last Tuesday at Clark and Lake streets, the post of Crozier. C. G. Beers of the Metropolitan Silver company, Room No. 1123 Masonic Temple, was passing while a 12-year-old bootblack named Nick Pastrel was blacking the boots of one of the hotel guests. He says he saw Officer Crozier run to the boy and strike him, blacking his eye and making his nose bleed. The policeman walked away, but as the boy addressed some insulting language to him, he rushed at him again but did not strike.

J. F. Ballinger of the New Era Casualty Association, with offices in Association Building, was an observer. Ballinger in a mild and deferential manner advised Crozier not to be too rough with the boy. He told him he was excited and would be sorry afterward for what he did. The officer rushed at Ballinger, caught him around the neck with both hands, tore his shirt, gave him a good choking, arrested him, dragged him to South Water street, and called the patrol wagon.

Before the patrol wagon came three or four other police officers came up and a crowd collected. Mr. Beers, seeing Ballinger badly treated, followed with a view of lending assistance. While waiting for the wagon he inquired of the other police officers if he had the right to take the number of the officer who had arrested Ballinger, and they told him of course he had. By that time the wagon had arrived, and Mr. Beers asked Crozier if he would give him his number. At this Crozier jumped on Beers, banged his head against the patrol-box, scraped all the skin off his elbow, and shoved him into the patrol wagon. The party drove to the Harrison Street Station, where Crozier booked Ballinger and Beers for resisting an officer. They were then sent down-stairs and locked in without any hope of getting word of their arrest to their friends.

It happened that one of the witnesses to the whole transaction knew Mr. Beers, and in a short time informed his brother-in-law, who went and bailed him out. Mr. Beers then performed a similar service for Mr. Ballinger. They were arraigned before Justice Bradwell the next morning and their case was continued to this morning. They asked for more time in order to secure witnesses, but Officer Crozier had influence enough to defeat their request. Mr. Beers says the case will be prosecuted before the Trial Board and laid before the Civic Federation.

By the last order of the Trial Board Officer Lawrence J. Murphy, for years a lockup-keeper at the Desplaines Street Station, was discharged from the force for roughly handling Mrs. Lena Torrey, who lives near his home, No. 1204 West Fifteenth street. Murphy was a participant in the Haymarket riot, in which he lost a part of one of his feet. Chief Brennan says the action of the board is final.

Chief Brennan's attention was called last night to the case of Policemen Boyle and Gallagher of the Harrison Street Station, who are charged with maltreating Charles Johnson of No. 128 Fourth avenue when arresting him last Wednesday night. They were fined yesterday by Justice Foster. The Chief said he heard nothing of the case, but would call upon the men for an explanation.

SHARP FIRE IN THE WALTERS FLATS.

Occupants Have a Lively Scramble, but Escape Without Heavy Loss.

Fire started in the ash-chute in the rear of the Walters Flats, Nos. 591 and 595 La Salle avenue, at 11:40 o'clock yesterday morning, causing a damage of $5,000 to the building and $2,000 to contents. The building is a four-story stone front in two sections connected by an arcade. The blaze was discovered by John Carlson, janitor. He ran through the hallways notifying the inmates. The flats contain thirty-two families. When the firemen arrived the occupants were making a lively scramble to get their furniture out. In twenty minutes the fire was out. When the ladders were run up one of them was not properly fastened. It slipped and fell sidewise a short distance, throwing three firemen off. Acting Lieutenant John Lynch of engine company No. 5 and Lieut. Mullens of engine company No. 4 fell on the roof of a little porch. Pipeman Sullivan of company No. 10 fell to the ground. They were not badly hurt. The fire was confined principally to the rear of the first section of the building, and ten or twelve of the thirty-two families suffered losses. The damage to the building is covered by insurance. Some of the occupants also carried insurance.

STUDENT IS HELD UP BY FOOTPADS.

The Case Is the Fourth for the Locality Within a Few Weeks.

Joseph Norwood, a University of Chicago student, while crossing the Midway last night on Ellis avenue at 6 o'clock, was held up by footpads, thrown to the ground, and gagged. His cries frightened his assailants. Nothing was taken from him. Norwood was held up Thanksgiving night and relieved of a gold watch and money. This makes the fourth "hold-up" in that locality during a few weeks. A large number of students live south of the Plaisance and complaint of the footpad habit is general. There are no street lights on the Midway and practically no police protection.

FREEMAN SAYS HE RECEIVED NO NOTICE.

Deputy Carney Says He Did, but Halloran Went Free at Any Rate.

When the case against James Halloran, indicted for horse-stealing, was dismissed by Judge Dunne last November the prosecuting witness, R. N. Freeman of Evanston, did not appear, although the case was continued three times in order that he might be present. The question has since been raised as to whether he was notified. Deputy Sheriff William Carney was seen at Evanston and said that he had served notice on Robert N. Freeman Nov. 13 in the Northwestern depot. Robert N. Freeman was seen at his home and said he had no recollection of meeting Mr. Carney at the depot Nov. 13 or at any other time.

JUDGE GIBBONS' LETTER HAS EFFECT.

Charles Kinnucane Likely to Lose His License as a Saloonkeeper.

Judge Gibbons' leter to Mayor Hopkins calling attention to the saloon of Charles Kinnucane at No. 435 Clark street will have the desired result. The license of the proprietor will in all probability be revoked soon. Mayor Hopkins has referred the letter of the Judge to Chief Brennan of the Police Department, and the latter declares that if he finds the facts as represented by Judge Gibbons he will at once recommend that the license be taken away. The Mayor will embody the Chief's report in his answer to Judge Gibbons.

Are to Be Tried for Burglary.

Justice Wallace yesterday set Dec. 13 as the date of the examination of George Green, William Stach, W. C. McClennon, and Thomas J. Burke on charges of committing burglaries. Green is considered as the principal defendant.

The burglaries are said to have been committed in the houses of Gus Anderson, No. 3839 Cottage Grove avenue; W. W. Hawkins, No. 2184 Archer avenue; H. Hasselbrook, No. 291 Wells street; L. Nordgren, No. 261 North Clark street; C. E. Swift, No. 547 Blue Island avenue; Anna Escher, No. 543 West Twelfth street; H. W. Harrison, No. 386 South Halsted street; W. J. Kellepp, No. 52 Harrison street; Mrs. J. W. Boyd, No. 3604 Lake avenue; Henry Clay, No. 58 North Clark street.

Old Folks' Concert at Evanston.

The young people of the First Methodist, the Immanuel Methodist, and the Wheaton Methodist churches of Evanston will give an old folks' concert this evening at the First Methodist Church. Among those who are to appear are "Philander Standish" (descendant of Miles), "Obadiah Allen" (second cousin to Samanthy), "Orissa Billings" (sister to Josh), and "many other sedate maidens, and six and twenty menne singers who would be embarrassed to see their names in print."

Cab Driver with a Sealskin Cloak.

The sealskin cloak stolen from the house of Dr. J. G. Berry, No. 3666 Wabash avenue, Nov. 26 has been found. Hugh Graham, a cab driver, had it and was arrested. The burglary was committed, it is thought, by three men. The entire amount secured Dr. Berry estimated at $1,000. Graham says he was hailed by three men and drove them about for some time. Asking $10 pay they offered him the cloak, which he accepted.

Items of Local News.

Tonight at the Salvation Army, No. 558 West Madison street, Pricess Opera-House, a saved drunkards' demonstration will be held.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor has issued a call to labor organizations asking their support in its fight against the non-union bakers of Chicago.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jeffersonian club at the club-house, No. 2624 Wabash avenue, Saturday evening to discuss reorganization

The Columbian College of Citizenship at a meeting at the Sherman House yesterday completed plans for the establishment of a department for the study of sociology. Mrs. Rebecca Henry Hayes of Galveston led in the organization.

A Blue Island avenue car collided with a United States Express wagon at Adams and Franklin streets yesterday morning and Harry Brown, a colored boy who was riding in the wagon, was badly hurt. He was taken to his home, No. 729 Logan street.

Samuel Pickett and James F. Gould were yesterday held to the Criminal Court on charge of conspiracy to defraud. W. R. Butt of Nashville, Tenn., says he was hired by them as treasurer for a theater company and gave $300 security which he could never recover.

Constable Matt Murphy, after levying on some property of Sing Lee, a Chinese laundryman at Blue Island avenue and Polk street, yesterday, was leaving with it. The Chinaman thought he was a thief and attacked him. Neither was badly hurt and a more Americanized Chinaman explained matters.

For more than a year Hugo Rasper was cashier and confidential bookkeeper for the W. F. Roos company, butter merchants, No. 199 Kinzie street. A week ago he was suspended until his books were examined. A shortage of $500 was found. The day before yesterday he was arrested, but was released on bail pending action by the grand jury. Rasper is about 40 years old, married, and lives in Avondale.

DON'T WANT THE BOOMSTICK DUTY.

Michigan Lumbermen Present the Matter to Canadian Government.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The Michigan lumbermen who came here to oppose the boomstick duty waited on the government this afternoon in the office of Mr. Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who is acting Premier. W. R. White of Pembroke showed that the duty on booms and boomsticks was a policy of irritation against the United States and might lead to difficulties if not abolished. Congressman Weadock of Michigan put the case very forcibly and Mr. Bowell replied, stating that the government would take the whole matter into consideration and would do what was just.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—A great deal of interest is being taken in lumber litigation now before the High Court of Justice at Rat Portage, Ont. The suit is a sequel to the combine formed under the name of the Ontario and Western Lumber company, limited. James Pringle of Montreal and J. N. Johnston of St. Paul were appointed valuers, but their valuations were not satisfactory to some of the parties, and more particularly to Dennis Ryan of St. Paul, who is the chief stockholder. An action was at once commenced by Mr. Ryan to set aside the agreement providing for the trust and for the formation of the new company. If the letters patent of the company are annulled financial complications of a very serious character, it is said, are quite possible.

HARMONY IN SIGHT IN ALABAMA.

Election Law Passed Which Will Suit Both Sides.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Representative John of Jefferson County, Democrat, introduced in the State Legislature today a bill for the enactment of an election law to contest State affairs. The bill is said to be fair and equitable and will enable Kolb and all his State officers who claim election to contest in the State tribunals. As Gov. Oates in his message to the Legislature delivered yesterday urges the same thing it is scarcely possible the bill will not become a law. Citizens at large prophesy political harmony as the result. The Kolbites and Populites have laid stress upon the absence of such a law in the State's statutes, and will be deprived of the argument which makes them powerful. They claim the introduction of the bill is a great victory for them, and a general joy prevails among all at the prospect of perfected election methods in the future.

Officers of State Horticultural Society.

MARENGO, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—During the closing day of the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Northern Illinois State Horticultural Society papers were read by R. I. Coe of Fort Atkinson, Wis., upon "Varieties"; by C. U. Getting, Rock Falls, upon "Protection and Pruning"; also a very able and interesting address from G. W. Barnett of Chicago upon "The Commission Merchant as an Ally of the Fruit-Grower." The election of officers held this morning resulted: C. C. Miller, Marengo, President; Arthur Bryant, Princeton, First Vice-President; C. U. Getting, Rock Falls, Second Vice-President; H. R. Cotta, Freeport, Third Vice-President; J. L. Hartwell, Dixon, Secretary; L. Woodard, Marengo, Treasurer. The next meeting will be held at Sterling, Ill.

More Money, but Not So Good.

Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.): The national banking system has stood the trial of a quarter of a century, and if not perfect, if open to judicious modification, it is still so excellent as to afford no excuse for its abandonment or impairment unless an obviously better one is offered in lieu of it. At the least it may serve as a basis of an improved system, which, unlike this plan, will offer more not less confidence and security to note holders and depositors. Secretary Carlisle's scheme, if consummated, would probably give the country more, but not better, not as good money, and the losers by the change would be the "plain people."

THREE MEN ARE HELD.

CORONER'S JURY BLAMES JOHN KEMPERMAN FOR GRUER'S DEATH.

Herman Kemperman and Cornelius Vink Held to the Grand Jury as Accessories—Defense, It Is Understood, Will Try to Prove an Alibi for Vink and Clear John Kemperman of the Charge—Testimony at the Inquest—Brennan Promises Complete Police Protection.

In the Coroner's inquest in the case of Donald Gruer, who was shot Monday night by a workman from the Marquette Building, and who died Wednesday at St. Luke's Hospital, the verdict of the jury yesterday was that death was caused by shots fired from a revolver in the hands of John Kemperman and recommended that he be held to the grand jury and that Herman Kemperman and Cornelius Vink be held as accessories.

Deputy Coroner O'Brien was in charge of the proceedings. The main hall in the hospital, where the inquest was held, was crowded by 100 representatives of many labor organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Council. The Deputy Coroner refused to allow testimony which Attorney Hughes, representing the defense, wished to introduce. He also refused to ask the witnesses who were friends and companions of Gruer if they did not follow the accused men for the purpose of attacking them. One witness testified that he saw John Kemperman do the shooting. Another said Vink was the man he saw with a revolver in his hand at the moment of the shooting.

The defense has kept its evidence in the dark. It was learned yesterday, however, that the defense is in a position to prove that Vink was three miles from the fatal spot when the shooting occurred, and that the man who did it was not John Kemperman. The defense will admit that the two Kempermans were present and also a third man, not yet in custody. He will be brought forward in time to testify to the facts and to prove an alibi for Vink and to clear John Kemperman of the charge against him. The evidence given yesterday contradicts all this and is, in itself, somewhat conflicting in certain of the important details. Efforts will be made today to have the accused men released on bail.

Gruer's Companion on the Stand.

Joseph Grant, a carpenter, who said he lived at No. 6443 Vincennes avenue, at the inquest identified the body as that of Donald Gruer. Attorney Geeting, for the prosecution, called S. R. Eisel, who testified he was a carpenter and lived on Vernon avenue. He witnessed the shooting and was a companion of Gruer when he was shot. Witness said he was under the viaduct, fifty feet from where the shooting occurred. There were two men with him. Donald Gruer went up the stairway, following after three men. Gruer called to the men to stop; he said: "Wait a minute; I want to talk to you." The men did not stop, but when they were half way up the stairs one of them turned and fired three shots. The man who fired was one of the Kempermans, but the witness could not say which. After the shooting the men on the stairs ran away and witness went to look for a policeman while his companions carried Gruer down-stairs. The victim afterward was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died. Witness did not see Gruer have a revolver.

At this point Attorney Hughes asked for permission to suggest a question to be asked the witness by the Coroner. He said the witness had testified the day before in Justice Bradwell's court that he, Gruer, Kiernan, and one other man had followed the Kemperman brothers from a point near the Marquette Building to where the shooting occurred. Mr. Hughes wanted the witness to tell the jury about that part of the story. Attorney Geeting objected and the Deputy Coroner sustained the objection. After some controversy between the attorneys the witness proceeded with his story. He said he could identify the man who did the shooting and one of the three with him at the time. The prisoners were ordered to stand up and the witness picked out the two Kempermans, but said he could not identify Vink. He said John Kemperman did the shooting.

Saw Vink with a Gun.

Peter Kieran testified that he was a carpenter and lived at No. 640 West Sixty-third street. He was present when Gruer was killed. Kieran is one of the men who have been arrested for assaulting workmen from the Marquette Building. There are two cases pending in Justice Foster's court in which he is charged with assault. One of the men whom he is alleged to have assaulted is Edward Bates, who was struck on the head with a heavy stone. The case was to have been tried yesterday, but was continued, to give the defendant an opportunity to testify at the inquest. He said at first he could identify only Vink, but, being called back and questioned again, said he was positive all three of the prisoners were present at the time of the shooting. The first story he told was in effect that he was standing within six feet of the stairway when the shots were fired. He thought the man who fired was about four feet from Gruer when he shot him. He didn't hear any conversation between the men. He saw Gruer go up-stairs close after the men, saw one of the men whom he recognized as Vink point a revolver at Gruer. Then, he said, he stepped back two steps behind the stairway, where he could not see what happened, but a few seconds later he looked again and saw the three workmen going on up the stairs, with Gruer still following. Just then one of the men turned and faced Gruer, and the witness stepped back out of sight again and immediately heard three shots. He did not know who fired the shots. He said in conclusion that Vink was the man he saw with a gun in his hand. He could not identify the others. After the jury retired he was sent for to testify again, and said he saw all three of the prisoners there. Attorney Hughes suggested some questions to bring out the fact that the witness and Gruer were in the party of four men who followed the prisoners to the place where Gruer was shot. The Coroner refused to ask the question, and said it need not be answered. Attorney Hughes said he only wished to show the jury that the defendants should be admitted to bail, and that the jurors would be justified in making such a recommendation. The Coroner said that was a matter for the State's-Attorney to decide.

Gruer Ignorant as to His Slayer.

The ante-mortem statement of Gruer was read to the jury by John D. Lyon, a notary public. Gruer deposed that he did not know the man who shot him, but that he was one of three workmen from the Marquette Building whom he, Gruer, and two companions had followed from down-town to where the shooting occurred on the stairs to the Twelfth street viaduct. He spoke to the men, asking them to wait a minute, whereupon one of the three turned and shot him.

Officer Bartlett testified to taking Gruer to St. Luke's Hospital.

Dr. Louis J. Mitchell testified that he had made a post-mortem examination and gave a technical description of the wounds.

John Solomon, a saloonkeeper at No. 493 East Twelfth street, testified that he heard the shots, did not see the shooting, but saw the men who he supposed did it run away. He spoke to them, but could not identify any of the prisoners. He did not think Vink was there. The third man, he said, was a tall man much larger than Vink.

Police Protection for the Men.

Chief Brennan said yesterday the police must protect the workmen on the Marquette Building in the future. Officials of the Fuller company have called on the Police Department for additional protection. Chief Brennan suggested that all the employés be furnished with the business cards of the Fuller company, with their names and addresses written on the back. He said if this were done he would send out a general order to all policemen to furnish escorts to any workmen who presented these cards and asked for protection. The officers also will be instructed to arrest any men who are following workmen going to and from work. The order will be issued today.

NELLIE COWHIDES THE COMEDIAN.

Another Row Between Actors Breaks Out in the "1492" Company.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Eddy Redway, who plays in "1492," was cowhided in his dressing-room after the matinée here yesterday by Nellie Dowd Jackson. Miss Jackson is understudy for Marie Hilton, whose serious illness at St. Louis has brought Miss Jackson to the front. After Tuesday night's performance she and friends were celebrating in their rooms. Redway's room was next and he remonstrated against the noise and declaring Miss Jackson was a person who could not pass in good society or words to that effect. Miss Jackson gave Redway twelve hours to apologize, which he neglected to do. After the matinée she entered his dressing-room while he was peeling off his shirt and began to cut him across the back. He caught her, but she broke away and gave him several cuts over the face before the property-man rushed in and separated them. This is the second fight in a week in "1492." At St. Louis Jennie Haynes was badly pounded by Mrs. John Ray, wife of the variety comedian, John Ray, who paid attention to Miss Haynes.

CAPT. JOHN PRIDGEON IS DEAD.

Veteran Capitalist and Vessel-Owner Passes Away at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—Capt. John Pridgeon, the capitalist and vessel-owner, died at his residence in this city today, aged 66 years.

[John Pridgeon, when a young man, ran a tug on the Detroit River, and later he owned several tugs there. Then he bought a line of steamers, and these were run in connection with the Grand Trunk between Chicago and Port Huron, carrying freight and passengers. It was through these steamers that he made his fortune. Up to four years ago he controlled practically all of the ferryboats on the Detroit River, which make a great deal of money. During the last few years he has attended to little business. His son, John Pridgeon Jr., was Mayor of Detroit a few years ago.]

Mark Robert Harrison.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Mark Robert Harrison, the eccentric but noted artist, is dead. He was 75 years old. At one time he had considerable wealth but lost it in the establishment of a steamboat line on Lake Winnebago. Among his celebrated paintings was one illustrating Longfellow's "Hiawatha," which received flattering praises from the poet. Others were the "Mount of the Holy Cross," "Cleopatra's Return," "The Crest of the Cascades." He was a bachelor and lived a retired life, was difficult to meet, and suspicious of men. Many of his paintings are in London and Paris and are held at big prices. He was a pioneer resident of Fond du Lac, and in spite of his eccentricities was highly honored by the people.

Congressman-Elect A. J. Campbell.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Republican Congressman-elect Andrew J. Campbell of the Tenth District died today. He had been ill less than a week. Friday Mr. Campbell visited Gov.-elect Morton at Ellerslie, and on returning contracted a severe cold, which greatly aggravated the Bright's disease with which he has been troubled in a mild form for some time. He was 66 years old. There will be a special election called by the Governor to fill the vacancy under the law.

R. W. Padelford.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—R. W. Padelford, one of Elgin's pioneer settlers, is dead. He was City Clerk of this city from its organization until 1875, and then was chosen Clerk of the newly organized city court. He was also at one time Secretary of the Northern Insane Hospital Board of Trustees, Township Treasurer, and for many years was Secretary of the State Baptist Association. He was born at Savoy, Mass., in 1806, and came to Elgin in 1842 to engage in business.

R. H. Moore.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Gen. T. H. Ruger came from Chicago today to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, H. R. Moore. Gen. Ruger married Mr. Moore's daughter when she was a resident of this city.

Obituary Notes.

The Chicago Whist club has passed resolutions in memory of Edward P. Hilliard.

Cyrus Axe, ex-County Treasurer and prominent business-man, is dead at Valparaiso, Ind.

Mary Eagan, who has lived at Clinton, Ia. a quarter of a century, is dead at the age of 94.

Col. David L. Evans, who has lived in Dixon, Ill., since 1854, is dead at the age of 70.

Judge W. J. Bowden, one of the oldest attorneys in Kansas, is dead at Fort Scott, Kas.

Mrs. Emily White, known in Northern Illinois for her literary work, is dead at Princeton, Ill., where she has lived forty years.

Dr. Guthrie Proves an Alibi.

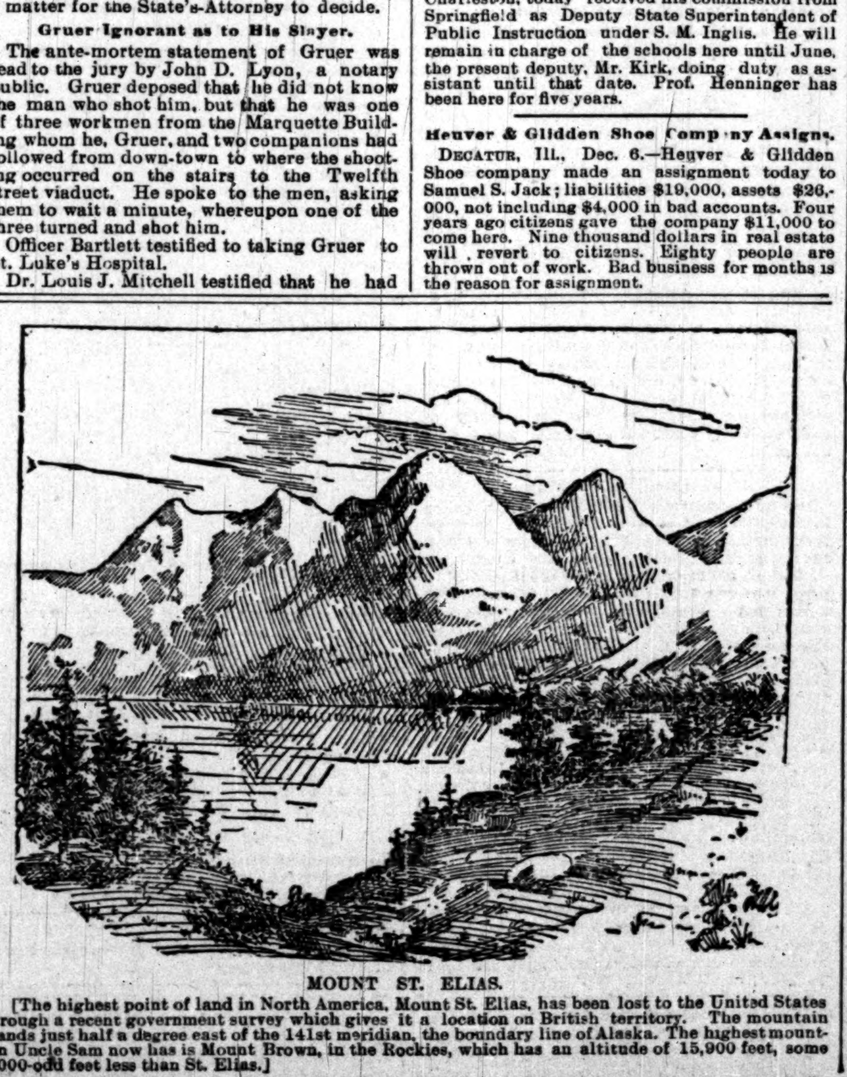
DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—In the Handyside-Guthrie breach of promise case today Mrs. Fowler testified and then the case was opened for the defense, with evidence from Father Johannes, pastor of St. Mary's Church, who testified that the date which Mrs. Handyside swore to an interview with Dr. Guthrie the latter went with him to attend a dying brother at Dyersville. Dr. Guthrie took the stand this afternoon. He makes a general denial of everything stated by Mrs. Handyside and her witnesses.

Deputy Superintendent of Instruction.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—J. W. Henninger, Superintendent of the Schools of Charleston, today received his commission from Springfield as Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction under S. M. Inglis. He will remain in charge of the schools here until June, the present deputy, Mr. Kirk, doing duty as assistant until that date. Prof. Henninger has been here for five years.

Heuver & Glidden Shoe Company Assigns.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 6.—Heuver & Glidden Shoe company made an assignment today to Samuel S. Jack; liabilities $19,000, assets $26,000, not including $4,000 in bad accounts. Four years ago citizens gave the company $11,000 to come here. Nine thousand dollars in real estate will revert to citizens. Eighty people are thrown out of work. Bad business for months is the reason for assignment.



MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

[The highest point of land in North America, Mount St. Elias, has been lost to the United States through a recent government survey which gives it a location on British territory. The mountain stands just half a degree east of the 141st meridian, the boundary line of Alaska. The highest mountain Uncle Sam now has is Mount Brown, in the Rockies, which has an altitude of 15,900 feet, some 2,000-odd feet less than St. Elias.]

DATE FOR A CAUCUS.

CULLOM PROGRAM IS TO HOLD ONE AT SPRINGFIELD JAN. 10.

Friends of Other Candidates Think This Is Crowding the Senatorial Issue Rather Early—Threats to Take the Senatorship Away from Chicago in 1897 if There Is Not More Docility Now—Peacemakers Have Been at Work Among the County Commissioners.

If the Cullom people are able to control the situation it is their program to hold the caucus of the Republican members of the General Assembly to nominate a candidate for United States Senator at Springfield Jan. 10. This the friends of other candidates think is crowding the Senatorial issue pretty early in the proceedings, and the idea will be met by determined opposition. The excuse for this high-handed proceeding, as it is called by those interested in the success of other candidates, is that Senator Cullom's time is in demand and that his services are needed at Washington. It is understood Mr. Cullom will come West for the holidays, and the argument is advanced by his friends that he should not be detained at Springfield to the detriment of the interests of the State he is representing at Washington. It is claimed the real reason is to secure Mr. Cullom's nomination as soon as possible, as delay is liable to cause complications to arise and give Cook County an opportunity to exert its influence with country members. The move is looked upon as one of many shrewd schemes the Cullom people are capable of getting up.

Another scheme the Cullom people are working is to prevent a conference of the Cook County members-elect and if this cannot be done to put it off as long as possible. The idea in this is to prevent all possibility of the Cook County members uniting on a Chicago man. They figure that if they can prevent a consolidation of the Cook County people they will have little trouble in controlling Cook County. They will not admit this, as they give out the statement that Mr. Cullom has a sure thing on the nomination and is not worrying himself over the cry of a Cook County man. In fact, in order to stampede the Cook County delegation they are threatening that if the Chicago people do not get into Mr. Cullom's alleged band wagon they will throw the Senatorship in 1897 to the country. These threats, however, do not seem to be creating any uneasiness here and are ridiculed by those to whom they are made.

It is understood arrangements are being made in the direction of a caucus of the Cook County members, notwithstanding there is an apparent effort in certain quarters to assist the Cullom people to hold it off. It is hinted there is a possibility of the friends of the Cook County candidates reaching an understanding. There are some pretty strong indications of this, and Col. Davis' friends have manifested unusually good spirits since the meeting of the State committee the first of the week. The friends of all of the candidates apparently realize that the only way to win is to unite upon some man, but the representatives of each claim their man is the strongest. The plan of William E. Mason's friends seems to be to convince the Cook County members that he is the man upon whom they should unite, as he has, so it is claimed, a greater number of votes in the country than any other candidate. The Davis people assert boldly that the Colonel can win the Senatorship without trouble if Cook County will give him reasonable support, and there are evidences that their argument is having its effect on some of the members. Less seems to be known as to the moves of the George E. Adams people than any of the others. The friends of George S. Willits are not showing their hand to any considerable extent and the impression seems to prevail that they are holding off, watching developments, and will come in later with a rush, the idea being that it would only be a waste of powder to commence shooting now. In the meantime Col. Davis maintains his headquarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel and is not looking for callers.

PATRONAGE TROUBLE DISAPPEARING.

Peacemakers Have Been at Work Among County Commissioners.

By the time the County Board of Commissioners meets Monday it is expected the trouble over the patronage will have disappeared. The peacemaker has been abroad and he seems to have accomplished good results. While there has not been a reconciliation on the part of President Healy and Commissioner Kunstman, who heads the majority faction, the friends of each have been pouring oil on the voters. The Kunstman people, notwithstanding they have apparently secured enough votes to run the board without Mr. Healy and his veto authority, express a willingness to be fair and the result of it all seems to be that R. S. Iles will yet be elected County Attorney. This is as the Republican Executive committee would have it. The committee made but one request of the board and the newly-elected county officials, and that was that Mr. Iles be made the attorney. Those who have been with Mr. Healy will give up their contention for Warden Munroe's reappointment at the County Hospital, and Charles Happel, the present County Agent, will get the place. There may be other shifts to bring the slates of the two factions more in harmony, but the Attorneyship and the filling of the Wardenship have been the principal bones of contention. The Commissioners probably will hold a conference tomorrow and settle all their differences. There was a story about the County Building yesterday that all of the Commissioners except Unold, Martin, and Healy had fallen into the Kunstman-Cunning combination, and that these three would not be asked to get in out of the wet.

The Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. Mack and Mr. Martin, visited the Dunning institutions yesterday and were highly pleased with Supt. Nash's management of affairs.

The only new appointments made by any of the county officials yesterday were a few bailiffs by Sheriff Pease. The men have not as yet been assigned to any special court, but will be in a few days. The lucky men are Malcolm Leith of the Fourth Ward, John S. Dixon of the Twentieth Ward, David R. Jones of the Thirty-third Ward, Charles W. Taylor of the Thirty-fourth Ward, L. E. Olsen of the Sixteenth Ward, T. V. Morrison of the Ninth Ward, and L. B. B. Scharringhausen from the country. Sheriff Pease is being urged to appoint ex-Deputy Sheriff Liebrandt as one of his bailiffs. Mr. Liebrandt served as a Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Gilbert and also Sheriff Matson. It is claimed he was not reappointed Deputy Sheriff because a certain newly elected county official has a personal grievance against him. What difference it makes to the county whether a clerk of a certain court has a personal dislike for a Deputy Sheriff is not explained. It is maintained that Mr. Liebrandt was a good official and should have been reappointed.

WORK OF REDISTRICTING THE CITY.

Suggested That Judge Carter Ask the Election Board to Resign.

Little seems to be known as to what steps Judge Carter will take in the matter of reorganizing the Board of Election Commissioners. There is a strong desire among the Republican leaders that he act promptly, and many favor the policy of requesting the resignations of all three of the members, and then reappointing those he desires to remain on the board, if there are any. It is held that the people will hold the Republicans responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the election office, and for that reason Judge Carter should have the naming of the commission for whose conduct he will be held accountable.

The board is arranging to take up the work of redistricting the city into election precincts in accordance with the law and the returns from the last election. There are now 809 precincts in the city, and 10 in the Town of Cicero. The law provides that there shall be one precinct for every 300 voters, and that when more than 450 votes are cast in any one precinct it shall be divided. More than this number of votes were cast in ninety-nine precincts at the last election. After the work of revision there will be over 900 precincts in the city. The matter will be brought up at the next meeting of the Election Board, tomorrow afternoon, and the clerks in the office put to work on it very soon.

Scrutinizing the Warrants.

When John Hanrahan presented his certificate as election judge at the County Controller's office yesterday he was told a receipt of his was held by R. D. Kelly. Kelly, who is a broker at No. 78 La Salle street, had a receipt signed with the same name as that of the man presenting the certificate, but this signature Hanrahan denied, and said he had never sold his receipt to Kelly or any one else. The Controller is going slow in the payment of these warrants.

Political Notes.

The Twentieth Precinct Republican club of the Twenty-sixth Ward has elected these officers: President, J. M. Terwilliger; Vice-President, George H. Scott; Secretary, William T. Hull.

The Polish Republican League of Cook County held a meeting at the Briggs House yesterday. Delegates representing twenty-eight clubs were present. A committee of three, consisting of Clement J. Belinski, A. X. Centella, and Leo M. Wild, was appointed to see that the Poles got their proper share of representation from the respective elected officers.

RECOMMENDS THE "HONOR" SYSTEM

This Will Be the Plan to Avoid "Cribbing" at Northwestern.

A meeting of Northwestern University students has been called for today to take final action in regard to their fellows who have a weakness for "cribbing." The meeting will be held after chapel in Assembly Hall. The committee appointed some time since to draw up suitable plans to squelch the evil has recommended the adoption of what is known as the "honor system." This includes the election of a students' council composed of ten students, four of whom shall be seniors, three juniors, two sophomores, and one freshman. The "honor system" deems it the duty of every student to report to this council any case which comes under his notice of fraud in examinations. The duty of the council is then to investigate such cases of fraud and where guilt is established to reprimand the offender in such manner as it shall deem best or to recommend to the faculty his suspension or expulsion. This system will doubtless be adopted. The committee further recommends that the examinations given be less technical and that the professor, after giving out the questions, leave the room. Three students have recently been expelled by the faculty for "cribbing," two from the college and one from the academy. Who these are is not known, as the faculty refuses to divulge their names.

HOLIDAY PIANOS.

The Largest and Most Comprehensive Stock of Instruments Ever Gathered Under One Roof Now Being Exhibited by Lyon & Healy.

UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED AT THEIR HOLIDAY SALE.

No such collection of pianofortes as is now on exhibition in the immense salesroom of Lyon & Healy has ever been offered for the consideration of the purchasing Chicagoan. The best products of a dozen leading piano manufacturers, including the great names of Knabe, Fischer, Hallet, Davis & Co., Hazelton, Blasius, and others equally well known are displayed side by side. In ordinary salesrooms you find the best efforts of one manufacturer; at Lyon & Healy's you find the choicest results of the labor and capital of over a dozen great makers. Other advantages at Lyon & Healy's will be found in like ratio. Purchasers not only have an unparalleled assortment from which to select, but they save more by so doing. Those seeking very cheap uprights can find them here for prices ranging from $100 upward to $1,000. No one should decide upon an instrument for the holidays without conferring with Messrs. Lyon & Healy, cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

"How I Won My Dearest," a Christmas romance by the great German novelist, Georg Ebers—*complete*—in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Dec. 9.

☞ You cannot be sure of your paper unless you ORDER NOW.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"CHICKASAW." & W. "CHICKASAW."
A new collar.

Buck's original Benzoin Lotion makes rough skin soft and fair. Nothing like it.

Soap makes the face shine. Use Buck's Jacrose Shaving Cream.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois, increasing cloudiness, with showers in northern portion, south winds.

Ohio, fair, warmer, increasing southeast winds.

Indiana, increasing cloudiness, showers in northern portion, warmer, brisk southeast winds.

Lower Michigan, increasing cloudiness, with showers, warmer, southeast winds.

Upper Michigan, local rains, slightly cooler, south winds, becoming variable.

Wisconsin, showers in early morning, fair during Friday, cooler in western portion, south winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, fair; cooler; south winds, becoming north.

Iowa, fair, except showers in the eastern portion; cooler; south winds, becoming north.

Missouri, fair; cooler in the northern portion; south winds, becoming variable.

Nebraska, fair; cooler; south winds, becoming west.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Maxm'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours
Abilene	29.88	60	62	S. W.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.44	36	48	N. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	30.08	38	46	W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.20	40	42	N. W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.02	50	56	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Charleston, S.C.	30.26	52	60	N.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.72	38	50	S. W.	Clear	
Chicago	30.02	42	48	S. E.	Fair	
Cincinnati, O.	30.20	44	52	S. E.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.20	36	42	E.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.82	46	52	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Denver, Colo.	29.70	50	58	S.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.68	50	52	S	Rain	Trace
Detroit, Mich.	30.16	38	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas	29.60	64	74	S. W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	29.66	38	40	E.	Rain	.18
El Paso, Tex.	29.98	58	64	W.	Fair	.02
Erie, Pa.	30.18	36	44	S. W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	30.04	66	66	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Grand Haven	30.04	40	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Green Bay, Wis	29.96	42	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Helena, Mont.	29.52	34	48	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Huron, S. D.	29.46	40	54	S. E.	Fair	Trace
Indianapolis	30.08	46	52	S. E.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.20	54	64	N. E.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo	29.72	56	58	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Knoxville	30.22	44	52	Calm.	Clear.	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.74	48	50	S.	Cl'udy	
Little Rock, Ark	30.04	54	56	S.	Cl'udy	
Louisville, Ky.	30.14	46	58	S. E.	Fair	
Marquette, Mich	29.92	40	40	S.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn	30.08	54	62	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Miles City	29.46	40	54	Calm.	Clear	
Milwaukee	29.96	42	48	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Minnedosa	29.42	28	30	E.	Cl'udy	.01
Montreal	30.14	28	32	Calm.	Clear	
Moorhead	29.42	40	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	
New Orleans, La	30.10	62	64	N. E.	Cl'udy	
New York City	30.14	44	48	N. W.	Clear	
Omaha	29.62	50	52	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Oswego, N. Y.	30.16	38	42	N. W.	Clear	
Palestine	30.04	58	60	S.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pierre, S. D.	29.46	46	60	S. W.	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.24	42	48	W	Clear	
Port Huron	30.18	40	48	S.	Cl'udy	
Pueblo	29.66	52	60	W	Clear	
Rapid City	29.54	36	56	S.	Clear	
St. Louis	29.96	48	56	S. E.	Cl'udy	
St. Paul	29.64	42	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	.14
Salt Lake City	29.70	48	50	S.	Cl'udy	.02
Santa Fe	29.94	38	48	S.	Clear	Trace
Sioux City	29.56	46	46	S.	Cl'udy	.02
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	46	52	S.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Mo.	29.90	50	52	S.	Cl'udy	
Toledo	30.14	38	48	S. E.	Fair	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 34 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 39; 10 a. m., 42; 11 a. m., 45; 12 m., 47; 1 p. m., 49; 3 p. m., 49; 6 p. m., 45. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.50; 6 p. m., 29.44.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

HAVRE—Arrived—Holsatia, from New Orleans for Hamburg.

LONDON—Arrived—Massachusetts, from New York.

HAMBURG—Arrived—Oceanic, from New Orleans via Newport News.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived—Brittanic, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived—Steamer Britannic, New York for Liverpool.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Trave, Bremen.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DEC. 6.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies:

Marine Iron works, Chicago; capital stock, $40,000; incorporators, Charles H. Towle, Byron G. Craig, and Lucius W. Winchester.

The Carbondale Opera-House company, Carbondale; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, F. A. Prickett, O. A. Harker, J. D. Peters, and others.

Gillett & Getman company, Chicago; electrical appliances; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Leroy D. Thoman, Fred W. Harnwell, and Walter S. Holden.

The W. C. Garwood company, Evanston; candies; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, James Dwyer, Martin Larson, and Shirley Schooler.

The Holly Wood Pleasure club, Chicago; incorporators, Anton Gannon Charles Kardick, and others.

Cactus Athletic and Social club, Chicago; incorporators, Charles C. Hall, C. O. Barnard, and others

The Seventeenth Ward McKinley club, Chicago; incorporators, Thomas N. Wiggins, William Russell, and others.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

The Arkansas and San Antonio Mining and Milling company, East St. Louis, certified to an increase of capital stock from $200,000 to $400,000.

The Monarch Refrigerating company, Chicago, certified to an increase of capital stock to $100,000.

Whiting Foundry Equipment company, Harvey, certified to an increase of capital stock by adding $30,000 thereto.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Justus Walgren, Ida Lindgren	28—23
Josef Holly, Hulda Nonnsen	29—25
George Mayer, Barbara Gill	28—27
Arthur McCall, Emma Johnson	28—30
Frank Nilsen, Irene Swanson	27—19
Edward Goddard, Victoria Turner	29—21
John Nasser, Susie Geha	35—23
William Schmidt, Tillie Schiller	35—24
John Carlson, Caroline Johnson	21—21
Morris Touber, Minnie Martin	22—21
Axel Lind, Blenda Peterson	26—18
Peter Healy, Annie Gilhouly	28—24
Albert Enke, Bertha Brigg	34—20
Wieger van der Meulen, Dora Woudman	24—22
Darwin Lawrence, Evelyn Hendrick	34—25
John Stith, Flora Black	38—29
Natale Miat, Domenica de Bona	28—34
John Garfield, Ida Mier	24—22
William Atherton, Ella Parker	23—20
Howard Good, Minnie Philip	23—20
Joseph McCarthy, Rose McMahon	27—22
John Cushman, Sedie Schwab	36—18
Wilhelm Larson, Jenny Gustafson	27—27
Daniel Emerich, Lettie Mahan	29—25
Walter Wells, Mars Mastney	22—20
Alexander Brown, Emma Wright	50—35
Gustaf Boden, Hulda Gustafson	28—28
William Irwin, Louise Smith	32—28
August Esler, Hanna Biorg	24—20
William Gray, Susie Gray	51—48
Michael Brennan, Annie McGurren	25—21
Carl Anderson, Clara Holstrom	30—21
Clarence Brooks, Anna Exley	24—21
Fred Miller, Magdalena Schaefer	25—22
John Griffin, Cora Green	20—18
Pierre Sanford, Louise Hotson	37—28
Eric Lindholm, Ida Flink	28—29
Henry Walker, Josephine King	40—33
John Olson, Frida Anderson	45—22
Peter Hansen, Carrie Hansen	29—27
Jeriah Gardner, Gussie Forshey	30—20
James Schleicher, Ella Haley	41—39

DEATHS.

BROWN—Frances A. Brown, Dec. 6, 1894, beloved wife of Marvin M. Brown. Funeral Saturday at 10 a. m. from her late residence, 335 Walnut-st., by carriages to Rosehill. Westfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

CONANT—Thursday, Dec. 6, 1894, at Geneva, Ill., William Conant. Born March 13, 1819, at Brandon, Vt. Funeral will take place Saturday, 11 a. m.

EVRY—At Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 5, Miss Hannah E. Evry, sister of Mrs. Henry R. Boss of this city. Funeral at 232 Irving-av. at 10 a. m., today. Interment at Fredonia, N. Y.

LOCKWOOD—At Newburg, on the Hudson, Dec. 3, Mary Williams, widow of the late Uriah Lockwood, and mother of the late Mrs. Henry Sayrs of this city, aged 100 years and 2 days.

MULLHOLLAND—Dec. 6, Jane Mullholland, beloved wife of Thomas Mullholland, 315 W. Taylor-st. Funeral at above number Saturday, Dec. 8, at 1 o'clock, carriages to Rosehill.

PORTER—Mrs. May L., wife of Wentworth L. Porter, Dec. 6, at her residence, 7024 Wentworth-av., aged 24. Funeral services at the Normal Park Baptist Church, Stewart-av. and Seventieth-st., Saturday, Dec. 8, at 1:30 p. m.

SPENCE—Eliza Spence, widow of the late Thomas Spence. Funeral from her late residence, 276 Blue Island-av., at 10 a. m., to the Holy Family Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SENG—John T. Seng. Funeral notice later.

WINDETT—At Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 6, Eliza Duncan, wife of Arthur W. Windett.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS Women's Republican committee called for Thursday, owing to unavoidable circumstances, is postponed to Friday, Dec. 7, at 2 p. m., in Room 44, Grand Pacific Hotel.

☞ A MEETING OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH Ward Republican club will be held this evening at Elmira Turner Hall, Armitage-av., west of Irving-av.

☞ THE NINTH WARD REGULAR REPUBlican club will meet this evening in Schubert's Hall, cor. Loomis and Twelfth-sts.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR COMpletely furnished rooms; housekeeping; South Side. Address O 868, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO STRING CALendars. 303 Dearborn-st., 3d floor.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON .... Sole Manager
Tonight. Last Matinee Tomorrow.
PAULINE HALL — The Merriest of Comedies, DORCAS
SEATS AND BOXES ARE NOW SELLING for the Engagement of
NEXT WEEK ‖ MRS. LANGTRY
And Her Own Company, presenting
ESTHER SANDRAZ.

ROBY FAIR ASSOCIATION—FALL MEETING
Racing Each Day,
Rain or Shine, at 1:30 p. m.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS direct to the track on P. & F. W. R. R. (Union Depot), stopping at Archer-av., 41st., and Englewood at 12 m., 12:30, 1:00, and 1:30 p. m. Regular train at 2:00 p. m. On Lake Shore R. R. (Van Buren-st. Depot), stopping at 24th, 39th sts. and Englewood. Regular train at 12:05 p. m. Special at 12:45 on the Illinois Central R. R. (Randolph-st. Depot), stopping at Van Buren, 22d and 39th-sts. at 12:15 and 12:45 p. m. Trains for the city, stopping at above named stations, leave immediately after the races. FARE—Round trip on special trains, 25 cts.

AUDITORIUM.
-CHICAGO ORCHESTRA-
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, at 2:30.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 8:15.
POPULAR PROGRAM.
Prelude, "Hansel and Gretchen," Humperdinck; second movement from new Dvorak Symphony; suite, "Scenes Alsaciennes," Massenet; "Forest Devotion," "Leaping Marionettes," and Mexican Dances (new), Robert Goldbeck (conducted by the composer); waltz, "Beautiful Blue Danube," Strauss; "Waldweben," Wagner; the "Tournament March" from "Tannhauser," Wagner (arranged for orchestra and organ.")

McVICKER'S THEATER—Tonight.
ON THE MISSISSIPPI.
A play strong dramatically! Intensely interesting! Beautifully picturesque in characters and scenery! Novel, amusing features typical of the South.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Cost $200,000.—ROYAL ENGLISH WINTER
CIRCUS
And German Water Carnival. NOW OPEN.
Wabash-av. TWICE DAILY at 2 and 8 p. m.
Adm. with reserved seat, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50.
A TEN TIMES BETTER SHOW THAN BARNUM'S.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
ONLY CARRIAGE BUSINESS IN TOWN.
DE WOLF HOPPER — LAST WEEK DR. SYNTAX.
Monday, Dec. 10—THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME. Advance sale of seats continues this morning.

HOOLEY'S.
Tonight at 8:15. Saturday Matinee at 2:15.
Last Three Times. THE AMAZONS
Pinero's Successful Comedy, with MISS JOHNSTONE BENNETT, and great cast, under the management Chas. Frohman
Sunday, Dec. 9.—First time in two years, MR. JOSEPH MURPHY in "THE KERRY GOW."

ALHAMBRA—H. R. Jacobs, Manager.
Land of the Midnight Sun.
Dec. 9—Slaves of Gold.

ACADEMY—H. R. Jacobs, Manager.
SLAVES OF GOLD.
Dec 9—Land of the Midnight Sun.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager
Evenings at 8:15—Next Matinee Tomorrow.
Foy's Made Millions Laugh.
AMERICAN TRAVESTY CO. AND EDDIE FOY IN OFF THE EARTH

THE SCHILLER—THOS. W. PRIOR, Manager
Last Times—TONIGHT—MATINEE TOMORROW
MARIE WAINWRIGHT
In THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
DAUGHTERS OF EVE.
Sunday Eve—CHARLES DICKSON COMEDY

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis
The Best Theater—West Madison and Halsted
Last 3 times Tonight, Tomorrow Mat. & Night
YON YONSON WITH GUS HEEGE.
Next Sunday—LOTTIE COLLINS—"Troubadours."

HAVLIN'S—Reserved Seats, 75c, 50c, 25c. Matinees, 50c and 25c.
The Distinguished Actress,
☆☆ EFFIE ELLSLER. ☆☆
Saturday Night, last time of HAZEL KIRKE.
Tonight and Saturday Matinee, last performance of DORIS.
Next Sunday—Mr. and Mrs. Byron.

CUTTING ON THE SLY.

WEAKER ROADS STRIVE TO SECURE EAST-BOUND TRAFFIC.

As a Result of the Recent Raise in Rates Shipments to the East Are Lighter Than Ever—Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa Road Completes Its Outer Belt Line, Giving It Better Connections with Other Roads—Pacific Rates to Go Up—Other Railroad News.

Notwithstanding the managing officers of the Eastern roads adopted a resolution about a month ago that the freight rates must be strictly maintained the air is full of rumors charging certain lines with cutting grain and provision rates. East-bound through shipments have not been so light for years, and it is only natural that some of the weaker lines are striving hard to get the little traffic there is. The Eastern railroad managers might well have foreseen the fallacy of their action a month ago when they decided to raise the rate on grain, Chicago to New York, to 25 cents per 100 pounds. Previous to that time the tariff rate on grain was 20 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, and this rate was cut at from 2½ cents to 5 cents per 100 pounds. Even at that the roads were unable to secure much business. The railroad officials claim the new rate is not too high, as such rate was quite satisfactory to shippers two or three years ago. But they fail to take into consideration that two or three years ago the country was prosperous and grain markets were high. Ever since the financial depression began the grain rate has been 20 cents, and nothing has occurred lately to warrant an advance of five cents. Not only is there scarcely any east-bound freight moving, but the weaker lines are cutting rates worse than ever. There can hardly be a doubt that if the railroads instead of advancing rates had reduced them they would now make better earnings and there would be less cutting. The action of the roads in advancing rates as high as the traffic can bear in times like this is a strong argument with many people against the passage of the Patterson bill now before Congress. If allowed to pool their earnings, removing the necessity for rate wars, the indications are that rates would go up higher than they have ever been.

Some of the Western roads, it is claimed, have joined the Eastern lines in the cut on through rates. While the Western roads may get their full proportion of the through rate, yet under Chairman Midgley's ruling they cannot join in a cut rate without violating the inter-State commerce law.

NEW EXTENSION READY FOR BUSINESS.

Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Road Completes Its Outer Belt Line.

President Drake and General Manager Shonts are perfecting arrangements for the opening for business of the new extension of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railroad from Knox, Ind., to South Bend, Ind., Dec. 16. This extension is thirty-five miles long and crosses the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago at Hamlet, Ind.; the Baltimore and Ohio and Lake Erie and Western at Walkerton; the Wabash at North Liberty; and the Vandalia, Lake Shore, Grand Trunk and Michigan Central at South Bend. Heretofore the "Three I's" road made connection with the above named lines by the use of a line leased from the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Chicago and West Michigan railroads. It will continue to use the latter line until an additional extension of three miles in South Bend is completed. This will not only give the "Three I's" road independent connection with all lines running east from Chicago, but will give it many additional facilities for the interchange of traffic between the Western and Eastern roads. Including the new extension the "Three I's" company has now 155 miles of main track and thirty miles of side and terminal tracks, running from Streator, Ill., to and through South Bend. The company will at once build a bridge across the St. Joseph River at South Bend, giving it access to all the commercial and manufacturing interests there both sides of the river. The Alton, Burlington, Santa Fé, Rock Island, and Illinois Central railroads are the Western lines connecting with the "Three I's" road.

PREPAYMENT OF FREIGHT CHARGES.

Chairman Blanchard Gives Out Notice as to Place of Collection.

Nov. 14 last the Freight committee of the Central Traffic Association decided that when prepayments of freight charges are desired they should be prepaid to final destinations if tariffs be so published, or to the nearest point to which rates applicable upon such shipments are published; except if through rates be made upon combinations of local or duly authorized proportional rates to or from junction points prepayments may be made to said junctions.

The object of this resolution is that when established through rates are divided upon percentages or upon agreed proportions at variance with established locals or proportional rates, partial prepayments covering only proportions accruing to one or more roads shall not be admissible. Commissioner Blanchard gave notice yesterday that shipments which have been prepaid at billed rates and weights, and upon which the charges have been increased by corrections of inspectors, should not be detained in transit, but the additional amount of charges should be collected at destination.

WILL ADVANCE COAST FREIGHT RATES.

Southern Pacific Seems to Have Given Up Fighting Water Competition.

Executive officers and traffic officials of the Western lines interested in transcontinental freight traffic met yesterday at the Auditorium Hotel to consider the proposition of the Southern Pacific railroad to advance class and commodity rates to Pacific coast points. Heretofore the Southern Pacific has always insisted on exceedingly low freight rates from Eastern points to the Pacific coast, which it claimed was necessary to enable it to meet the competition of steamship lines and clipper ships from New York. For years past the Southern Pacific has been fighting the water routes, but now of a sudden it has concluded to give up the conflict and go in for high rates. As the present rates are considered quite low there can be no doubt that the proposed advance will be made. It is hardly probable that the meeting will get through with its work before tomorrow.

BONDHOLDERS UNITE FOR PROTECTION.

Fearful of Their Interests in the Northern Pacific Reorganization.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A Bondholders' Protective committee has been formed in the Northern Pacific and Montana railroad company, composed of George Sheldon, Robert Mac Lay, Chester T. Barney, and Simon Wormser, who represent a large amount of the first mortgage bonds. Holders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons under an agreement filed with the Knickerbocker Trust company. The main object of this action is to protect the Northern Pacific and Montana bondholders' interests under any plan for the reorganization of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Traffic Association lines for the following occasions: Annual meeting Illinois State Horticultural Society, Dixon, Ill., Dec. 11 to 13, from points in Illinois only; Atlantic Coast Canned Goods Packers' Association, annual convention, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12 to 14, from all Central Traffic Association points; Illinois State Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, Springfield, Ill., Dec. 27 to 29, from points in Illinois only; Custom Foremen Tailors' Association of America, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22 to 25, from all association points; Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, Cleveland, O., Feb. 19 to 21, from all Central Traffic Association points.

Annual Report of the Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The report of the Union Pacific railway, exclusive of its branches, for the year ending June 30, 1894, shows gross earnings, $15,263,912; decrease, $4,479,883; operating expenses, $10,176,448; decrease, $1,605,555; total income, $7,107,144; decrease, $4,026,341; deficiency, $1,121,089, against a surplus in 1893 of $1,201,830.

The annual statement of the Central Pacific railroad company for the year ending June 30 shows a surplus of $714,575, against a deficit last year of $23,964.

Further Advances Are Proposed.

Colorado-Utah passenger rates are still under consideration by the Trans-Missouri lines, and until a settlement is reached nothing can be done to bring about the formation of a new association. It is now proposed to make a limited rate of $16 from the Missouri River to Denver and an unlimited rate of $18.15, and that rates to Pueblo and Colorado Springs through Denver be made locally on Denver, so as to prevent the scalping of rates between Pueblo and Denver.

Will Inspect Central Pacific.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson the representative of British holders of Central Pacific securities, ascertaining the condition of that property, has had two or three interviews with C. P. Huntington and Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard. Sir Charles was assured that every facility the Central Pacific could afford would be extended. Mr. Wilson will vist the Pacific slope.

General Manager Gardner Resigns.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 6.—G. Clinton Gardner, General Manager of the Ohio River railroad, has sent in his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1.

Railway Brevities.

It is semi-officially stated that the November earnings of the Illinois Central road were larger than in any other month since the close of the World's Fair.

The Montreal and Lake Maskinogue railway, which starts from St. Gabriel de Brandon, Canada, and meets the Canadian Pacific in the parish of Felix de Valois, is advertised to be sold today by the Sheriff.

Commissioner Blanchard has received advices that there will be a full attendance of the members of the Central Executive committee at Chicago Wednesday, Dec. 12. He therefore confirms the meeting for that date, at 10:30 a. m., at the rooms of the Central Traffic Association. Both freight and passenger affairs will be considered.

The foreclosure sale of the corporate rights, privileges, properties, and franchises of the United Lines Telegraph company has been announced for today at New York. This sale includes all the companies' lines in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and the District of Columbia.

GOFF STILL UNCOVERING TAMMANY.

Digging into an Inexhaustible Mine of Rascality of All Sorts.

New York *Post*, Dec. 5: Mr. Goff resumed his labors yesterday as the revealer of Tammany iniquity, and the result of his day's work was a batch of testimony which smirched a dozen or more of high Tammany worthies. People who were under an impression that the field had been pretty well exhausted by previous investigations must be convinced now that little more than a beginning has been made. This is really the fact. The surface merely has been disturbed. As Roscoe Conkling would put it, "the shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb." We have not got anywhere near the deeps, and we are not likely to get near them if Tom Platt can have his way. The public should not deceive itself on this point. The whole Platt influence at present is exerted to make the committee's work end practically when Mr. Goff's services are brought to an end with the year. In police circles great cheerfulness prevails because of the conviction that Platt will have his way in the matter.

The great value of Mr. Goff's work at yesterday's session lies in its demonstration that the inquiry cannot be stopped on the ground that the committee has completed its labors. He took up several previous lines of testimony and showed without difficulty that they had only to be pursued to uncover additional rascality. Two witnesses testified Nov. 1 that a bribe of $500 had been paid to Mr. Andrews, the Street-Cleaning Commissioner, in return for a license which he had granted while he was an Excise Commissioner. A document was put in evidence at the same time in which Andrews had declared over his initials that the license had been given to a man in the meat business who wished to conduct the place as boarding-house and restaurant, and who was "personally vouched for by Judge Andrew White." It was claimed that the place, which was a notoriously bad one, had changed hands, and that the meat dealer had bought it. Mr. Goff put the meat dealer on the stand yesterday, and the man swore that he had been a dummy in the affair, that he had for seven years in succession sworn falsely to the effect that he was the place's proprietor, that he had never bought it, that the character of the place had not changed, that its keeper had paid the license herself, that he had never known either Andrews or "Judge Andrew White," and that he had played dummy in the affair to do a favor to the woman who kept the place, because she was a customer of his.

After opening the door for the appearance of Andy White before the public Mr. Goff produced a witness who gave evidence which makes it desirable to put Paddy Divver and his son, Jimmy Divver, on the stand. This witness has just emerged from the Erie County penitentiary, to which he was sent for false registration in the campaign of 1892. He said he was induced to register illegally once by Jimmy Divver, who paid him 50 cents for so doing, and three times by other leaders in Divver's district, one of whom assured him that if he "would keep on doing this we will make this the banner district, and you will not be 'short' or 'dry' while you can register"; that he refused to identify Jimmy Divver while he was on trial for colonization, because he thought Jimmy would do something for him, and he was right, for Jimmy borrowed $10 from his father, the Judge, who was in court at the time and gave it to him; that after he was convicted and sentenced a lawyer named Pinkers went to him and got him to make an affidavit exonerating Jimmy Divver, saying, "there was no use trying to put away the Judge's son, as the Judge wouldn't do anything for me so long as I was trying to put away his son"; that when he got out of the penitentiary he went to see Jimmy, and was told: "O, get out of here, or I'll put you away for blackmailing. I wouldn't pay you enough to buy a sandwich." The two Divvers ought to give their version of this experience under oath.

HE THREATENS THE WOMAN'S LIFE.

Both Are Divorced and He Wants to Marry Her.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Last January W. F. Matthews, formerly a banker in Lynchburg, secured a divorce from his wife in North Dakota, and Mrs. Kate McFarlan, a woman of a good Virginia family, secured a divorce from her husband in the same State at the same time. Mr. Matthews and Mrs. McFarlan have seen a good deal of each other since that time. Today she had him arrested here for threatening her life if she did not marry him. The justice dismissed the case upon the promise of Matthews that he would not further molest Mrs. McFarlan.

Ex-Medicos.

About 14 per cent of the entire number of medical graduates drop out of the profession within a few years. Some few never practice; others are tempted by better inducements into other fields of work; some are driven to suicide on account of failure; others succumb to contagious diseases; still more lose their health on account of exposure to inclement weather and accident, or on account of mental anxiety. Among these we must include those who become insane or who contract the alcohol, morphine, or cocaine habit. Worse than all these, a few are driven into quackery. Any one may make a mistake in the choice of life-work, and it is no discredit to abandon practice. There are plenty of honorable employments for unsuccessful physicians; there are schools to teach, merchandise to sell, drugs to dispense, news to gather; at any rate there is coal to shovel and wood to saw. It doubtless seems a pity to sacrifice the investment of three or four years' hard work in the study of medicine, but it is cheaper than to sacrifice honor and prostitute medical science to quackery.—*A. L. Benedict in December Lippincott's.*

The Horrible Maxim Gun.

Maxim guns were used aboard the ironclads during the recent naval maneuvers. A correspondent describes their use as follows: "The storm of bullets from them cut the water like rain on the advancing edge of a tropical squall. With one of these guns a gunner of very moderate skill can, at 500 yards range, cut down an ordinary park paling almost as well as a workman can do the business on the spot with an ax, and it is therefore not astonishing that most of the targets recently, small as they were, quickly disappeared. To the horrible noise made by a Maxim the correspondent knows of nothing that is comparable, except perhaps the sound made by steam blowing off at enormous pressure from the safety valve of a big boiler."—*London Times.*

W. B. Sprague Is Acquitted.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—W. B. Sprague of Chicago, late Secretary of the Sprague Marble works, and charged with larceny of papers from the company, was found not guilty by a jury in the District Court today.

CHINA'S END IS NEAR.

DOOM OF THE DYNASTY WHEN JAPANESE APPEAR BEFORE PEKIN.

Pekin Is Panic-Stricken and the Emperor Is Accusing All of His Ministers of Treachery—Li Hung Chang in Great Peril of Forfeiting His Life—China's Squadrons Are Smashed or Demoralized and the New Army Material Is Worthless.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4.—[New York Herald Cable.]—Field Marshal Count Oyama has politely declined to allow the Red Cross steamer Toonan to remove wounded Chinese soldiers from Port Arthur as being against the rules of war. Wounded Chinese, he points out, are prisoners of war, to whose needs the Japanese will attend in precisely the same fashion as to those of their own wounded soldiers. Dr. Hennan, an American, is in medical charge of the expedition, and is assisted by several American and English doctors of both sexes. The Toonan has returned to Taku. Disbanded Chinese soldiers are beginning to commit depredations in the suburbs of Shanghai.

Two ships belonging to the British fleet have been detached from the squadron at the Saddle Islands and have gone to Quelparet Island, off the southern extremity of Corea. It is not at all improbable that they are looking after the laying of the cable to Port Hamilton, which the British lifted some years ago when they abandoned the port. The United States cruiser Baltimore witnessed the fall of Port Arthur and the thick of the fight that took place.

It is believed China cannot accept Japan's conditions of peace or face the loss of prestige involved in abandoning Moukden, the home of the Manchu race, containing the ancient tombs of the dynasty.

Pekin is terror stricken by the news from Port Arthur. The Emperor is accusing all his Ministers of deception and treachery. The storm raging round Li Hung Chang is constantly increasing, and he is now fighting, not for mere peacock feathers, but for his head. Mr. Detring, the Commissioner of Customs, whose mission to Japan has proved such a fiasco, will return to Tien Tsin today. China will probably seize any chance offered by Japan's readiness to discuss terms of peace, in order to prepare for further resistance to the invader, but the appearance of a Japanese army in front of Pekin will sound the death knell of the present dynasty.

[The loss of Moukden would bring upon China's reigning house a loss of prestige second only to that involved in the fall of Pekin itself. For Moukden is the cradle of the Manchu race and it is intimately connected with the most cherished associations of the Manchu dynasty. Near it lie buried the first Emperors of the imperial line, and in the palace, situated in the very heart of the city, succeeding Emperors accumulated year after year a vast hoard of wealth. This treasure has, it is said, been all removed so that when the Japanese reach the "Flourishing Capital" they will find that little booty is to be had. But the moral effect of capturing the city—which, by the way, is strongly walled and fortified—will be enormous. When it is known that the Japanese flag waves over the sacred palace inclosure, entrance to which has hitherto been forbidden to all but Manchus, and that the imperial tombs are surrounded by the troops of the invader, a blow will have been struck at the credit, and, consequently, at the stability of the dynasty from which it will find it difficult to recover. China is honeycombed with secret societies, whose constant aim is the overthrow of the Mirigs, and the discredit attaching to the fall of sacred Moukden would strengthen enormously their appeal to the revolutionary spirit already working so actively in China.]

CHINA'S POWER FINISHED AT SEA.

Its Squadrons Are Smashed or Demoralized—Worthless Material for the Army.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22.—[New York Herald Correspondence.]—A constant passage of tens of thousands of levies from all parts of China to the north is going on. It would be a misnomer to describe these men as soldiers, because they are nearly all mere coolies, taken straight from their farms and boats to fill up the perpetual gaps which the Chinese military system allows to be made in the ranks by allowing the officials to return and draw supplies and money for, say, 1,000 men where there are not actually 100 on the roll. But all these little tricks are being found out now, when it is too late. A characteristic Chinese trick has been adopted to ship these braves to the North. They are put on board English, German, and Norwegian steamers and carried up as ordinary passengers; their uniforms and arms going up in three other Chinese ships that somehow have been transferred to the German flag, and run in the name of Krupp's agents to within the last few weeks. The Germans, indeed, are very open in the assistance which they give to China in the matter of supplying guns and munitions of war, and even the State subsidized line of the Imperial German mail steamers openly carries out cargoes of rifles from Europe for the Chinese Government. The Jewish arms dealers here are driving a magnificent trade in brummagem guns.

During the week the Japanese Diet has met in the temporary Parliament House erected at the military headquarters at Hiroshima, and there expressed its approval of the course adopted by voting the entire sum asked for, 150,000,000 yen (about 75,000,000 American dollars), without a single dissentient, for the prosecution of the war.

Southern Fleet Shows White Feather.

The opinion of European and American naval officers, and I have it from many personally, is that China is absolutely finished as far as the sea is concerned. The Nan-yang, or Southern squadron, has been repeatedly ordered to proceed north from Shanghai and the Yang-tse to reinforce the shattered Pei-yang fleet, but so far the Southern officers have succeeded in making excuses for lying in shelter here. They are alike impervious to shame and to the orders of the Emperor. They simply won't go. During the week I had an interview with Chief Engineer Hoffman of the Chinese cruiser Chi Yuen, the Captain of which, a man named Fong, was executed some two weeks ago for cowardice in running away from the enemy in the battle off Yalu on the 17th ult. Mr. Hoffman has left the service and gone home because he would not go to sea with the Chinese navy again. In the course of his interview he said:

"I consider that, as the war has been conducted up to the present, China has no chance whatever against Japan. I am speaking of the struggle at sea, of course, for I know nothing of my own personal knowledge as to how events are shaping themselves on land. At sea Japan's fleet is concentrated and works together, while China's fleet is scattered up and down the coast, at the orders of a dozen different Governors and Viceroys, who may have totally different views as to how the operations should be carried on. Even with the Pei-yang squadron, badly shattered as it is, I think if the Nan-yang ships were to join their consorts in the north and the other vessels of the Yang-tse, Foo-chow, and Canton flotillas were to follow the same example China at sea would still be more than a match for Japan. At present the Japanese have command of the whole Gulf of Pechili, and if China pursues her present policy there is nothing to prevent the enemy picking off the various sections of the Chinese fleet in detail.

At present the Japanese appear to pay but little heed to the thousands of Chinese troops conveyed in transports to the Yalu and Port Arthur, as, though they must know about them, they never attempt to intercept them, which they very easily could do. These transports are all commanded and officered by Englishmen and Americans and trust to their speed and to dodging the enemy, as there are no men-of-war to accompany them. So far not one of the Pei Yang Squadron is sufficiently repaired to go to sea and it is doubtful if more than the Ting Yuen and the Chen Yuen ironclads, the Chi Yuen and another cruiser, with a couple of gunboats that have never smelled powder, will ever be able to go out again. Foreigners who have seen the ships in dock at Port Arthur describe their condition as simply terrible; all have been riddled with shot except the Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen, whose 14-inch armor belts withstood the heaviest guns of the Japanese. The deepest penetration made was only nine inches.

Expedients to Raise Funds.

Various expedients are being resorted to in China to raise funds to carry on the war, its efforts to procure a cessation of hostilities through England's intervention having failed ignominiously. Each of the provinces is ordered to contribute various sums, ranging from 1,000,000 taels from Kiangse to 10,000,000 from Kwangtung. A foreign loan of 10,000,000 is also spoken of. But considering the instability of the present government and the widespread risings against the provincial authorities by the disgusted and enraged people—not to mention the uncertainty of everything dependent upon exchange—the prospects to lenders are not encouraging. There is absolutely no security, and the Chinese people will contribute nothing except upon compulsion. They know nothing and care less about the war. A gentleman just come down from Nanking relates the following little story illustrating the difference in the apathetic attitude preserved by the Chinese people toward the war and the active and practical interest evinced by the populace of Japan with reference to the same struggle. The gentleman in question was riding in the neighborhood of Nanking the other day when he fell into conversation with a well-to-do farmer at work in his field. The foreigner asked the farmer what he thought about the war. "What war?" said the farmer. "Is China at war?" "Yes," replied the narrator of the story. "It is at war with Japan." "O," said the worthy bucolic, continuing his work with his hoe, "with the little people! Really, I have no time to attend to such business and neither have my neighbors, so I did not hear of it."

PLAN FOR REVIVING ELECTROCUTED.

Dr. d'Arsonval Addresses the Paris Academy of Sciences on His Discovery.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—[New York Herald Cable.]—"It is to the courtesy of the New York *Herald* that I am indebted for the news of the successful application of my method lately in the United States." This is what Dr. d'Arsonval said yesterday at the meeting of the Academie des Sciences of the Institut de France. Dr. d'Arsonval addressed the members of the great French Academy of Sciences in polished, clear, and concise style. He was heard with rapt attention as he recounted how, in May last, he had communicated the successful application of his system of restoring to life a man struck apparently dead by an electric shock at St. Dennis. It was in the paper that he read for the first time a dispatch from New York that James E. Cutler of Pittsfield had been to all appearances killed by an electric shock of 4,600 volts. The same dispatch stated that the unfortunate man had been restored by the method recommended by Dr. d'Arsonval. The learned gentleman quoted the experiences of Cutler on coming to consciousness, as reported Nov. 21. The remark of Cutler that at first everything looked black, Dr. d'Arsonval explained, was the result of phosphene. He also referred to the fact that a continuous current was more dangerous than an alternating one. At the conclusion of the séance the doctor was surrounded by his friends and admirers, who came forward to congratulate him on the success of his scientific researches.

GARRISON WRITES ON FOOTBALL.

Radical Trouble with the Game—Low Moral Tone Generated.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—[Editor New York Evening Post.]—The physical injuries resulting from football are enough to outlaw the game, but, as the *Evening Post* has suggested, the low moral tone which it fosters is much more serious. I marvel that any parent having sons at college can fail to see the injurious effect upon them and upon the institution which tolerates, or rather encourages, the evil.

A crusade upon the boys who play is misdirected. They are the product of a brutal public sentiment, marking a distinct social degeneracy. The whole matter is one of business, not confined to universities, but more strikingly illustrated in the preparatory schools.

It is notorious that the schools excelling in athletics, especially football, attract the largest number of scholars. Hence an encouragement of the games by the teachers. I could cite many instances. Only last week one of the masters of a leading Boston classical school rebuked a strong boy for not playing football, although he was out of condition and had been forbidden by his father to enter the game. Lessons are subordinate to athletics, and examinations are made easy for him who upholds the prowess of the baseball nine or the football team. Last year one of the most successful private preparatory schools in this city lost the larger part of its advanced class, which seceded to a rival school leading in athletics.

To cover the bare mercantile motive underlying this competitive policy the virtues of such combative games are lauded and the process of "making a raw boy into a man" by contests perilous to life and limb extolled. It is fair to say that the instructors who encourage this spirit, either for personal emolument or institutional pride, simply respond to the social demand. The root is in a depraved public sentiment.

It is unquestioned that the graduates of the best athletic preparatory schools attain a great social advantage on entering college. They are "in the push" as the phrase is. Excellence in athletics is the open sesame to the Greek letter societies and undergraduate popularity. The names of the best scholars are unknown, but to be a college athlete is to be distinguished inside the university and out. Social honors encompass him and class idolatry exalts him. His name continually appears in print, and his counterfeit presentment adorns the newspaper columns. Self-consciousness is fostered, a false standard of education encouraged, "sand," or blind indifference to bodily suffering, is placed above moral courage, and the purpose of a true university lost sight of in this worship of brawn and muscle.

The concomitants of an intercollegiate match are totally at variance with every idea of morality that society professes to admire. I sometimes question whether all the pulpits of Massachusetts counterbalance in a year the demoralizing influence of a single month of Harvard College. Rowdyism, drinking, and gambling accompany every exhibition like that at Springfield, and while the usual disgraceful demonstrations after each victory are not monopolized by students, a lamentable number are always involved in the orgies. In student estimation, "to have a jag on," the euphemism for intoxication, is simply funny, and to bet on the game is a gentlemanly proceeding. The money that goes in this and similar directions, diverted from suffering boarding-house keepers and tradesmen, would surprise one not conversant with the situation.

Between colleges there should and could exist close friendship and only rivalry in intellectual work, where the victor would thereby gain the admiration of the vanquished. Now hatred is engendered as between hostile nations. I think that in some students' minds it is worse to be an "Eli" than a thief. This breeds a hateful and violent spirit. "I wish Murphy had been killed," said a Harvard man returning from Springfield. "Not really!" said a gentleman who overheard the remark. "Yes, I do," was the savage rejoinder. "Do you never think you might kill a man by hitting him as you do?" was asked of a member of the Harvard team. "I put all consideration of consequences out of my mind," was the reply. "My only business is to win the game." So naturally are gentle and ingenuous boys transformed into possible murderers.

I wish to express again my conviction that all this protest against football is useless unless it strikes at the source of the trouble. While fashionable and attractive girls and men and women high in the social scale attend these exhibitions with enthusiasm and misguided parents follow their battered sons with approval from one field of fighting to another, while Presidents and professors join the applauding crowd, "you may as well go stand upon the beach and bid the main flood bate its usual height" as to think by a few indignant editorials and letters to stop the outrage. "Gentlemanly football" will be promised and good behavior rule for a while, but the snake is only scotched, not killed.

I had an occasion within recent memory to grapple with a deeply rooted and cruel society at Harvard. The press joined the crusade, a multitude of sympathizers all over the land cheered me with letters, and public sentiment forced the overseers to meet and appoint a perfunctory college official to check the excesses of the organization. Contrition was professed, amendment promised, and the newspapers recorded a victory. It was in truth a defeat. The same disgraceful acts were revived another season, public attention was diverted elsewhere, and, with branding exchanged for plunging the victims into the cold water of Charles River, the Dickey smiles triumphant. So it will be with football if the symptoms are treated and the cause of the disease ignored. "Reform it altogether."

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Keeley Cured Britisher.

Hungry Higgins—"This here paper says that Sir Joseph Porterhouse, K. C. B., is a-stoppin' at the Waldorf. What do K. C. B. mean?"

Weary Watkins—"Keeley Cured Britisher, of course. I wouldn't be as ignorant as you are fer nothin'."—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

Tim Feeny—where was he? THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE'S great WAR MYSTERY still unsolved. ☞ See the issue of Dec. 9, which, if you would be sure of it, you must order now.

OUT OF THEIR TRANCE

DEMOCRATS RUB THEIR EYES AND LOOK ABOUT THEM.

In January the State Central Committee Will Be Reorganized and Work Begun for the Campaign of 1896—Pretty Contest Likely to Take Place for the Chairmanship and Ben T. Cable Will Be Fought by Hinrichsen and Has a Slim Chance—Other Politics.

Democracy in Illinois is just beginning to open its eyes after the thumping it received in November. The leaders are effecting an organization as best they can in the State. Some strange changes have taken place among Democrats within the last two years. The Cook County Democrats have hitherto been at swords' points with Col. Morrison and his friends. Col. Morrison is something of a fighter himself, and the war between "Egypt" and Cook County ran along merrily year after year. The first overtures of peace occurred in Springfield when John P. Altgeld was nominated for the Governorship. Egypt came to the front for Altgeld and Southern Illinois was in turn complimented by Cook County in the nomination of Rufus P. Ramsay for State Treasurer. Mr. Ramsay wasn't exactly a Morrison man, but at the same time gave him his earnest support. When he died a few weeks ago the Democrats lost one of the best men in their party.

Then again Southern Illinois came to the front when MacVeagh was nominated for the United States Senate. Railroad Commissioner Cantrell of Benton, Franklin County, has come to Chicago to live, and take it all in all the extremes of the State, so far as the Democrats are concerned, are in accord, temporarily at least.

Friendly to Morrison.

The State administration is friendly to Morrison now, and he can have the delegation from Illinois to the next national convention if he wants its support.

The first Monday in January the Democrats will take the initiative for the campaign of '96. Their new State Central committee will meet in Springfield that day and organize by the election of officers. The committee will be in power from January, 1895, until January, 1897, and it will issue the calls for conventions. The following is a list of the members of the committee, with their postoffice addresses:

At large—John P. Hopkins, Chicago; Ben T. Cable, Rock Island; Theodore Nelson, Chicago; Thomas Gahan, Chicago; Joseph P. Mahoney, Chicago; W. H. Hinrichsen, Jacksonville; Samuel B. Chase, Chicago; R. E. Spangler, Chicago; W. S. Forman, Nashville.

District Members—First District, Adams A. Goodrich, Chicago; Second District, Thomas Byrne, Chicago; Third District, John P. Leindecker, Chicago; Fourth District, William Loeffler, Chicago; Fifth District, W. C. Conlin, Chicago; Sixth District, Rudolph Brand, Chicago; Seventh District, Charles Williams, Chicago; Eighth District, D. G. Hogan, Geneva; Ninth District, W. O. Wright, Freeport; Tenth District, J. W. Potter, Rock Island; Eleventh District, Daniel Heenan, Streator; Twelfth District, George E. Brennan, Joliet; Thirteenth District, W. B. Brinton, Tuscola; Fourteenth District, Frank J. Quinn, Peoria; Fifteenth District, S. S. Hallam, Monmouth; Sixteenth District, E. F. Burns, Pittsfield; Seventeenth District, J. B. Ricks, Taylorville; Eighteenth District, J. H. Baker, Sullivan; Nineteenth District, R. R. Fuller, Charleston; Twentieth District, Walter Watson, Mount Vernon; Twenty-first District, James T. Baker, Lebanon; Twenty-second District, Reid Green, Cairo.

Delos P. Phelps, the old Chairman of the committee, is United States Subtreasurer at Chicago now, and no longer a member of the organization. The contest will be over the Chairmanship, and for this honor there are a half dozen candidates. Cook County at the State convention got thirteen out of the thirty-one members of the committee. Cook took six out of the nine committeemen-at-large, and seven district delegates. This gives the county about its proportionate share of the organization. Cook County will not have a candidate for the Chairmanship, although Thomas Gahan would make a formidable fight for the place. Mr. Gahan, however, will be the Vice-Chairman of the committee, and the Chairman of the Cook County Executive committee. This will give him about as much honor and work as he wants.

Will Be Candidates.

Ben T. Cable of Rock Island, Walter Watson of Mount Vernon, W. S. Forman of Nashville, and Secretary of State Hinrichsen will be the candidates for the Chairmanship. Hinrichsen doesn't like Cable and will fight him to the finish. He accuses Cable of trying to beat him in the committee appointed by the last State convention to select members at large of the State Central committee. Mr. Cable was anxious to secure the selection of George Dyson, R. E. Spangler, and himself. He lost Dyson, but pulled himself and Spangler through. From that day Hinrichsen has been after Cable. Hinrichsen has five or six votes among the committeemen. George E. Brennan, the committeeman from the Twelfth District, is a clerk in Mr. Hinrichsen's office. E. F. Binns represents Hinrichsen's Congressional district and he will be with the Secretary of State, as will also J. H. Baker of the Eighteenth District and Reed Green of the Twenty-second. There doesn't seem to be a ghost of a chance for Cable.

James T. Baker of the Twenty-first District lately resigned the Wardenship of the Chester Penitentiary and accepted a trusteeship of that institution. He is highly spoken of in connection with the Chairmanship, and will have many votes among the committeemen. At some day previous to the committee meeting, however, Baker, Watson, and Forman will get together and make an agreement as to who shall be the Chairman. Baker and Forman are newcomers on the committee and have no experience in conducting a State campaign. Watson has served two or three terms on the committee and is now regarded as the most available man for the Chairmanship. Theodore Nelson, who has been Secretary of the organization during two or three campaigns and filled that office in the most acceptable manner, will be reëlected by acclamation.

TO SETTLE COURT-ROOM MATTER.

Friendly Suit Between Judge Freeman and Custodian Dahnke.

The fight between Judge Freeman and the County Commissioners has been taken into court. Proceedings for contempt against Custodian Dahnke were filed yesterday in the Superior Court. The purpose of this is to make an agreed test case for presentation to the Appellate Court. The bailiff of Judge Freeman is the complainant in the proceedings and makes the affidavit upon which the case is based. Bailiff Brainerd says in his affidavit that on Nov. 7 Mr. Dahnke changed the combination of the lock to the court-room and chambers of the rooms occupied by Judge Freeman, and told him that the Judge would only be allowed in the room after that time to remove his personal papers or files. The matter was agreed to be heard before Judge Freeman this afternoon, so that it might be taken into the Appellate Court without delay, but ex-Justice Shope, who is the attorney for the court, was not able to attend. The matter was accordingly set for hearing this morning. All the facts have been agreed upon. Custodian Dahnke, it is expected, will take his fine without a murmur and await the disposition of the matter in the Appellate Court.

JURY OF DOCTORS TO TEST SANITY.

Judge Carter Announces That He May Try the Scheme Next Year.

County Judge Carter assumed his duties for the first time yesterday in the Insane Court. "I intend," said the Judge, "to personally conduct court at the Detention Hospital. I will consider the advisability of appointing a commission of physicians to try insane cases to take the place of juries. This system has been operated in a number of counties in this State satisfactorily, I am told. Dr. Dewey and other prominent insane experts favor the plan and have requested me to introduce it in Cook County. I may give it a trial the first of the year, although I have not yet decided. The existence of a commission, in case I should decide to appoint one, will not preclude a patient from trial by jury if he desires it. The idea is to do away with undesirable publicity, and the trials can then be conducted at the homes of the defendants, always, of course, in the presence of a Judge."

President Angell Excused from Jury Duty.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—President Angell was excused from jury duty today and attended his classes in the university.

KEPT THEM GUESSING.

[Continued from fourth page.]

sold very slowly at barely steady prices, while other grades of steers and butcher stock ruled steady to 10c higher. Light cattle sold freely. Ten head of fancy 1,812-lb Christmas beeves sold at $6.50; native steers 920@1,720 lbs $3.15@6.25, bulk $4.10@5.10; native cows and heifers, $1.30@3.50; bulls, $1.65@3.75; veal calves, $1.75@5.25; and stockers and feeders, $2.35@3.60.

HOGS—Averaged 5c lower. Trade was slow early, but improved later. The better grades closed steady and others weak at the decline. Heavy sold at $4.10@4.70, bulk $4.35@4.50; light, $3.85@4.40, bulk $4.10@4.30; mixed and butchers', $4.05@4.55, bulk $4.20@4.40; pigs, $2.40@4.00, bulk $3.00@3.75.

SHEEP—Trade was active and prices ruled steady to 10c higher. Lambs sold at $2.25@4.35, bulk $3.70@4.15; native sheep, $1.25@3.50, Westerns $2.25@3.30, and 71-lb Texas at $2.85. A lot of 2,060 Mexican lambs, averaging 50 lbs, sold to a feeder at $2.60.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—CATTLE—Beeves—Receipts, 307 head; Nominally firm. European cables quote American steers at 9@11c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7@9c per lb. Exports today, 300 beeves and 488 sheep. CALVES—Receipts, 148 head. On sale, 250 head. Veals quiet, but steady; other calves dull and weak; veals, poor to prime, $4.00@7.50; grassers, $1.75@2.25; Western calves, $2.25@3.00. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 7,100; on sale, 22 cars. Sheep and common to fair lambs steady; good lambs, ¼@½c lower; sheep, inferior to fair, $2.00@2.75; lambs, common to choice, $3.25@4.45. HOGS—Receipts, 6,493 head; firm at $4.75@5.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,800; shipments, 3,300. Market steady; Texas steers, $2.50@3.35; Texas cows, $1.50@2.60; beef steers, $3.25@5.75; native cows, $1.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.20@3.70; bulls, $1.50@3.00. HOGS—Receipts, 11,300; shipments, 400. Market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $4.05@4.40; heavy, $4.20@4.50; packers, $4.25@4.50; mixed, $4.15@4.40; lights, $3.50@4.20; Yorkers, $4.10@4.20; pigs, $2.50@3.75. SHEEP—Receipts, 4,600; shipments, 1,300. Market slow and weak.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 500. Market active, steady; native steers, light, $2.90; cows and heifers, $1.85@2.35; Texas steers, light to medium weights, $2.15@3.10; cows, $2.00@2.20. HOGS—Receipts, 9,000; shipments, 2,900. Market 10@15c lower than yesterday's opening. Best heavy, $4.40@4.50; good medium and mixed lots, $4.25@4.35; good light, $4.15@4.25; pigs, common and rough, $3.25@4.10.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 6.—HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; yesterday, 3,487; shipments, 1,169; light, 5@10c lower, steady, $3.80@4.40; bulk, $4.20@4.35. CATTLE—Receipts, 300; yesterday, 546; shipments, 434; butchers strong, stockers lower; feeders, $2.00@2.90; yearlings, $1.75@2.35; cows, $1.00@2.50; bulls, $1.25@2.00; oxen, $1.25@2.50; veals, $3.00@4.00.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; market active and 10c higher. HOGS—Receipts, 7,700; market opened weak and lower, but closed with loss recovered. Light, $4.00@4.20; mixed, $4.15@4.35; heavy, $4.35@4.50.

Teacher Is Slashed by Pupil.

WHITEHALL, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—This morning while C. C. Whitherow, a school-teacher at New Shiloh, four miles east, was chastising one of his pupils he was terribly, perhaps fatally, slashed with a knife by another pupil named Revis. The latter fled, and officers are looking for him.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED THURSday, Dec. 6, 1894:

Lewis-av., 241 s of Fullerton, e f, 25x124, July 13 (H. Goerner to H. Schwartz)	$ 1,150
Wood-st., 117 s of Pearl, w f, 50x169, Nov. 30 (J. Kirk to F. F. Oviatt)	1,100
Monroe-st., 390 w of Homan-av., n f, 32½x180, Oct. 19 (L. Morgenthau to F. B. Williams)	4,550
Tucker-st., s w cor Bauwens, n f, 25x96, Dec. 5 (J. Lattner to J. H. Weiss)	1,875
Division-st., 225 e of Washtenaw-av., n f, 25x120, Dec. 1 (W. A. Beck to P. E. Bode)	2,500
Hudson-av., 275 s of Eugenie-st., e f, 25x124, Nov. 30 (The Redemptorist Fathers of Chicago to J. M. Neidhardt)	3,655
Vincennes-av., 261 n of 46th-st., w f, 25x125, and other property, Dec. 1 (J. Corse to M. Wiener)	27,000
Armida-av., 101 n of 106th-st., w f, 200x150, Dec. 5 (M. A. Shays to J. M. Haley)	3,000
88th-st., 141 w of Cottage Grove-av., s f, 48x125, Dec. 4 (M. in C. to H. H. Talcott)	2,429
48th-st., 276 e of Grand-blvd., n f, 50x125, Dec. 5 (same to A. F. Kramer)	3,675
Same ppty, Dec. 5 (A. F. Kramer to J. N. Duback)	6,000
Fulton-st., 436 e of Homan-av., n f, 24x150, Nov. 30 (A. W. Sabin to D. M. Hayes)	2,550
Thomas-st., 48 w of Campbell-av., s f, 24x120, Sept. 7 (G. R. Munson to O. Settem)	6,000
Humboldt-st., 165 n of Diversey-av., e f, 25x125, Nov. 30 (E. W. Heaney to G. Melcher)	1,100
Block 16 (except s 116 ft thereof), between 74th and 75th and Loomis and Ada-sts, Dec. —, 1894 (H. H. McCurn to J. T. Boddie)	9,000
Same ppty, Nov. 16 (J. McKeon to J. T. Boddie)	9,000
Throop-st., 131 n of 60th, e f, 25x124, Dec. 5 (J. Olson to L. A. McClenahan)	3,200
Premises Nos. 6 and 8 47th-ct., 35x128¾, Dec. 1 (M. Wiener to J. Corse et al.)	12,000
L 2 in Howell's sub of e 12 acres, n of R R of sec. 8-40-13, Dec. 3 (B. F. Jones to E. B. Camp)	10,000
Goldsmith-st., n e cor of 74th, w f, 38⅛x130, und. ½ inst, Nov. 18 (P. Taylor to M. A. Walker)	3,500
Clark-st., 160 n w of Nellie-av., s w f, 50 thro. to Olga-st., Dec. 3 (M. Sullivan to C. T. A. Anderson)	5,500
65th terrace, s e cor Hope-av., n f, 190x126, Dec. 1 (F. W. Green to R. M. Baker)	28,500
Atlantic-st., 29 s of Graylock-av., e f, 54x120, Nov. 30 (J. B. Judson to J. Thiell)	1,800
Eggleston-av., 50 s of 71st-st., w f, 50x119¾, also Eggleston-av., 300 s of 71st-st., w f, 200x119¾, Dec. 1 (C. P. Vedder to C. H. Tabor)	13,750
Farwell-av., 65 w of Maple, n f, 50x174, Feb. 1, 1893 (A. L. Farwell to W. A. Shaw)	1,400
44 lots bet Storms and Drexel-avs. and 84th and 85th-sts., Nov. 15 (J. B. Woodruff to W. H. Skinner)	13,500
Sherman-st., 150 s of 70th, e f, 25x125, Nov. 2 (A. Lundquist to L. C. Carl)	3,000
Wright-st., 101 n of 65th, e f, 33x125, Oct. 19 (R. E. Waite to S. Patch)	5,300
Justine-st., 166 n of 71st, e f, 50x121, Dec. 4 (J. B. Dick to B. Gowns)	1,200
Washburn-av., 124 w of Center, s f, 24x124, Nov. 21 (M. in C. to G. F. Borman)	2,196
Jackson-st., 274 w of Kedzie-av., s f, 25x199, Nov. 19 (C. Smith to B. Cooney)	3,250
Webster-av., s e cor Osgood-st., n f, 47.7x125, Nov. 30 (D. Mitchell to E. Erickson)	18,000
Southport-av., 350 s of Nellie, e f, 25x120, Nov. 20 (C. O. Schultz to I. B. Jones)	1,600
50th-ct., 193 e of Morgan-st., s f, 25x125, Oct. 25 (M. in C. to Northwestern L. & B. Assn.)	3,046
Premises No. 56 Clara-place, 54x102, June 11 (J. D. Lundy to Mrs. A. Steinhaus)	2,000
Paulina-st., 49 n of 74th, e f, 50x124, Dec. 1 (L. E. Stanhope to C. G. Pridmore)	1,000
Wallace-st., 122 s of 44th, w f, 24x125, Oct. 18 (est. of J. S. Russ to M. A. Garvey)	1,000
91st-st., n w cor Paulina, s f, 50x124, Oct. 1 (S. D. Walden to F. H. Decknatel)	1,850
Ada-st., 98 n of 86th, w f, 50x125, and other prpty, Dec. 5 (M. E. Ostrander to A. Ostrander)	3,500
Premises No. 7021 Center-av., 25x124½, Sept. 27 (M. Nimocks to ———)	2,000
Chestnut-st., 611 e of Halsted, n f, 25x125, Nov. 12 (A. M. Torrey to C. J. Waterhouse)	1,800
Justine-av., s e cor 62d-st., w f, 25x125, Nov. 1 (J. G. Gustafson to P. A. Lundberg)	1,000
Aberdeen-st., 206 n of 60th, e f, 25x124, Nov. 1 (P. A. Lundberg to J. G. Gustafson)	4,800
Aberdeen-st., 99 n of 58th, e f, 25x124, Dec. 4 (T. C. Lee to F. R. Lee)	2,200
Premises No. 274 W. Harrison-st., 25x120, no date given (I. Luther to E. M. Luther)	10,000
Jackson-st., 125 e of St. Louis-av., s f, 50x142, Nov. 23 (H. Rempe to A. Harris)	6,750
Forquer-st., 215 e of Jan Huss-av., s f, 25x125, Nov. 30 (H. B. Fargo to M. M. Burke)	1,175
Melrose-st., 242 w of Southport-av., n f, 25x125, Dec. 5 (C. Neubauer to H. H. Weber)	2,800
Janssen-av., n w cor Roscoe-st., e f, 74⅛x123 8-10, Nov. 23 (M. E. Farrington to R. Hoch)	5,000
Oakley-av., n w cor School-st., e f, 25x125, Nov. 16 (M. in C. to Northwestern L. & B. Assn)	1,459
Kenmore-av., 300 n of Grand, e f, 46x150, Sept. 7 (S. H. Austin to H. R. Voutr)	4,140
Madison-st., 50 w of Falls, s f, 25x125, Dec. 5 (B. H. Dopker to T. Kelly)	3,800
Noble-st., 75 n of Kinzie, w f, 25x143, Dec. 6 (T. Nolan to O. Plumkett)	3,000
La Salle-st., 104 n of 39th, w f, 24½x123, Nov. 19 (The People's B. and L. Assn. to P. Jahn)	3,550
Wallace-st., s e cor 29th, w f, 48x125, Jan. 23 (John Kennelly to James Kennelly Jr.)	10,000
W. 14th-st., 429 w of Morgan, n f, 24x125, Nov. 27 (J. Shannon to A. Rut)	4,500
Selvin-av., 197 s of Center-st., w f, 50x156, Dec. 6 (G. E. Colby to R. Colby)	2,650

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

Miller & Burrow, 2-story and basement brick flats, 63 Harding-av.	$ 2,800
O. M. Iverson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 18 Park-st.	6,000
John Blazek, 3-story and basement brick flats, 207 Mead-st.	6,800
W. J. Leacock, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 2736-38 Ridge-av.	3,500
H. W. Bryant, 2-story and basement brick flats, 844 54th-st.	6,000
William and M. C. Clancy, three 2-story and basement frame dwellings, 1117-19-47 Lunt-av.	7,000
Mrs. C. Radtke, 4-story and basement brick store and flats, 1314 Madison-st.	7,000
People's Gaslight and Coke company, 1-story and basement brick valve-room, Center-av. and river	3,500
E. P. Shandberg, 3-story and basement brick flats, 824 61st-st.	5,000

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—NEW ELECTRIC PR. MOTORS AT second-hand prices; sizes range from ½ to 2 horse-power; they are Wagner goods, and the greatest bargain of the year. LINCOLN & CO., 67 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—2, 5, AND 10-H. P. ENGINES; NEW; below manufacturer's cost; also buy and sell all kinds of iron and wood-working machinery. H. J. BENJAMIN CO., 65 So. Canal-st.

WANTED—QUICK, SECOND-HAND SCREW-cutting engine lathe from 10 to 13 inch swing; must be in good order; dirt cheap for spot cash. Address, with full description, O 811, Tribune office.

WANTED—LATHE WITH FOOT POWER AND compound slide rest, about 5-foot bed. Address O 848, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2 AND 3 ROOM COTTAGES; STEEL roof, movable; price $25. J. H. ALDEN, 5530 Michigan-av.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR; GRADUate of Cornell preferred. O 713, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KATIE HOAGE, 651 TAYLOR-ST., CORNER Ashland-blvd., ladies' special physician.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WATER SPANIEL DOG; WENT astray from 587 Washington-blvd.; had collar on marked Fritz; parties finding him will please return and receive reward. W. B. WATERS.

LOST—ON THANKSGIVING EVE A young male pug dog; $25 reward for his return to janitor, 3535 Indiana-av.

LOST—BROWN SPANIEL PUP FROM 6248 Oglesby-av., 3d flat; $5 reward for return.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, ON Clark-st., envelope containing stock certificates and two paid notes. Finder will please return to BEVINGTON, MITCHEL & CO., 43 S. Canal-st., 3d floor, to name on package.

LOST—A PIECE OF EMBROIDERY ON 11 A. M. train to Evanston on Wednesday, Nov. 28. Return to 423 Huron-st.; liberal reward.

LOST—ON 51ST-ST., OR NORTH END OF SOUTH Park, pocketbook with money, receipt, and professional cards; reward. 603 The Renfost.

LOST—LEFT SMALL BLACK GRIPSACK WEEKS ago, forgotten where; write where it is and receive reward. Address O 807, Tribune office.

$30 REWARD FOR A MOROCCO PURSE lost Tuesday evening, containing about $13, a gold pencil, a cameo engraving, etc. Call R. 306, 59 Dearborn-st.

$50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for return of sealskin jacket taken from 803 Warren-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A. A.: WHAT WERE YOU THINKing? Let me know exact place and time. SIGNAL.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE ONLY WAY TO BUY DIAmonds. Our plan gives you all the privileges and advantages heretofore given only to dealers. The pennies you waste daily, accomplish astonishing results. We now carry watches of all grades and a complete stock of novelties in jewelry, silverware, etc. See how we do it. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 103 State-st., 3d floor, Columbus Mem. Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—BULBS FOR WINTER FLOWERS, etc., at VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., REGular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; medicines furnished at office; hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 2.

MADISON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, DR. BIGelow, Manager—Established 1860; successful specialists in all chronic, blood, skin, and nervous diseases; pure medicines, electricity, skill, and experience insure cures; advice free. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

MRS. DR. SCHWARZ, SPECIALIST IN ALL DISeases of womankind. Room and nursing if desired. First-class attendance. Circular sent on application. 279 W. Adams-st.

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BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, EXAMINED, ERRORS detected; reliable, confidential. L V 3, Tribune.

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SALE OF RIGHTS NEGOTIATED, INVENTIONS introduced. Patented Specialties Introducing and Brokerage Co., Ogden Building, 34 Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper and cashier or other office employment; accurate and reliable; 10 years' experience; A1 city references and bond; moderate salary. Address L V 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGH BOOKkeeper, 10 years' experience with jobbers and manufacturers, at present employed; will make engagement for new year or sooner. Address O 676, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper on wholesale commission or any kind of books; experienced; young man; first-class city references. Address O 828, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPEtent bookkeeper and credit man is open for an engagement Jan. 1, 1895; responsible references. Address L V 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS POSITION by man 32; with 8 years' experience; as bank cashier; good correspondent, accountant, and collection and credit man; references. L V 29, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general office man; capable and experienced; best of references; bond if required. Address O 802, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general office work by young man (28); experienced and competent; last employed by Chicago bank; moderate salary. Address O 801, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PRACTICAL bookkeeper of large business experience. Address L S 198, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN; THOROughly competent; real estate business. Address L 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—INSIDE; CAN GIVE good reference and cash security; city experience. Address O 815, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 18 DEsires position in office; has experience. Address O 853, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 15 AS OFfice boy; good reference; fair writer. Address O 809, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MECHANical engineer or draftsman; graduate; some experience. Address O 818, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman aged 25; strictly first-class, temperate, single; references the very best, from last employer. Address O 817, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish coachman; 10 years' experience. Best references. Address L V 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ENGLISHman to drive and care for horses; can milk and attend furnace. Address O 826, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY ENglishman who thoroughly understands his business; references. Address O 806, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—LIVE, ENERGETIC MAN of 25, good address, with 15 years' experience in newspaper management and commercial work; with some good firm; expect hard work; references. Address L V 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF steady habits willing to work at anything; ten (10) years' experience in the grocery trade. Address O 819, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COLored man and wife as janitor or to take care of gentleman's place; age 24, no children; best of city references. Address L V 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JANITOR OR WATCHman; is hardwood finisher. CHAS. NELSON. Address O 845, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 21; any kind of work; city references. Address O 856, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ATTORNEY of legal nature. Address L V 38, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or general office work by a well educated young lady. Address O 811, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY; OFfice work of any kind. O 892, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED GIRL as parlor maid and waitress or chamber maid and seamstress, or all combined, in a small family; best city reference. Address O 827, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COLored cook and 2 first-class nurses, or light housework. Address 4764 Armour-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, COMPETENT German girl for general housework; good cook; first-class references. 2253 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL in plain American family for general housework. Call 4432 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED — TO GO OUT WASHING or take work home; best references. 3159 La Salle-st., 1st flat, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, ONE AS cook, the other for general housework; best references. 3159 La Salle-st., 1st flat, front.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT DRESSMAKER; elegant dresses, superb fits; satisfactory work; no botching, no disappointments; latest styles; $2 daily in families. Address O 857, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like work in families; would go to suburbs; $1.50. 3035 South Park-av., Flat B.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady as managing housekeeper; thoroughly economical and enjoys the care of children; city references. 42 South Curtis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; BY refined English widow, aged 35; no incumbrance; good cook and seamstress; wages moderate. HOUSEKEEPER, 229 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER. 149 17th-st., first floor.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, EXPErienced young lady stenographer with references; Remington operator; moderate salary to begin. Address O 847, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DICTATION, HOUR OR more daily, direct to machine or shorthand, by experienced stenographer. Address L V 4, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED— EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and office assistant. O 810, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 STENOGRAPHER, Remington; 5 years' experience. O 813, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GO ANYWHERE.
COOKS. Help supplied free.
General housework girls.
Second girls, laundresses.
NURSES. Excellent help
Recommended.
147 N. Clark-st. Tel. 958 North.
RUSSELL.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEwork, cooking, washing, and ironing; good waitress; any locality. 130 N. Clark, telephone 869 North.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED; RECommended; general housework; girl; Swedish-American. Call 2205 Michigan-av., or telephone South 63.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; NEAT, strong Norwegian; good cook, laundress; wages $3.50. 220 Ontario-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS OR COMpanion to lady. Can furnish best of references. Address L R 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG GERMAN-AMERICAN, fully posted; must be well recommended. Address O 804, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED; REFERENCES and security required. Southern Hotel, 22d-st. and Wabash-av.

BOOKKEEPER — FIRST-CLASS — FOR LARGE retail dry goods house; security and references required. Address L V 28, Tribune office.

BY A RAILROAD COMPANY—A FIRST-CLASS writer capable of booking up some reports in arrear and tabulating same; work temporary, but may afford opening to good man; small pay. Send application in own handwriting, age, previous occupation, and references to O 837, Tribune office.

GOOD PENMAN—QUICK AND ACCURATE AT figures. Address in handwriting O 816, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS — TO HANDLE "THE STORY OF Jesus," in the words of the gospel, interwoven and consolidated, making the most perfect gospel harmony in existence; illustrated with 250 fine halftone engravings; 75 of which are handsome full-page plates; it is without exception the finest holiday seller out; exclusive territory to hustlers.
CRANSTON & CURTS, 57 Washington-st.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, WITH ESTABLISHed trade in teas, can obtain a permanent position with well-known importing house of first caliber preferring to pay well for an A1 man; it will be requisite to state amount of business done or profit made for last two years and previous connections; communications held strictly confidential. Address L M 151, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR CITY TRADE—TO SELL sheet irons, copper, tin, etc. We want a man having experience and acquaintance in our particular business and none others. Apply by mail only, in confidence, giving necessary particulars. LEDWIDGE & CO., 234 Lake-st.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN as salesman for a leading Eastern house; position permanent, with good pay for an energetic gentleman; first-class references. Apply in person to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN—"FINE ARTS AT THE FAIR"—240 famous paintings; the opportunity of the year; next three weeks are best to sell in; low prices; a chance for every unemployed person.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 168 Adams-st.

SALESMAN — BY A LEADING WHOLESALE liquor house, an experienced salesman with an established trade in Iowa, on salary or commission; must be able to furnish good references; none other need apply. Address L M 149, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO SELL TWINES, MARLINES, sash cords, etc., in Chicago and vicinity; give age, experience, and references in answering. Address P. O. Box 1843, Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN—CITY EXPERIENCED, CONTROLling trade among saloons and druggists; $4 to $6 per day; mornings. DE WITT, 25 Quincy-st.

SALESMAN—CAPABLE OF SELLING A YELlow dog for the road on salary; must be well dressed. Call 11 a. m. sharp, Suite 28, 213 State-st.

SALESMAN—IN GROCERY TRADE, TO CARRY staple article as a side line. Address O 820, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — CITY; VISIT RETAIL DRUG trade; drug specialties. 206 La Salle-st., Room 23.

SALESMEN—TO SELL PETIT LEDGERS, ADvertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. Pershing Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

SOLICITOR—BY A REPRESENTATIVE CHICAGO company, an energetic, reliable man in good standing to represent us as city solicitor. Address, with particulars and references, L M 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

ARTISTS—PORTRAIT; BEST WAGES IN CITY; permanent position. JOHNS, 492 Wabash-av.

CUTTER—A1; ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands fine-class tailoring; a first-class place for a first-class cutter. Address B A 250, Tribune.

ENGINEER—A PRACTICAL STATIONARY ENgineer to serve as first in a large manufacturing plant; one conversant with steam and its application to Corliss and high speed dynamo engines. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, O 851, Tribune office.

MATMAKER AND FRAME FITTER—EXPERIenced; none other need apply. SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—EXPERIENCED IN electrical work; possibly permanent employment. Whiting Foundry Equipment Co., 225 Dearborn-st., or Harvey, Ill.

PATTERNMAKER—GOOD. APPLY AT ONCE. Whiting Foundry Equipment Co., Harvey, Ill.

WATCHMAKER—COME READY FOR WORK. W. HILL & CO., 207 State-st.

Boys.

BOY—GOOD, SMART BOY FOR OFFICE WORK; must be good penman and reside with parents. Address O 846, Tribune office.

House Servants.

HOUSEMAN—MUST BE ABLE TO WAIT ON table and understand steam heating. Address B T 466, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—AND CALIGRAPH OPERator; young man with good knowledge of office work; moderate salary; state age and full particulars. Address O 805, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON; AGE 20; FOR bank. The Mercantile, 269 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

ARTISTS—IN OR OUTSIDE THE HOUSE ON piece work; highest prices paid. Chicago Electric Light Enlarging company. 245 East Randolph-st.

MAN—STEADY AND ENERGETIC MAN OF good character and has good references; steady position for right man; salary $12 per week. F. H. KELLY, Room 518, 56 5th-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—GOOD, FOR PRIVATE FAMILY; NO washing; reference required; wages, $6 per week. 192 Ashland-blvd.

COOK—401 N. STATE-ST., COMPETENT SWEdish cook; references.

GIRL—SECOND GIRL, WILLING TO ASSIST nurse, private family. 5527 Monroe-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL; $4.50; cook, $5. 1505 Schiller Theater.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD, EXPERIENCED; $4.50; family 3. Call 2205 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSES MADE BY A DRESSMAKER; LATE from Marshall Field's; will go out by the day. 18 Laflin-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; STATE EXperience, references, and salary expected. Address O 852, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; MUST BE neat, rapid, and accurate; state experience and salary; situation permanent. O 872, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITER—LADY; $3 PER WEEK FOR start. Call 1425 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—ARE YOU AMBITIOUS? DO YOU want to make $20 or $25 a week? If so call after 10 a. m. at Suite 908, 21 Quincy-st.

SALESWOMAN—A BRIGHT, WELL-INFORMED young lady of courteous address as saleswoman with a well known firm; lucrative position for an energetic young woman. Call after 10 o'clock at Room 70, 247 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1873—
AWARDED MEDAL AND DIPLOMA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.
TONE, QUALITY, DURABILITY,
BEAUTY OF DESIGNS.

The Adam Schaaf new improved upright piano must be seen and heard to be appreciated. Made in our own factory by experienced workmen. We are making a high-grade piano and selling direct to the public at a low price on terms to suit. Our warrantee protects the purchaser against any loss by defective material, workmanship, or performance. A child can purchase of us as well as an expert; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
No. 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES FOR
STEINWAY & SONS. STEINWAY & SONS.
A. B. CHASE. VOSE & SONS.
KURTZMANN, AND STERLING
PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.
An imposing stock now on exhibition.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 Wabash-av.
174 Wabash-av.

THE LEADING HOUSE
FOR PIANOS AND ORGANS.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS.
ESTEY PIANO CO. PIANOS.
CAMP & CO. PIANOS.
ARION PIANOS.
ESTEY ORGANS.
and MANY OTHERS in all grades.
PRICES and TERMS TO SUIT ALL.
CHOICE BARGAINS in second-hand instruments.
Pianos $40 and up. Organs $20 and up.
RENTING A SPECIALTY.
Rent to apply if bought—tuning free.
Pianos $2 and up. Organs $1 and up.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
Tuning, repairing, moving, etc., on short notice.
ESTEY & CAMP.
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

WEBER—PIANOS—WEBER.
WEBER—PIANOS—WEBER.
WEBER—PIANOS—WEBER.
THE WONDERFUL WEBER TONE.
WEBER—PIANOS—WEBER.
WEBER—PIANOS—WEBER.
WEBER—PIANOS—WEBER.
Cash or Time.
WAREROOMS, 248 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO CO.
ESTABLISHED NEARLY 50 YEARS.

During the past few months we have had a number of EMERSON PIANOS returned to us by parties who were unable to pay for them. Purchasers will be given the benefit of all money paid, and can secure practically a new piano at a GREAT BARGAIN. Call and examine them.

These pianos are in perfect order and fully warranted. Sold on easy payments if desired. If rented will allow rent to apply on purchase.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.
EMERSON PIANO CO., 218 Wabash-av.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER—
$6 monthly until paid buys a new upright piano, fully warranted; price $165, $175, and $200 each; French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
(Pianomakers),
Are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine-grade pianos of
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.
Secure some of the bargains.

$135 BUYS A FRENCH WALNUT UPRIGHT piano used but very little; $125 buys a Fischer upright piano, also a new Knabe, two Steinways and one Chickering; every one a decided bargain.
STEGER & CO.,
235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

$190 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT piano; $250 buys a Sohmer upright piano; mahogany and walnut cases; pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO.,
235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

$135 BUYS NEW MAHOGANY UPRIGHT piano; 3 pedals.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$85, $100, $115, $125, $140, AND $150 EACH —Upright pianos; various makes to select from; easy terms to suit customers; every piano fully warranted; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HANDSOME MAHOGANY WEBER UPright, solid carved panels; $285.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

LARGE EMERSON CABINET GRAND UPright; $185; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$175 BUYS A STANDARD MAKE UPRIGHT piano.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

A LARGE KNABE PIANO IN FINE CONdition; $175.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

GOOD 7⅓ OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO; $100; payments; Wegman, Needham, Braumiller, Shoninger, Hardman, and others; easy payments. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash, one flight.

A FINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT, SOLID carved panels; 3 pedals; $325.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$125 BUYS A LARGE BAUER PIANO IN fine condition; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS } The Thompson Music Co.
SOHMER PIANOS } sole representatives,
SOHMER PIANOS } 261 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — LARGE SIZE UPRIGHT piano, with cover and stool, $115. Call second floor 259 West Madison-st.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

A FEW NICE UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT $3 and $4 per month. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash, one flight.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

$5,000 TAKES HALF INTEREST IN AN OFfice business that will stand investigation and pay $4,000 year. Address O 854, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND HAND TYPEWRITer; send sample work, series, and terms. C. L., 110 Seminary-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

50 OAKWOOD-AV. — SINGLE ROOM, WITH board; Oakland station, 39th-st., Ill. Central.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding; convenient location; reasonable.

HOTEL STRICKLAND—39TH-ST. AND LAKE-av.—Steam heat in every room; elevator; transient rate $1.50 per day; commercial travelers solicited.

North Side.

174 N. STATE—CLEAN, WARM, BRIGHT ROOM, best board; private, convenient, reasonable.

278 EAST OHIO—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; references.

357 WELLS-ST., FLAT 1—ROOM AND BOARD for two gentlemen; private family.

437 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME LARGE AND small rooms, with board; reasonable.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board; steam heat; also day board.

West Side.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD. — FIRST-CLASS rooms; board reasonable rate.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 259 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House, warm, cozy rooms $1.50 to $5 a week; table board, 50c a day; $3 a week.

HOTEL STRICKLAND—39TH-ST. AND LAKE-av.—Steam heat in every room; rates to traveling men and transients; $1.50 per day.

THE HOTEL "RAINIER," 35 33D-ST., S. E. COR. Cottage Grove-av.; American and European; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms single or en suite; reasonable rates; call and examine.
TOBIN BROS., Managers.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, NIECE, AND SMALL child wish three rooms, bath, etc., with board, in private family or where there are few boarders; first-class accommodations desired; references given and required; South Side. Address O 843, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STAMFORD HOTEL, 1234 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine.
BISHOP & PHILPOT,
Proprietors.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM; WITH all modern conveniences. 1831 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE EUGIA—473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; American or European plan.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT, $25; FURNITURE for sale, $450 cash; best location North Side. Address O 830, Tribune office.

TO RENT—375 DEARBORN-AV., LARGE FURnished room; parlor floor; also one front.

TO RENT—PARLOR SUITE OF THREE ROOMS and basement for housekeeping. 264 Ontario-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board; bath, gas; moderate rates. 56 S. May-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS COMPLETELY FURNISHed for housekeeping; $12 per month; reference required. 357 W. Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM WITH BATH TO gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at 357 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT — ABOUT JAN. 1ST, house, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; prefer detached North Side, near Clark-st., bet. North-av. and Wrightwood-av.; give full particulars, rent, etc. Address L V 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 3650 Lake-av.; 12 rooms; near I. C. R. R. and cable cars. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR RENT—2421 MICHIGAN-AV.—12-ROOM stone front house with barn. Apply 2976 Michigan-av.

FOR RENT—NO. 16 E. HARRISON, 17 ROOMS, in good order. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 709 Chamber of Commerce.

West Side.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST Monroe-st.; rent reasonable. Apply to
ADAMS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
6034 Woodlawn-av., 6 rooms, steam heat and hot water; $25.
6404 Ellis-av., 6 rooms, steam heat, etc.
McKEY & POAGUE,
63d-st. and Madison-av.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $18, $20, $25, $28. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, 2942-52 COTtage Grove-av., range and ice box in kitchen; newly papered and painted; janitor service; $15 and $20. See janitor, rear 2942.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—YOUNG COUPLES, HERE'S JUST what you want; genteel steam-heated flats, 4 rooms and bath; only $18 to $20. Owner, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM FLAT; STEAM heat; every room light; $35 per month. At 4227 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLAT. 90 31st-st., Flat 1.

North Side.

TO RENT—LIGHT 5 AND 7 ROOM STEAM-heated flats, gas ranges; walking distance; North Side, 32 and 36 Maple-st.; janitor on premises. B. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—IN ANITA, 430 E. SUPERIOR-ST.—Overlooking lake; finest flat in the city; every modern improvement. See janitor or owner, T. J. SHAY, 284 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, UNFURnished; also 5-room furnished; modern; heat, elevators, gas ranges, janitor. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—CHOICE DOWN-TOWN 6 AND 10 room brick flats near river; $25 up. Owner, 447 Rookery.

West Side.

TO RENT—310 W. MONROE-ST.—BEAUTIFUL stone front flats, 7 rooms each, in good order; low rent to May 1. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT AT NO. 283 W. MADison-st.; rent $25. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 709 Chamber of Commerce.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT — PLEASANT 6-ROOM FLAT AND half basement, $15; near Lake-st. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN VICINITY OF 43D-ST. and I. road eight rooms; steam heat, good light; rent $35 or less. Address O 812, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—STATE-ST., BETWEEN S. WAter and Lake-sts., 4-story and basement, 20x80; possession next May; $4,500 per year; 5 or 10 years; splendid chance for good party to secure choice location.
JOHN C. LONG,
24 Portland Block.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND, McNally Building. Apply to
RAND McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
In the Garden City Block, N. W. corner of Randolph-st. and 5th-av., a few large well-lighted offices with steam heat; suitable for manufacturers' agents and many other purposes; passenger and freight elevators. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208 in the building.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—SPLENDID OFFICES at 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
3d floor, 115 Franklin-st., with elevator service and power.
Boche Engraving Co.,
166 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LARGE GROUND WITH FACTORY and R. R. switch; room for 12 cars; centrally located on C., M. & St. P. Ry. Call or address A. G. JOHNSON, 95 Division-st.

TO RENT—DOWN-TOWN WINDOWS FOR HOLIdays. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH DESK and chairs; north of Madison-st.; South Side; state location and price; must be cheap. Address O 849, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OFFICE OR space for two desks; real estate brokers. Address O 824, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF THE original cost at HEYMAN'S Collateral Loan Bank, Brevoort Hotel Bldg. 145 E. Madison-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

ORIENTAL RUBY, PIGEON BLOOD COLOR. We offer a very fine, rare specimen of oriental ruby, distinct pigeon blood color, weight 2¼ 1-16 kt.; also a very fine emerald, weight 3¾ kt. Color and cut of these gems are exceptionally beautiful. We invite inspection of admirers of rare gems.
JOHN M. BREDT & CO.,
609 Columbus Building,
103 State-st.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Building, 103 State-st. Bargains in diamonds and watches.

PARTNERS WANTED

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO ASSIST gentleman (English); new enterprise; no risk; rare chance; references; interview only. Address O 840, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTed with the wholesale hardwood lumber trade, either to take an interest in established business or as bonded employe; references given and required. Address O 833, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 CAN MANUFACTURE GREAT staple for less than one-half present cost; liberal interest; ample security. Address O 831, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STATE, NEAR PECK-CT., 20 FT., $35,000; $15,000 trade. H. PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. RESIDENCE—12 rooms, stone-front, steam heat, hardwood throughout, octagon front, French plate glass doors and windows, hardwood inlaid floors, sideboard in dining-room; lot 25x161, and brick barn; price if sold this week $12,000. This is a new house and a bargain.
M. WALKER & CO.,
908 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN IN A 3-STORY 12-room flat building on lot 25x161 N. W. corner Indiana-av. near 47th-st.; rent $80 per month; $6,000. A modern and first-class 3-story stone front flat building, two blocks from Washington Park; $8,500. A business property on Van Buren-st. at $600 per ft. less than value.
KENNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NORTHWEST CORner of Vincennes-av. and Ione-place, 81x151 to alley; will sell 25, 30, 40, or 50 feet of the corner. This is the finest corner on Vincennes-av. and will be sold at a bargain. M. WALKER & CO.
'Phone 1450 Main. 908 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEW RESIDENCE NEAR GRAND-blvd. and 48th-st., 12 rooms, 3-story stone front, interior in white oak, parquette floors, tiled bath and vestibule, beautiful high mantels, sideboard and china closet in dining-room, lot 24x125 to alley.
Price $12,000. M. WALKER & CO.,
908 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—I HAVE THE GREATEST BARGAIN ever offered in a nice, new modern 3-story stone front flat building on Champlain-av., near 48th-st.; price $10,000; mortgage $5,300; 6 per cent; would take well located clear vacant lot for $4,700 equity. L. S. ALDRIDGE, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
LAKE-AV., NEAR 42D.
$11,000 HOUSE FOR $9,000.
10 rooms, hardwood finish; 25 feet wide; must be sold; look this up. HENRY L. TURNER & CO.,
92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
40x183 FEET.
SNAP BARGAIN ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 28TH.
Cheapest piece on the street.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM FRAME HOUSE—MODERN, detached, 25-foot lot, 338 Bowen-av.; $4,000; $800 down; am forced to sell in five days; owner in house.

FOR SALE—ANY PART OF 400 FEET ON 55TH st.-blvd., adjoining Northern Pacific railroad, 331 feet deep; at a bargain.
IRA HOLMES,
301 Equitable Building.

FOR SALE—NO. 3613 ELLIS-AV.—PRICE $10,000. Modern Bedford stone-front residence, 10 rooms. Will make terms to suit the purchaser; open. Call or address OWNER, Room 58, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—25X160 FT. ON State-st., north of 55th, at $132.50. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50X100 ON SOUTH HALSTED, near 18th-st., covered with 4-story brick, for ⅔ its value.
IRA HOLMES,
301 Equitable Bldg.

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING TO EUROPE; MUST sell; 705 N. Leavitt-st.; cozy brick cottage at your own price. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., SOUTH FRONT, BEtween Homan-av. and Garfield Park, 40x180; also 25x180. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—FOUR 10-ROOM brick houses, central West Side; one or all. K., 88 La Salle-st., Room 19.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — COZY MODERN HOME ON ELM ST., NEAR THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE.
VERY CHEAP.
9-room modern brick, hardwood finish. Price reduced from $12,000 to $10,000.
Property must be sold at once to close an estate.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LITTLE READY CASH WILL make three times the amount for you. If I can get $50 down this week I will let an east front suburban lot go for $250 where other lots in this block have sold for $400; balance may be paid in twenty monthly payments of $10 each. Address L B 144, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WILMETTE—NEW, MODEL, MODern homes from $1,500 to $5,000; terms less than rent. SPENCER & McCADDEN, Room 116, 125 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—2,500 ACRES good farm or stock land, with creeks and groves, one mile from town on Cincinnati S. R. R., in Tennessee; plenty of timber, coal, and pure water, and delightful climate. K., 88 La Salle-st., Room 19.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOS ANGELES. "CITY OF THE Angels," metropolis of Southern California; growing faster than any city of its size in the United States. Secure a lot while they are cheap and you will be a winner. D. W. STORRS, 447 Rookery.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SOME CHOICE VACANT CITY LOTS or blocks; will give good bank stock, Western farms, and cash, $1,000 to $20,000; would assume reasonable incumbrance. L B 164, Tribune.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, LARGE FLAT buildings that can be exchanged for other property. WEBSTER, 516 Chamber Commerce.

WANTED—FOR CASH—$12,000 RESIDENCE east of State-st., on either Oak, Bellevue, Cedar, Elm, or Scott-sts. Address L V 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN AUSTIN OR OAK PARK—$3,500 house and large lot; modern; give location. Address L V 40, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—FINE BRICK BLOCK IN OMAHA, 20 choice, clear Chicago lots; want merchandise, any amount. M. CUMINGS, 61 South Water-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A NICE CLEAN STOCK OF drugs, invoicing $25,000, in flourishing city; sales average $100 per day; will take equity in South Side vacant or improved; prefer to deal with owners and one desiring a profitable business.
C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69 Major Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—$30,000 EQUITY IN CHOICE acres and $10,000 cash to exchange for flats or business block. Address L V 24, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE — HARRISON TELEPHONE stock for equity in store or flat building. Address L V 35, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM AND CITY—$10,500 and $15,000 cash for city income.
H. PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

7,500 ACRES LAND, CLEAR, IN GEORGIA, suitable for colonization, to exchange for flat or business property or clear lots. 516 Chamber Commerce.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

ATTORNEY HAVING SEVERAL CLIENTS wishing to borrow money would like to hear from parties having $1,000 and upwards to loan on approved real estate security. Address O 825, Tribune office.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

ANY AMOUNT BY E. C. COLE & CO., 908 CHAMber of Commerce, in sums to suit; 5 and 6 per cent; building loans; no delay.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at low rates.
WHITE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

A GOOD NOTE OR LOAN WANTED; VACANT or improved. Address N 548, Tribune office.

A. HEILE & SON, 94 WASHINGTON, AMOUNTS of $300 to $5,000 to loan at 6 per cent.

BEFORE YOU BORROW PLEASE CALL FOR terms. HOMER I. DRAY, 140 Dearborn-st., R. 91.

CLIENT HAS TWO SUBURBAN LOTS, CLEAR, worth $1,200; wants $300; will give deed with redemption in 30 days or forfeit; must have it. H. C. BUNN & CO., 407 Chamber of Commerce.

CLIENT'S MONEY TO LOAN. IMPROVED R. E. F. COMPTON, Att'y. Tel. M 594. No. 171 La Salle.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS—ANY AMOUNT, 50 TO 65 PER CENT OF the value; difference above 50 per cent can be paid back monthly; balance carried as straight loan. 1133 Stock Exchange.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT lowest interest; privilege of prepayment.
BOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN—A LARGE AMOUNT AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property.
M. WALKER & CO.,
908 Chamber Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 85 Dearborn.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PERCENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITH AND WITHOUT COMmission on Chicago property.
W. G. STOUGHTON & CO., 70 and 72 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 5½ PER CENT ON improved Chicago real estate; no delay.
WM. LOEB & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MORTGAGES SECURED BY CHICAGO REAL estate for sale by
WM. LOEB & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest current rates.
WM. LOEB & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, BUILDing loans. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

REAL ESTATE LOANS CLOSED UP SAME DAY application is given if abstract is perfect on improved Chicago real estate, residences, flats, or business property, in amounts from $500 to $50,000 at lowest rates of interest.
EMERSON & McCAFFREY,
604 Chamber of Commerce.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 79 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—$2,500 TO $100,000, AT CURRENT rates; privilege of prepayment. P. O. Box 1042.

WANTED—$35,000 ON FINE NEW IMPROVED corner, worth $80,000, 5 years, 6 per cent; principals only. Address L V 20, Tribune office.

WILL LOAN 60 PER CENT VALUE OF PROPerty on first and second mortgages.
JOS. W. HAYS, 733 New Stock Exchange.

5 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $50,000 and over; 5½ per cent in amounts from $10,000 to $50,000. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Mortgage Broker, 102 Washington-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR),
FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET.
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
(ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS teams, etc.; strictly private; will explain this when you call; remember our rates are the lowest; for 27 years (established 1867) our rule has been to so deal with all that they will come again when needing loans; if you feel apprehensive a written guaranty for two (2) years is given, pay any time.
J. D. SPEAR,
89 Madison, just east of Dearborn,
Rooms 7 and 8, head of first stairs.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ADVANCES— —LOANS
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 2.

At the lowest rates and on favorable terms; we make loans on mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, notes, and all good collaterals, and will reduce interest as payments are made.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

CASH PAID FOR LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., COMMERCIAL PAPER and real estate loans, 141 5th-av., Security Bldg.

FOR SALE—$150 CHURCH NOTE SECURED BY mortgage due 2 years; 7 per cent. Address O 835, Tribune office.

LIFE POLICY LOANS, OLD LINE CO.'S; SAME purchased. EDGAR HOLMES, 200, 167 Dearborn.

HONEST PEOPLE WHO ARE IN NEED OF money should go to the old-established and reliable firm of S. Heyman & Co.; money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collateral. 145 E. Madison-st.; private entrance via lobby Hotel Brevoort.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at
H. BAUMAN & CO.,
159 S. Clark-st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME—THE BEST PLATing plant and brass foundry to be sacrificed. Apply
E. I. JACOBSON,
336 W. 12th-st.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN CHICAGO OR St. Louis; capital required about $2,000; an excellent opportunity for the right man. Address P. O. Box 310, Milwaukee, Wis.

A PRACTICAL IRRIGATOR OF 15 YEARS' EXperience wants to meet party with $15,000 or $20,000 to take interest in a large irrigation project and cattle ranch. Address O 821, Tribune office.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market.

FOR SALE—BEER BOTTLING DEPARTMENT of one of the largest breweries in Chicago, doing now an extensive bottling business; will sell machinery, horses, wagons, bottles, and everything connected with the business; all new and in first-class condition; this is one of the best opportunities in Chicago; will make very liberal terms, or will accept real estate security. Address L H 152, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED RESTAURant near Lake-st.; good location for any business; good lease and cheap rent; owner has other business to attend to. Apply GEO. McKIBBION, No. 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

FOR SALE—PHOTO GALLERY AVERAGING $100 per month; bargain if sold at once; owner has other business. P.-O. Box 1018.

FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED CIGAR STORE and billiard parlor; pay to investigate. Address L V 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON; GOOD BUSINESS; FINE fixtures. Inquire 3127 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—HALF OF FINE STORE-ROOM WITH show window. 72 Adams-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD MANAGEMENT to take office of Secretary and Treasurer in a close corporation, invest $10,000 to $15,000; business long established; large profits; sell wholesale trade; man fully posted in coffee and spices preferred; give full particulars of your experience; exceptional opportunity and good salary. Address L R 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MANAGER WHO will invest in a new enterprise. Address L V 34, Tribune office.

$350—OFFICE BUSINESS; HALF INTEREST; young man wanted. L V 15, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. F. SHERWOOD, Prop. C. A. HARRIS Mgr., 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—DESKS, CHAIRS, SHOWcases, etc.; drugs, jewelry, and all kinds of store fixtures made to order. CHARLES F. KADE & CO., manufacturers, 216 East Lake-st.

WANTED—OAK PARTITION WITH GLASS; counter; also 8 ft. standing desk; cheap. Address O 829, Tribune office.

YOU CAN PURCHASE BETTER OFFICE DESKS and chairs for less money than any other place in the city at 193 Randolph-st. R. X. McARTHUR, Manager.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER—HAND READING AND Astrology—The young MME. E. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in four different ways; tells to lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; ladies in trouble call; give good luck charms free; advice on speculation; tips on horse racing. 1835 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sundays. I have the only luck stone in America.

LADY CLAIRVOYANT—HEALTH, BUSINESS, and spirit friends a specialty. 4647 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD goods. J. W. M., 6310 Madison-av.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT OUR OVERSTOCK; must be sold; cut prices on all. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., second floor.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE WEST MADIson-st. lease, near Halsted; object of selling, have other business. Address L V 2, Tribune office.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., BUY AND sell all sorts of old money and stamps.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAMBLER BICYCLES, 85 MADISON-ST.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.
High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—$150 cash buys my handsome, high-bred, fast-trotting and family mare Lady R., sired by Director; record 2:17¼; dam the celebrated trotting mare Lindora; she is 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, weighs 1,000 lbs; very rangy and finely formed; needs no boots when speeding; has a natural road gait of ten miles an hour; safe for ladies or most timid person to ride or drive; is warranted sound, kind, and to trot a mile better than 2:35; thirty days' trial allowed responsible party; also a side-bar Brewster wagon and set of custom-made harness; sold only on account of the death of my husband. Apply at barn 347 Ohio-st., corner of Pine, North Side.

HORSES WINTERED 12 MILES FROM court-house, stabled, grained, $1.50 per week; called for, returned free. RHODES, 93 Washington-st.

WINTER YOUR HORSES AT SPRING Brook stock farm, 416 Randolph-st.

WINTER HORSES AT CHERRY FARM. JOHN B. CASE, owner, 115 Dearborn-st.

CARLOAD YOUNG HORSES JUST ARrived for sale cheap. L V 186, Tribune.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

We have a number of second-hand broughams, almost as good as new, which we will sell for far less than their actual value; also a great variety of second-hand carriages, which we are offering at very low prices. Call and see us.
STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
323-7 Michigan-av.

$75 BUYS 5-GLASS LANDAU; GOOD CONdition. 604, 205 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PLATFORM SPRING shifting top wagon, to carry 3,500 to 4,000; taken for debt; only used twice. Barn, 61 South Wood-st., near Warren-av.

CAN BE BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN—ONE of the handsomest spider phaetons in the city; only in use two months and is scarcely soiled. Can be seen at owner's barn, 2725 Calumet-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Wm. A. Staff, Peter A. Staff, and John Staff are no longer in the employ of the Phœnix Stone Co. and they are not allowed to collect any money or transact any business for said company.
By order of the Board of Directors of the
Dec. 6, 1894. PHŒNIX STONE CO.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHer, 389 State—12 cabinets, 11x14 portrait, $3; pictures copied and enlarged.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST ELECTRIC BELLS PUT IN ONLY $2.50; everything furnished. Address O 814, Tribune.

VAUGHAN'S RECLEANED BIRD SEED: THE best and cleanest. Also sunflower seed. Vaughan's Seed Store, 88 State-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60; II. cabin, $45 and $52.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Trave..Tues., Dec. 11, 7 am | Ems ....Tues., Jan. 8, 6 am
Elbe..Tues., Dec. 18, 9 am | Elbe..Tues., Jan. 15, 9 am
Havel..Thurs., Jan. 3, 10 am | Fulda..Tues., Jan. 22, 6 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 Fifth av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 1 1:30 p.m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, 11 a. m., Algiers, Genoa, Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 p. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 a. m., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Werra, March 9, 9 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 a. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., March 30, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, | Hamburg-American
Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., | Line,
2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | 37 Broadway, N. Y.
H. Claussenius & Co. | 125 La Salle-st.
90 Fifth-av. | Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays
New York...Dec. 12, 11 am | New York....Jan. 2, 11 am
Berlin......Dec. 26, 11 am | Chester......Jan. 9, 11 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Lord Gough, Dec. 15, 12 noon | Southwark, Dec. 22, 6am
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Noordland....Dec. 12, 5 am | Friesland.... Dec. 26, 5 am
Waesland, Dec. 19, 11 am | Rhynland......Jan. 2.
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS. 7 HRS. 48 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
ORIENTAL EXCURSION FROM NEW YORK
Feb. 6th per S. S. La Touraine. Duration of trip 63 days. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—SAloon, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms; New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all continental points.
Anchoria..........Nov. 22 | Circassia..........Dec. 6
No sailing.......Nov. 29 | Ethiopia..........Dec. 13
Drafts for any amount issued at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 176-178 Jackson-st.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
TOURS IN THE TROPICS.
Steamers leave New York every ten days.
The sea route to San Francisco.
For circulars and full particulars address
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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am † 9:45 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm *10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 9:00 am
Dubuque	† 6:20 pm	¶ 7:15 am
do	*10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	*10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	* 6:20 pm † 8:00 pm *10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 7:00 am * 9:00 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	*11:30 pm * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., ‡3:45 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	* 9:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	† 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, Peoria, and Denver	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Sp'gs	†12:55 pm	† 1:30 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:30 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:23 pm	* 6:35 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.
Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey.

12th-st. Station, Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days	8:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 and 209 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Hills and Deadwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton and Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth and the Superiors	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona and the Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa and the Dakotas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette & Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]

Milwaukee & Racine—Lv. [illegible] Rockford and Freeport—Lv. [illegible] Ar. [illegible]
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Diamond Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield and Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloomington Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman and Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Rockford Express	[illegible]	† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	[illegible]
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	[illegible]
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	[illegible]
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	[illegible]
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	[illegible]
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:25 pm	[illegible]
All points in Texas	* 5:25 pm	[illegible]
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:25 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	[illegible]
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	[illegible]
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Vestibule Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado and Utah Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Worth and Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:45 pm	[illegible]
California Limited	†10:00 pm	[illegible]
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Mail	†10:00 pm	[illegible]
Joliet Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express	† 3:00 am	[illegible]

Subject to change without notice.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, Denver & Califo'a	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	[illegible]
California Limit'd, via St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Palace Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*12:01 am	[illegible]
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	* 6:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CENtral Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3765 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis Kansas City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	[illegible]
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	[illegible]
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	[illegible]

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. xEx. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm *11:30 pm	[illegible] * 9:20 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 6:05 pm	[illegible]
Ashland and Iron towns	x11:30pm	[illegible]
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	[illegible]
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	†12:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	† 3:45 pm	†10:45 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:20 am	* 8:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., and Station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	[illegible]	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:20 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:20 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.
Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:20 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	[illegible]
Kansas City & Texas Express	* 2:22 pm	†12:25 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:30 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 24th-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:25 am
Atlantic Express	†11:30 pm	*11:50 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:20 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:35 pm	* 7:40 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	2:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Express.	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express.	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD) —Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	† 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 4:40 pm	9:35 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:35 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:45 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

SETS A MARK TWICE.

IVES RUNS 334 AND LATER FOLLOWS WITH 359 POINTS.

Has a Long Lead Over Schaefer and the Match Is at His Mercy—Board of Appeals Still Adjudicating Harness Race Cases—Rey El Santa Anita Is Beaten in a Stake Race in the Mud at San Francisco—Results at St. Louis—Sport from Other Points.

Frank Ives established a new record for high run in billiards at the beginning of play last night in the fourteen-inch balk line match with Jake Schaefer, and broke it again before the night's play was finished. Previous to last night the highest run in fourteen-inch balk line billiards, with limitations on the use of the anchor shot, was 331, made by Ives in the recent tourney at New York. When play closed Wednesday night Ives had made 281 points. Resuming that run, with the balls where he had left them, he picked out fifty-three points more, making the total run 334 or three points more than the New York run.

Later in the game he went at it again and made a run of 359, beating his own record by twenty-five points.

There was a good crowd present and they were enthusiastic. They were hopeful, too, for Schaefer. He seemed to be the favorite notwithstanding the great playing Ives had done. The crowd wore smiles when the Wizard was successful and there were many "O's" and "Too bads" when he had a bit of hard luck or missed a shot by a close margin.

Ives did nothing great aside from his biggest run and the completion of the first record breaker. His playing aside from those two runs and the wind up was poor in comparison to what he had done in preceding nights. Schaefer started off in a decidedly better fashion than he had done before and was far in the lead for the night's play in the first few innings. He lacked the precision which characterized Ives' play, and although he made many brilliant shots he was not able to get the balls to roll as he wanted them. Hard luck seemed to be quite a factor against him.

The fifty-three points which Ives added to the 281 of the night before and with which he first broke his high run record were of the ordinary sort except for the control the player exercised over the balls. After that and up to the tenth inning his highest run was 29, and most of them were between 1 and 10. Schaefer, however, was picking up billiards in large bunches. He started off with 33, added 60 in his second inning and 54 in his third. Then came a lot of smaller runs, and in the tenth the Wizard got 129. The points were made on massés by good position plays across the table and by the use of the anchor. It was a clever run.

Ives was 257 points behind on the night's play when he picked up his cue for the eleventh inning. The balls were left lined up badly against the rails for him, too, but he made the point and got position by a clever massé. Then came the big run of the game and the record for the style of billiards. The run included several brilliant massé shots a number of position drives than left the balls exactly where they were wanted, bank shots and kiss follows. Most of the points were made, however, by careful "nursing" on the open table. The 234th shot was the prettiest of the run. The balls were frozen in line and close in a corner where a carom was impossible. Ives' shot passed the object balls with reversed english, doubled the corner, and came out to count with a shot which the spectators applauded wildly. The next shot was with reversed english around the table, and the run ended after a couple of beautiful massés and a miss of a side draw shot across the table.

That run placed Ives far in the lead and the rest of the game was easy for him with runs of 41 and 82.

The score:

Ives—53, 0, 29, 3, 5, 19, 1, 0, 1, 7, 359, 41, 82—600.

Schaefer—33, 60, 54, 4, 7, 34, 23, 27, 4, 129, 7, 6—388.

Averages—Ives, 46 2-13; Schaefer, 32 4-12.
High runs—Ives, 359; Schaefer, 129.
Grand totals—Ives, 2,400; Schaefer, 1,431.
Grand averages—Ives, 41 22-58; Schaefer, 24 39-58.

GALLAGHER PLAYS IN BAD FORM.

Fournil Gains and Passes Him in the Cushion Carom Tournament.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The fourth night's play in the cushion carom game between Gallagher and Fournil concluded tonight in favor of Fournil, who scored 199 to his opponent's 143. When the game was called the play was: Gallagher, 500; Fournil, 451. Gallagher's best break was 12, Fournil's highest runs being 44, 24, and 18. Fournil's average was 4 11-47 in his forty-seven innings, while Gallagher only reached 3 2-47. Total scores: Fournil, 650; Gallagher, 643.

THURSDAY'S WESTERN RACE RESULTS.

Rey El Santa Anita Beaten by Gilead—Results at St. Louis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 6.—Two out of five was the best the talent could pick today in the rain and mud. Blue Banner, 18 to 5 favorite in the second race, threw his jockey before the start and ran three miles and a quarter before he was stopped. After that he was left at the post. Rey El Santa Anita found the mud bad for him in the Pacific Union Stakes. The summary:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Wandering Nun won, Puryear D., second, Jim Norvell third. Time, 1:23.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Pat Murphy won, St. Cecilia filly second, Circe third. Time, 1:06¾.

Third race, 7 furlongs, selling—Wheatstone won, Normandie second, McLight third. Time, 1:36¾.

Fourth race, Pacific Union Stakes, 1⅛ miles—Gilead won, Rey el Santa Anita second, Oakland third. Time, 2:07½.

Fifth race, one mile, handicap—Sir Neil won, Zobair second, Quirt third. Time, 1:51¾.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—Madison results today were:

First race, selling, 5 furlongs—Nemaha, won; Larry Kavanagh, second; Bookie, third. Time, 1:08½.

Second race, selling, 5½ furlongs—Lemon Blossom, won; Harry Weaver, second; Barthol, third. Time, 1:16.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Oakview, won; Rosamond, second; Emma Long, third. Time, 1:08½.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Bona Vera, won; Censor, second; Courtney, third. Time, 1:08.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Dot Dimple, won; Ivanhoe, second; National, third. Time, 1:22.

ENTRIES FOR THE TENNESSEE DERBY.

Many Prominent Stables Enter Youngsters That Have Shown Class.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 6.—Following are the entries for the Tennessee Derby, to be run April 8, the opening day of the Memphis spring meeting:

Bedford Stable—Ch. g., by Ecuador—Equitable; ch. g., Walter Lambert; ch. f., Lottie Alter.

G. C. Bennett & Co.—Ch. g., Price Williams; b. g., Gath; ch. g., Ashville; br. g., Ringmaster.

Mrs. E. T. Brewer—Ch. f., Jessie B.

S. S. Brown—B. g., by Masterpiece—Pet Galloway; b. g., by Masterpiece—Nellie B.; br. g., by Troubadour—Marine; c. f., by George Kinney—Eukonia.

A. Cahn—Br. c., Trenton.

E. Corrigan—B. g., Green Morris; b. c., by Longfellow—Square Dance; b. c., by Longfellow—Modesty; b. c., by Longfellow—Lady Montrose; b. c., Charlie Weber; b. c., by Harry O'Fallon—Sallie Jennings; ch. g., Rodegap; b. c., O'Fleta.

J. F. Cushing—B. c., Schorr; br. c., Pat Dunne; ch. c., Apperson; ch. c., Bold Star; ch. f., Minneapolis.

G. V. Dahlgren—Br. g., Sweden; b. f., Marioni; b. f., Soubret.

P. Dunne—B. g., Jovial.

T. Kiley—B. c., Chenoa.

Leigh & Rose—Ch. c., Mohawk; b. c., Coulter.

E. F. McLean—Br. c., Porthos; b. c., Tarascon.

J. J. McCafferty—Ch. c., by MacDuff—Shadow Dance; b. c., by Bishop—Pearl Ash; ch. c., by Blazes—Ogarita.

M. Orth—Ch. c., Plunker; b. c., Lusby; ch. c., by Blazes—Germania; b. g., Fandango.

Ruddy Bros.—B. c., Wells Street.

Scoggan Bros.—Ch. c. Sunup; ch. c. Roosevelt; ch. c. Ashley.

G. W. Scott—B. c. Shooting Star.

Shannon Bros.—Ch. g. Paddy Quinn.

Thompson Bros.—Ch. g. Fernandez.

R. Tucker—Ch. f. Lancess; b. g. Volume.

C. Weatherford—Br. c. Mercury; ch. g. Prince.

Westchester Stable—B. c. Coleman; br. c. Bob Tucker.

MONROE SALISBURY MUST PAY A FINE.

Board of Review in New York Makes Decisions of Interest to Horsemen.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—At the final session of the Board of Review today a case of interest was brought up by ex-parte application for an order presented by James McNicholl of the Fall River Agricultural Society. The horse involved had distanced all competitors in the first heat. The board ruled that the society had the right to take the same percentage from the one winner they would have justly taken had the distanced horses remained in the race. Following was the board's decision in the cases of the Driving club of New York against Monroe Salisbury:

> Nothing in the judgment of the board occurred to authorize or justify the removal of the mare expressive from the grounds before the conclusion of the race, but in view of the offense, which is of the gravest character, and partially grew out of a lax and uncertain administration of turf law by the association, the expulsion is removed and a fine of $100 imposed, the defendant Salisbury to be suspended until it is paid.

In the Detroit Driving club case against M. L. Hare the latter was sustained, as "the Detroit Driving club had no title to the nomination." Hare's application was for release from suspension imposed on himself and the stallion Gray Don, August, 1893, on a stake nomination of $500, which Hare purchased in partnership with Bob Stewart. The purchased nomination had originally belonged to H. S. Lewis, but Hare, before completing the payment, asked to be released from the nomination. The club declined.

Board of Appeals Still at Work.

The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association held another session yesterday at the Auditorium Hotel. The first part of the session was given up to hearing of testimony with open doors, after which the board went into executive session. None of the cases decided was of great importance.

DR. HARPER IN FAVOR OF FOOTBALL.

He Says the Game Is Necessary to College Life.

"Because a thing is abused furnishes no sufficient reason why it should be abolished," said Dr. Harper of the University of Chicago last night.

Dr. Harper is thoroughly in favor of the gridiron game and spoke in no uncertain tones as to the policy the University of Chicago should pursue in reference to the matter. In an interview he said:

"I can at least say three things about football: In the first place, I believe in football as a college game most thoroughly. We must never consider the question of abolishing it. In the second place I disbelieve just as firmly in any and every kind of brutality connected with it. This brutality is unnecessary and must be eradicated. In the third place the colleges must stand for a clean football régime, clean as to professionalism and clean as to brutality and unfair play. We must make it a game that will be respectable.

"The college has got to have games; they are as essential to university life as any other part of the university, but they must be decent and respectable in every particular, and if they are not that today they must be made so. Furthermore, a man who isn't square must be immediately dropped from the team and dismissed from the university. The University of Chicago will encourage football to the fullest extent, especially inter-collegiate football, but only with institutions in which the same high ideal is cherished."

ANOTHER DEATH CAUSED BY FOOTBALL.

Stewart Cravens Dies of Injuries Received at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—Word has been received here of the death of Stewart Cravens, 21 years old, at the Culver Military Academy, Maxinkuckee, yesterday. Cravens' death resulted from an injury received in a game of football in this city three weeks ago between the cadets of Culver Academy and the Indianapolis High School. In that game Cravens received such severe injuries that he had to leave the field and has been in bed ever since. Two other players were badly bruised in the same game. Young Cravens was a noted football player and athlete and a son of Dr. Junius E. Cravens of this city.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6.—The faculty of Mount St. Josephs College has compelled the disbandment of the football team. Bahen, who was so terribly injured in the Georgetown game Thanksgiving day, was formerly a student at St. Josephs.

TO PROSECUTE FOOTBALL SLUGGERS.

Columbia Men May Be Brought to Book for Bahen's Injuries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Proceedings in the Criminal Court may be a result of the Thanksgiving day football game between the Columbia Athletic club and Georgetown University, in which Quarterback Bahen of the university received such spinal injuries that he lies at the point of death. Graduates who are prominent in the local Alumni Association are discussing the advisability of laying the case before the District Attorney. Several persons who witnessed the episode have urged the college faculty to take action against certain Columbia players, and are volunteering to appear as witnesses. Some say the Columbia men went into the game with the intention of compelling the best players of the opposing team to retire and talked of their plans before the game. It is not known that a court was ever called upon to draw the line upon what might constitute an assault in a football or other athletic game. The doctors hold out little hope of Bahen's recovery, and none that he will not be a cripple.

Will Give a Boxing Tournament.

The Chicago Athletic Association will give a boxing tournament for novices Dec. 21 and 22. The entry list will be open to all amateurs who have never won a prize in boxing. Amateur Athletic Union rules will govern and the entry list will be closed Dec. 15.

Articles of agreement have been drawn up for a fight to a finish between Mike Queenan of Chicago and John Rogan of Ottawa for a purse of $500, gate receipts, and the heavyweight championship of the State of Illinois, the fight to take place within fifty miles of La Salle, Jan. 21, 1895. Both men are evenly matched as to weight.

Johnson and Maber Fight a Draw.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Charles Johnson of Minneapolis and Shadow Maber fought a twenty-five-round draw before the Olympic club tonight. Johnson in the ninth round landed a righthand swing which came near settling Maber's chances. Had the battle gone on to a finish it is likely that Johnson would have won.

Wrestler Murphy Wins with Time to Spare.

Billy Murphy, the featherweight wrestling champion, threw "Happy Jack" Anderson at a South Side hall last night, downing the Scandinavian in seven minutes and forty seconds. Under the conditions of the match Murphy was to throw Anderson in fifteen minutes or forfeit $50.

Harvard Crew Begins Training.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 6.—The Harvard crew today began active training under the direction of Coach Watson after several weeks of work on the river. The candidates are being worked in two crews. There were seventy-five candidates for the freshmen crew seven weeks ago, but this number has been reduced to twenty-four. None of the crews will use the rowing tank this year, rowing machines being used instead.

President Powers Is Re-elected.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—At the Eastern Baseball League meeting today President Powers was unanimously reëlected President, Secretary, and Treasurer at an increased salary. The new Board of Directors consists of James Franklin of Buffalo, George M. Kuntsche, Syracuse; W. H. Draper, Providence; and E. F. Bogert, Wilkesbarre.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania football team selected Quarter Back Carl S. Williams today as Captain of the next year's eleven.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The St. Paul Curling club held its annual meeting tonight. It was decided to inaugurate a series of bonspiels to take place this winter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The Baltimore baseball magnates deny the rumor of the intended sale of their club. John Ward may meet Director Talcott of the New York club this afternoon.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The boathouse of the famous old Hillsdale Boat club burned this afternoon and with it the four-oared shell with which the crew first won their national fame.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Capt. Comiskey, who secured the St. Paul franchise for the Western Baseball League, arrived here today from Chicago, accompanied by ex-Alderman O'Brien of Chicago and Danny Long of the Toledo club. They come to select a site.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Secretary J. S. D. Oddie of the New York Yacht club has received by cable the text of Lord Dunraven's challenge for the American's cup. He will not, however, make the terms known until they have been acted upon by the American's Cup committee.

TWO HAYWARDS IN IT

CATHERINE GING SUPPOSED TO BE A VICTIM OF CONSPIRACY.

Robbery Advanced as Sole Cause of Her Murder, to Which Several Persons Are Believed to Be Parties—Mysterious Man in the Case—National Live Stock Exchange on the Tariff and Germany's Prohibitory Attitude—Contest Over Millionaire's Estate Compromised.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Interesting and sensational developments in connection with the Ging murder mystery are promised, which will throw an entirely new light on the case and explain many seeming impossibilities. Tonight the latest sensation was sprung when young Harry Hayward, about whom has centered the deepest suspicion ever since the horrible crime was discovered, was arrested. For two whole days Hayward has been under the most scathing fire of inquisition at the hands of the city authorities and was given his liberty at the end of a terrible cross-examination. Assistant County-Attorney Hall, however, was not satisfied with Hayward's explanations, and it was at his instigation the warrant for the arrest was issued as a climax to the sensational proceedings of the last three days. The arrest came as a complete surprise, no more to Hayward, however, than to the city authorities, who had released Hayward after the closest examination. Hayward was arrested in the office of his attorneys, Hale & Montgomery, at 6 p. m., and immediately hurried away to jail. A second warrant has been issued for A. A. Hayward, a brother of Harry Hayward. At midnight, on the evidence secured during the day, Adry A. Hayward was arrested and locked up. He is accused of firing the shot which killed Miss Ging.

Caused His Brother's Arrest.

The developments of the last twenty-four hours, while furnishing less rumor than the previous days, have been beyond doubt the most important in leading to a clew of any since the murder. The most interesting development has been the entrance of A. A. Hayward on the scene and the result attendant upon his action. The latter has been closeted all day with the authorities, and it is now certain that in the course of his conversation he added some important testimony to the case, and it is upon his information his brother Harry has been placed in the toils and a warrant issued for himself. What he told the officers cannot be learned, but it has given them more to work from than they have had before at any time. A. A. Hayward is a different man from his brother Harry, never having associated with him at all, being inclined to be steady and honest and in the habit of keeping excellent company, and moving in the best society, while, on the other hand, Harry is a professional gambler and a rounder and identified with anything but respectable society.

The theory now is that Harry Hayward instigated the murder, paying a big reward to the perpetrator of the crime to put Miss Ging forever out of the way and leave the way clear for Hayward to get control of the insurance money. Evidence on hand is supposed to prove conclusively that Hayward met a certain well-dressed man in a questionable resort and then and there the plot to murder Kittie Ging was concocted, Hayward agreeing to put up the cash for the blood of the girl that stood between him and the money he sought.

Hayward's Sufficient Alibi.

Hayward had no trouble in proving a sufficient alibi for himself, having been, it is asserted, at the home of a prominent lawyer in this city at the exact time of the murder; hence all suspicion that he himself committed the murder is erroneous. That he was instigator of the crime seems to be the theory of the police and the web of convicting proof seems every day to draw tighter around him. It is thought before another twenty-four hours pass over his head he will be charged directly with being an accomplice to the murder of Catherine Ging. The third man being shadowed is supposed to be a married man of high standing, and his arrest will cause a sensation when his identity is divulged. During the day a number of little facts have come to light which help the case in eliminating theories. There is an air of deepest mystery about the police precincts, but everything indicates the officers are near a solution of the case. The disclosures to be made during the next two days will be of the sensational order. The theory that there was a love quarrel seems to have been exploded and the officers are now working on the theory the girl was killed for her money. The remarkable thing about the case thus far is the placidity and unconcern manifested by Hayward under a test that would make even an innocent man quiver. He has proved himself to be a clever, smooth man and his demeanor has convinced many he is the perpetrator of a clever plot. The city authorities are very wrathy at the action of the County Attorney in having Hayward arrested, as they think it was a very inexpedient move and may result in considerable embarrassment to the officers in finding the man they are at present looking for.

How Adry Is Concerned.

What has led to the theoretical connection of Adry A. with the alleged conspiracy more than all the rest is said to have been information furnished the officials of certain peculiar facts noted by his nearest friends. Among these was his knowledge, technical and intimate, of the very spot where the body was found. Finally the police were informed of the statement of Expressman O'Donnell of seeing the woman and man make the start on the drive and were more than struck with the similarity of the description of the man with that of A. A. Hayward. The latter wears sharp toe shoes, furnishes the blonde mustache, the height and size, and the heavy build. It also was learned today that one of the points given the authorities was that there is a small mark like a partial contusion on the face of A. A. which looks on casual inspection as if it were the result of a blow.

[The remains of Miss Catherine Ging, the victim of the Minneapolis murder mystery, passed through the city yesterday en route for Auburn, N. Y., arriving over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul at 9:30 a. m. The casket, which was in charge of Miss L. Ireland, niece of the murdered woman, was transferred to the Michigan Central New York special, leaving at 10:30 a. m. Miss Ireland was in deep mourning and was accompanied by a man wearing a band of crêpe on his hat. They were met at the depot by Miss Julia Ging, sister of Catherine, and the party was hurriedly driven to the Twelfth Street Depot. They were evidently trying to avoid attention and apparently in fear of recognition. They took refuge in the balcony of the general waiting-room, from which place the companion of the women kept a nervous look out. He was a slender built man of about 30 years, with a thin face and wearing a heavy mustache. When he was questioned by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE he denied the identity of the women and any knowledge of the murder. He was evidently laboring under a severe mental strain, which was apparent in his voice and manner. He became abusive in his denials and, leading the women away, refused to say anything further. The party took seats in the day coach of the train bearing the casket, which was consigned to Auburn, N. Y.]

PROTESTS AGAINST THE NEW TARIFF.

National Live Stock Exchange Will Send Memorial to Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—The delegates to the meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange arrived today prepared for a session of hard work. The main purpose of the delegates to this meeting, judging from their expressions, is to act upon the inhibition against American cattle by foreign countries, and especially Germany. Chicago leads in the number present, and every one of her delegates is aggressive upon the export matter.

The exchange Executive committee was called to order by President W. H. Thompson of Chicago and the preliminary work was soon disposed of. The question of the war upon American cattle by foreign countries came early to the front with the introduction of a memorial to Congress with relation to the existing state of affairs. Its reading was met with manifest signs of approval by the entire gathering, and from outward appearances seemed to express the consensus of opinion of the delegates, a majority of whom were present.

Presentation of the paper was preceded by an explanation of its purposes—viz.: "Obtaining relief through Congress of the unfortunate embargo placed upon a few American products, notably live stock, dressed beef, and hog products, on account of the duty imposed by our recent tariff act upon raw and refined sugars from Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark, and Austria, thus practically closing those markets to us, a continuance of which means disaster to farming and live stock interests of this country." The paper goes on as follows:

> From 1890 to a very recent date we have enjoyed a large business with those countries, particularly Germany and France. This was undoubtedly because up to the enactment of the new tariff act no duty was imposed by the United States upon raw sugar. Under those conditions those countries could well afford to devote their farm lands and their efforts to the raising of beets for sugar production and depend almost entirely upon us for their animal food supply. Heretofore we have been enabled to send our products to them while they in turn sent raw and refined sugar to us. The recent placing of a tariff on raw sugar has destroyed this commerce, for it is an unquestionable fact the late action of these countries is wholly and entirely due to the attitude of our tariff measures in relation to the exportation of sugars, and it must be conceded our live stock and dressed beef interests will continue to suffer so long as our present tariff law on sugar remains in force. The excuse which is given by these foreign countries for their action in excluding our animal products is on account of Texas fever, but this is understood to be a mere subterfuge. From 1890, when this exchange of commerce went into effect, up to a recent date, those countries had not discovered an unhealthy animal among all the cargoes which we have exported nor a diseased piece of meat.
>
> The rigid inspection in this country which is given to all such products before shipment abroad is sufficient guarantee of quality and the healthy condition of all our animals and products, especially when coupled with the fact that only the best grades of cattle and dressed beef are exported. As a matter of fact we do not export Texas cattle. The motive of this claim of the foreign countries mentioned is found in the fact of our placing this obnoxious tariff on their raw and refined sugars, and should this be removed or modified at once we know there would be no further fault found with our cattle and hogs. We urge immediate action on the part of Congress toward the repealing of the duty on raw sugar and the modification of that on refined, thus restoring our pleasant commercial relations with these countries, else the farming industries of this country will be greatly crippled and our live stock interests badly injured, as our home consumption is not sufficient to absorb more than a small percentage annually of what we raise. Millions of dollars' worth of cattle and hogs and their products have been exported annually from this country to Germany and other countries, and unless the existing embargo is raised promptly from our live cattle, dressed beef and hog products the loss of this outlet means great and irreparable injury to us.

The paper, as well as numerous others, was referred to the proper committee.

JUDGE BOOKWALTER AND THE BAND.

Players' Leader Is Compelled to Hear Attorneys' Talk and Then Released.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The Gordon Wells Band was let off easy yesterday for disturbing the proceedings of the Circuit Court by playing on the streets. The leader protested that he thought his license from the city covered everything within the corporation limits, but those who know Judge Bookwalter have learned he is "monarch of all he surveys," a regular Turk in court discipline, and afraid of nothing. After compelling the attendance of the band leader by means of a bailiff, he made him sit through the whole afternoon session of the court and listen to the speeches of the attorneys. Then giving him to understand he was running things in this town so far as preserving its peace and dignity was concerned, the Judge remitted the fine, and told him to go and sin no more by blowing his horn within hearing of the Coles County Circuit Court. The affair created quite a little stir, and both the Judge and the leader of the band are regarded as heroes. The show was the gainer by being advertised in this manner, and the judge added to his reputation for judicial alertness and courage.

THREW HERSELF IN FRONT OF A TRAIN.

Miss Celia Fowler, Socially Prominent, Commits Suicide.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Miss Celia Fowler, member of a highly respected family, deliberately committed suicide this morning by throwing herself in front of a Grand Trunk train near Richmond, a small station forty miles north of this city. The cause is involved in mystery. She left home Wednesday evening to visit a friend whose name her family will not disclose. Early this morning she was found sleeping on the hard ground near Richmond. On awakening she walked to the railroad track, and when a passenger train came along she threw herself before the locomotive and was almost instantly killed. In her pockets were found several unsigned letters evidently from a Toronto man. Her family here is able to throw no light on the affair. She was perfectly sane, prominent in society, and of lively disposition.

CONTEST OVER JOHN HILL'S ESTATE.

Daughter and Granddaughter Compromise for Fifty Thousand Dollars Each.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The contest over the will of the late John Hill of this city was settled out of court today by compromise. Mr. Hill died about a year ago, leaving an estate valued at nearly $1,000,000. In his will two heirs, Mrs. William Cochrane and Miss Grace Woodward, of Joliet, Ill., daughter and granddaughter of Mr. Hill by a former wife, were ignored. Suit was begun against the executors for a share in the estate. The suit has been postponed from term to term until today, when all parties met and settled the matter, the contestants, it is said, receiving $50,000 each.

SEEKS TO RECLAIM DELINQUENT LANDS.

Colorado's State Board Is After Some Chicago Owners of Its Soil.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 6.—The State Land Board has taken steps to reclaim from delinquents 32,000 acres, including the 10,000 held by the Colorado Consolidated Land and Water company, in which J. V. Farwell of Chicago is interested and on which $52,000 has been paid to the State. It has been the policy of the board to spare settlers who are in arrears but to compel speculators to live up to their contracts or forfeit their lands.

Northwestern Notes.

Coal has been found in Jefferson Township, near Greenfield, Ia.

There is an epidemic of hog cholera in neighborhoods east of Akron, O.

Mrs. O. D. Lincoln, wife of a Janesville, Wis., merchant, hanged herself yesterday morning.

Nebraska's Young Men's Christian Association's annual convention began last night at Omaha.

The Goodland, Kas., Exchange Bank has suspended, but, it is asserted, depositors will be paid in full.

The social purity movement in Muncie, Ind., has resulted in refusing liquor licenses to four dealers.

Albert H. Wolf of Chicago has been awarded the iron-work contract for the Dubuque, Ia., brewery at $31,225.

The Michigan Christian Missionary Association is in session at Bangor, Mich., with large attendance of delegates.

A United States grand jury has indicted Elihu T. Nowland for embezzling money while Postmaster at Rawson, O.

Prevalence of scarlet-fever and typhoid-fever has caused closing of schools in Oak Grove district, near Vandalia, Ill.

The crusade for social reform has struck Peoria, Ill., and it is reported thirteen citizens will be indicted for gambling.

St. Louis private detectives assert they know Harry Armitage, the missing insurance man, was in Chicago recently.

A. B. Fouts, a farmer near Mexico, Mo., shot his head off Wednesday, discharging both barrels of the gun with a stick.

Examination of Charles Adams, accused of murdering his uncle, Stephen Howard, with a pitchfork, is in progress at Waterloo, Ia.

The State Treasurer of Minnesota will ask the Legislature to so amend laws as to permit wider latitude in investment of trust funds of the State.

The Rev. Mr. Isabell, formerly pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Columbus, Ind., has sued the Columbus *Herald* for $5,000 for alleged libel.

Footpads have committed numerous offenses in Akron, O., but the police believe they have the guilty men in three who were captured yesterday.

Wisconsin's Forestry Association wants the Legislature to reserve 500,000 acres of pine land and when timber is full grown sell it, and afterward sell the land for the school funds.

Emigration.

Emigration to the United States dropped from 141,023 in 1893 to 94,311 in 1894; to British North America from 23,937 to 14,621.

CLIMAX OF THE DAY.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH HODSON IN MEADOWCROFT TRIAL.

He Says He Gave the Bankers His Notes for Money to Build the Kenwood Hotel and Understood That He Was Never to Pay Them—He Was Told There Was $100,000 in the Bank for the Purpose of Constructing the Hotel—Day's Proceedings.

It is difficult to say wherein lay the greatest interest in the events of the Meadowcroft trial yesterday, whether in the strictly legal battle that was so unrelentingly waged all day or in the revelations, both direct and indirect, of the extraordinary methods pursued by the Meadowcroft brothers in their banking business. The legal aspect of the case is the more important, as it is the avowed intention of counsel for the defense to carry the case up to the Supreme Court, if necessary, for final adjudication.

The importance of this lies in the fact that the statute has not been passed upon, in its vital features, in this State. The only case bearing upon it in any way is that known as Murphy vs. P., 19 Ill. App., 125. In that case Judge Baker of the Appellate Court ruled upon one point only. The principal case which bears upon this one is an Iowa case, State vs. Cadwell, 79. Iowa, 432 (44 N. W. Rep. 700), which has been again and again cited in the arguments of counsel. A Missouri case, Dodge vs. Mastin, 17 Fed. Rep., 665, has also been quoted. These three cases are the chief sources from which precedents may be drawn. Mr. Eddy has so clearly outlined the intentions of the defense that Judge Brentano is compelled to weigh his decisions with the greatest care. That Mr. Eddy is prepared for an adverse verdict was repeatedly shown yesterday, and particularly near the close of the proceedings. The court had overruled one of Mr. Eddy's objections after a brief argument by Mr. Morrison.

There Are Other Courts.

"Don't I get a chance to argue?" asked Mr. Eddy.

"Objection is overruled," tersely replied the court.

"O, well, it don't matter," said Mr. Eddy sotto voce, but loud enough to be heard, "we will have plenty of chance to argue—somewhere else."

The plan of the defense is to fight desperately against the admission of every scrap of testimony which the State endeavors to introduce by the interposition of objections and motions to strike out testimony. Each time an objection is overruled or a motion is denied an exception is noted. How extensively this line of contest is used is shown by the fact that Mr. Eddy alone made ninety-five objections and twenty-two motions to strike out testimony. To this must be added some twenty-five objections by ex-Judge Collins and Mr. House. In the multiplicity of decisions the defense hopes to establish sufficient errors to reverse the decision if adverse.

The Illinois case cited decided that insolvency must be proved on the day on which the deposit was made, and the defense in cross-examination is insistent in compelling witnesses to state whether their testimony "is of their own personal knowledge on June 3, 1893," the day of the failure. The answer is uniformly "No." This is a second dependence of the defense. It is not at all improbable that before many days the defense will make a strenuous attempt to have the case dismissed without going to the jury.

Hodson's Testimony Sensational.

The day was marked by incidents. The morning session was notable for the incessant storm of objections raised by Mr. Eddy. In the afternoon Mr. Trude was pleasantly surprised by two volunteer witnesses—one a poor woman with a baby, the other a delightful old widow, both depositors in the defunct bank. Ex-Judge Collins later startled every one by an unexpected and dramatic argument. Witness Lill got far enough in his revelations, before a sustained objection shut him off, to show something new in the line of banking business on the Meadowcroft system. But all of these sensational incidents paled before the closing event of the day, the unwilling testimony of Joseph Hudson, who swore that he had made worthless notes at the suggestion of the Meadowcrofts, which notes were used as collateral.

At the opening Homer B. Galpin, assignee of the Plummers' Woodworking company, testified that a note of that company for $500 was worthless.

Seymour Walton, the expert accountant, was recalled to close his cross-examination. This was in the line of the previous day's examination, and was intended to show that Mr. Walton could not have such knowledge as to customs of banks, particularly June 3, 1893, as would qualify him to give proper testimony on such points.

Mr. Raftree then called Frank G. Gardner, assignee for the Hercules Iron Works, to testify to the actual value of two notes of that company signed by its President, John B. Skinner. These notes aggregated $2,050. A dozen objections did not keep out his testimony that they were worth not to exceed 8 per cent of their face value, or $164.

Mr. Trude called for Alge Bierman to prove by him that he had not offered to buy his brother's note.

Will Bring in the Whole Bank.

The next witness was Samuel W. Stone, cashier of the Atlas National Bank. So many objections were raised by Mr. Eddy during the examination of this witness that Mr. Morrison gave notice that he would call W. C. D. Grannis, President of the bank, a number of the bank's officials, and for all the books of the bank.

"To meet these unceasing technical objections we now give notice that we will have the officers and books of the bank here even if it takes this trial until the fourth of July next," said Mr. Morrison.

Mr. Stone testified as to the business relations of the two banks. The Atlas passed the Meadowcroft checks through the Clearing-House and had amicable relations for many years. At the close of business June 3, 1893, the Meadowcroft bank, on open account, was overdrawn $8,284. At the same time the Meadowcroft Bank owed the Atlas $80,000, secured by collateral amounting, face value, to $133,000. Of this all but $6,000 was paid and Mr. Stone believed the remaining collateral would realize more than this.

Mr. Morrison tried to show by this witness that the Meadowcrofts drew out great sums, which were sunk in the Kenwood Hotel scheme, one of the speculations which brought about the failure.

After recess Mr. Trude had two witnesses who had volunteered during the noon hour. The first was a young Irish woman, who held a laughing baby in her arms, Mrs. Mary O'Halloran. She had been a depositor for years and knew Frank J. Meadowcroft well, she said. She had $75 in the bank June 3, 1893, and it was there yet for all she knew.

Mrs. Ellen Snowhook said that she had been in Chicago since June 9, 1843. She lived at No. 165 Chicago avenue. She was a widow. Had been a depositor for several years and had $905 in the bank. She gave one important bit of testimony. She went to the bank three or four days after the failure and saw Frank Meadowcroft. She told him she was worried and asked him if there was a run on the bank. He said: "No; there is no run on the bank."

Mr. Eddy on cross-examination wished to discover whether she was a party in interest in the employment of counsel. He began a question thus:

"Now, you mean to say that you are not interested——"

"O, yes, I am," interjected Mrs. Snowhook, "$905.50 worth."

The cross-examination of Mr. Stone was in the line of defense already indicated.

Mr. Helmer was recalled to testify as to the value of certain notes passed on previous examination.

They Wanted to Know.

Then George Lill took the stand. Mr. Lill answered but two or three questions before all three attorneys for the defense were on their feet with objections. They demanded to know what the State wanted to prove by him. Mr. Morrison took advantage of the question. He said that Mr. Lill was a depositor in the Meadowcroft bank. July 27, 1892, he discounted his note on demand for $2,500. Subsequently when he had a large amount in the bank he ordered the Meadowcroft Bros. to take up his note. They did so, but carried the note over to the Atlas Bank and there hypothecated it. This statement was before the jury and brought ex-Judge Collins to his feet. He made a most impassioned appeal to the court not to permit the introduction of the testimony, and once referred to "the business mistakes—mistakes in morality, if you will, though I deny it—of these two young boys." On the technical objection of the old date the objection was sustained, although Mr. Morrison argued valiantly against it, saying that it would shut out the testimony of many similar witnesses. This was the first material victory scored by the defense.

Receiver Lyman Crandall's testimony was largely corroborative of testimony already in. To the question, "What dividend will be ultimately paid to the depositors?" he replied:

"Not under 18 per cent gross, nor over 33 per cent gross; or, not under 15 per cent net, nor over 30 per cent net."

This fixed the amount of loss, a necessary factor in determining the punishment, which is a fine of double the loss.

In cross-examination Mr. Eddy and Mr. Morrison so sharply wrangled as to almost exhaust the patience of the court. Judge Brentano stood up and came close to the witness chair and said:

"I will not permit any witness to be misled nor forced into saying anything. Mr. Crandall, you will answer only when you thoroughly understand, and do not hesitate to ask for explanations. Any other course," turning to counsel, "will be severely treated by me."

Now the Day's Sensation.

Then came the sensation of the day. Joseph Hodson had been called for early in the day. Failing to appear an attachment for his person had been issued and he was brought into court by a bailiff.

He testified that he was a contractor. He knew the Meadowcroft boys. Several notes, aggregating $16,000, with notes of F. H. Foster attached, were shown him. He said that he had signed them all.

"State how you came to make them."

The witness was unwilling, the counsel for the defense were all on their feet pouring in objections and interruptions. Judge Brentano himself was standing and excited, and the jury leaned forward anxiously.

Bit by bit it was learned that the Meadowcrofts told him to take the contract for the Kenwood Hotel; that they said there was $100,000 in the bank for that purpose; that they told him to make the notes.

"How were they to be paid and from what source?"

Twenty times at least was this question put by Mr. Morrison and by the Judge before from the reluctant witness came in reply to a question from the court whether it was his bona fide intention to pay those notes, the admission:

"I never expected to pay them."

"How were they to be paid?" shouted Mr. Morrison again.

"I always understood that would come out of the $100,000 in the bank."

"At last!" said Mr. Morrison. "That is all."

The defense refused to cross-examine and the court adjourned.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

The Ball Theory.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Dec. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In THE TRIBUNE of today you attempt to controvert the ball theory of a writer in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. You explain the modus operandi of the supposed experiment and also refer to Smyth's Calculus for confirmation. I never studied any calculus, nor have I ever seen one, but I think I'll "stand in" with the Pittsburg chap. I dare not call myself a full fledged philosopher, but it seems to me that if THE TRIBUNE man once drops his ball in that imaginary tube he will never see it again; nor will any one else. That ball would go thundering down the tube and stop about three and one-half miles past the center of the earth. In fact, I am not quite sure that it would go so far as that. Now let me tell you why. The instant that ball left the surface of the earth and journeyed inwardly toward the center it would have a counteracting force of gravitation (as well as an acting force) constantly increasing until it reached the center of the earth, when the ball would be absolutely imponderable. The moment the ball lost its weight it would lose its momentum. Now, I am inclined to believe that the ball would stop at the center or at a very short distance beyond, taking into consideration the density of the atmosphere, and I also believe that the ball, instead of going at the pace your theory suggests, it would slow up several miles this side of the center of the earth and come to its stop almost imperceptibly. Then if past the center it would be hours in retreating back to the other turning point, if not days, and that it would take several days to adjust itself, taking into consideration the increasing imponderability of the ball and the density of the air. It is my belief that momentum diminishes as imponderability increases, hence the ball has no momentum at the center of the earth unless there might be such a thing as an accumulation sufficient to send the ball past the center, notwithstanding its imponderability; but I don't think it would ever reach the three and one-half mile limit or point first mentioned. I have just read your article and my theory is not half an hour old, or in other words, I have jumped to my conclusions. I wish you would publish this and draw out the best philosopher that the wild and woolly West has got and we will rout Smyth's Calculus. CHARLES ROGERS.

[Mr. Rogers is one of those charming writers who are entirely unprejudiced, being totally ignorant on the subject and candid enough to admit the fact. For his information it may be stated that the force of attraction would cause the ball to descend through a distance of 193 inches in the first second of time, and that the force would decrease with the distance from the center, becoming zero at the actual center of the earth. But the space passed through in any second of the fall would be composed of the velocity already attained, added to that due to the fresh impulse gained in that second. As a result of the continued increase of velocity, though the increments themselves diminish from 193 inches at the surface to zero at the center, that ball would swing through the middle point of its path with a velocity of 4.7 miles in a second, so that it would not take very long to get 3¼ miles past the central point. From that place the velocity would gradually diminish to 193 feet in the last second at the other end of the "hole" if there were no atmospheric resistance to its flight. The result of such resistance would be a slight shortening of the swing every time, the ball coming to a stop at the center after a very great number of vibrations. But for that resistance the ball would swing back and forth "forever," performing exactly the same length of journey in precisely the same time of 42¼ minutes, as stated in the article objected to. The correspondent is recommended to study the Differential and Integral Calculus if he wishes to understand the case.]

Masterly Inactivity of the Navy.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Saturday last THE TRIBUNE's Washington correspondent reports the following telegram is received by the State Department from Minister Denby at Pekin:

"The American Legation is in danger. Chaos reigns in Pekin. We need protection."

After this we are told the "State Department officials pretend not to admit it, but they undoubtedly regard the situation as extremely grave." Here we have the same old and disgraceful story told over again and again. Always close the barn door after the horse has been stolen. It matters not whether the report is absolutely correct or not. There has been a war in the Orient for some time and war always results in more or less lawlessness. It is true, however, we have five men-of-war—the Baltimore, Charleston, Monocacy, Petrel, and Concord, within easy reach of the deep water harbors of China. Three of these (one absolutely worthless), the Monocacy, Petrel, and Concord, are of light draft. But where are they? "O, cruising along the coast!" instead of being close, very close, to the seat of danger. At the same time there are boats at home "laying up for repairs" and have been for months, that should be ever ready to protect our grand old flag at sea and in foreign waters. Take, for instance, the Boston, Castine, and Machias, all have been out of commission, "laid up for repairs," for nearly a year, when from sixty to ninety days should have sufficed. Now we are told the Castine is to go to the South Atlantic Station, where there are no signs of disturbance that heavy draft boats cannot handle.

This war in the Orient has been in progress long enough and was looked upon as serious enough to have hustled out every light draft boat in our navy by working night and day. The Machias and Castine should have gone to China long ago instead of such an idiotic move as to send the latter to the South Atlantic Station. This juggling with the navy has gone on for ten years and it is time it was stopped. Every time they have been needed urgently at one point the men-of-war have been at the extreme other side of the globe or "laid up for repairs," and we Americans have been a laughing stock or a target for other nations to poke fun at. Our flag abroad is our all. Our flag is non-partisan, non-political, and non-sectarian. When visiting in other lands Americans look to it for protection, and our navy is supposed, at least, to see that our flag and our people's rights are respected. In the grand old days of Jones, Rogers, Porter, Ingraham, Nelson, and others this was the case or there was trouble. Why, in the name of common sense, cannot Americans feel safe away from home now? When will this idiotic juggling of ships at Washington cease? Yes, in the name of heaven, when will Americans be not afraid to say, "I am an American" outside of the United States? How long, O God, how long will it be before we are to have a foreign policy? NATIVE-BORN AMERICAN.

Winged Messengers.

The carrier pigeon has just been turned to curious use in Russia. It is to convey negatives of photographs taken in a balloon.

"HELLO" IN HIS HAT.

ATTORNEY MILLS DISPLAYS RARE DETECTIVE INGENUITY.

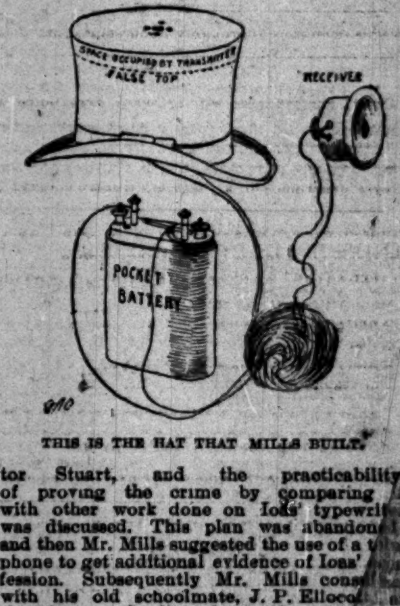
With a Telephone in His "Tile" the Lawyer's Client, Dr. Peter Janss, Succeeds in Getting Charles Ioas to Talk by Wire Into a Government Detective's Ear—Ioas Has Been Harassing the Doctor Until His Life Was a Burden—Finding Himself Trapped Ioas Confesses.

Luther Laflin Mills, though he modestly disclaims it, has recently become the hero of one of the greatest feats of detective skill on record.

Two or three weeks ago Mr. Mills received a business call from Dr. Peter Janss of No. 3411 Cottage Grove avenue, who was in deep trouble, and desired professional assistance. A man, who had not been extremely careful to conceal his identity, had been writing letters to Mrs. Janss. This man, he said, was a lawyer named Charles Ioas, with an office in Room 401 Ashland Block, with whom Dr. Janss was for some years intimate, but with whom he had a disagreement over a year ago. Soon after the alienation began, Warren Inslow, a clerk in Dr. Janss' office, received a typewritten letter signed "Thomas Jefferson," requesting him to hand an inclosed note to Mrs. Janss. As the writer said: "Do not let the doctor see it; it's about girls." Winslow, therefore, handed the letter and the inclosure to Dr. Janss instead of Mrs. Janss. Dr. Janss suspected Ioas at once, and went straight to him and accused him of it. Ioas boldly admitted it and defied Janss.

They Made the Telephone.

Mr. Mills decided at once that additional evidence against Ioas would be necessary before it would be wise to make an arrest. He called in Postoffice Inspector Stuart, and the practicability of proving the crime by comparing with other work done on Ioas' typewriter was discussed. This plan was abandoned and then Mr. Mills suggested the use of a telephone to get additional evidence of Ioas' confession. Subsequently Mr. Mills consulted with his old schoolmate, J. P. Ellicott, an electrician, and a line of procedure was soon agreed upon. Dr. Janss was having occasional interviews with Ioas, in which Ioas would confess his authorship of the letters, but he was careful not to do so in the hearing of any third party. It was decided, therefore, to conceal a telephone on Dr. Janss' person, by means of which a third party at a distance could hear Ioas' confessions.



THIS IS THE HAT THAT MILLS BUILT.

This was a feat never attempted before. There had been no end of stories about telephones concealed in the walls of a room, and this was plain sailing. But to conceal one in a person's clothing has always appeared absurd because of the difficulty of running wires to any remote point without their being discovered. But this is exactly what Mr. Mills, Mr. Ellacott, and Inspector Stuart undertook to do. After discussing the cuff button, the necktie, and other parts of a man's attire as the best hiding place for a transmitter it was finally decided to conceal it in the crown of Dr. Janss' silk hat. The hat was provided with two crowns and the transmitter put between them. The outer crown had through it a few eyelet holes for admitting sound. A battery was arranged for the coat pocket and this left only the wires and the receiver to be provided for.

It Works to Perfection.

The wire was 100 feet in length, and consisted of two fine copper strands inclosed in the same sheath. The wire was attached to the transmitter in the hat, passed down the doctor's neck to the battery, and thence down his trouser's leg to the heel of his shoe. When he next visited Ioas he was accompanied by Inspector Stuart and Detective Sandemeier. As he passed into the office Detective Sandemeier fastened the coil to the heel and unreeled the wire into a neighboring office. There Inspector Stuart connected it with the receiver and held the receiver to his ear. Ioas conducted Dr. Jans through several rooms, closing the doors as they passed, before he would talk. He did all this without noticing the wire trailing at the doctor's heel. Then he talked long, loud, and freely—right into the hat which Janss held in his lap—and boasted as before that he had written the letter. The conversation lasted an hour and Stuart took notes. As they came out Ioas discovered the wire, saw at once what was up, and immediately followed its course until he came to Stuart. But the Inspector had already detached the receiver and looked innocent and absent-minded.

Ioas Is Trapped.

It is probable that if matters had gone no further Ioas would still have been safe, for no court has ever yet accepted a telephone as a witness. But Stuart afterward confronted Ioas and read from a paper all that he had said to Dr. Janss. Janss broke down and confessed everything to the Inspector. The result of this was that United States Commissioner Wirt held Ioas to the grand jury in bonds of $1,500.

Judge Allen denied a writ of habeas corpus to Ioas in the United States Court yesterday afternoon. He maintained in the hearing for the writ that the matter in the letter was not objectionable. Judge Allen ruled that there was sufficient cause for binding him over to the grand jury.

OPPOSED TO A FREE SILVER PARTY.

Kansas Farmers' Alliance Makes Believe That It Is Still Alive.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The Kansas Farmers' Alliance, in convention here today, adopted resolutions opposing the movement to organize a free silver party and declaring that a political organization with so narrow a platform would only have the effect of dividing the "reform" forces of the country. A protest was made against the retirement of silver and greenbacks, and the administration was denounced for issuing bonds without first having consulted Congress. The statement by Postmaster-General Bissell that free delivery was not wanted by the people was declared to be false and a demand was made for postal delivery for the country. The Legislature was called upon to make the acceptance of passes by a public officer an offense punishable by making his title to office void. The convention is not largely attended.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—At 10 o'clock tonight but a single person had arrived to attend the silver mass-meeting called for tomorrow afternoon, and the indications are that the gathering will be very select.

FINDS HEIR ON A WESTERN RANCH.

Henry Handes Will Return to Boston to Receive $150,000.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Dec. 6.—C. A. Handes, the Boston man who has been in the Territory for the last fortnight in search of his brother Henry, who had fallen heir to $150,000, has found him near Chickneshа, I. T., where he was working for a cattle man. He had been gone from home ten years, and had during that time served as a section hand, dispatcher, and barkeeper. He will immediately return to Boston.

RAMBLER
$100—BICYCLES—$100
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 85 Madison-st

BREAD MUST BE PURE

ALD. JOHN COUGHLIN WANTS A STAMP ON EVERY LOAF SOLD.

Will Present an Ordinance at the Next Council Meeting Embodying His Views—Aldermen and Police Given Authority to Enter Bake-Shops or Stop Wagons Containing Bread—Dealers Must Have Permits Issued by the Mayor—Progress of the Billboard Ordinance.

John Coughlin, Alderman, has a bread ordinance. He will present it at the next Council meeting. It will probably have the approval of the Committee on Judiciary. The ordinance is after the fashion of those already adopted in Eastern cities and provides for the placing of an official city stamp on every loaf of bread that comes from a bakeshop and for inspection of bakers' products by police and City Sealer. The ordinance provides that all bread offered for sale in the city shall be of good and wholesome flour, that it shall be sold by weight, the loaves varying from one pound to six pounds, and that each shall bear a numbered stamp to be supplied by the City Sealer. Bakers selling bread without this stamp will be fined $10 for each offense. All bakers, also, must secure permits from the Mayor, paying $5 therefore. A penalty of $25 is imposed for not having this permit. Aldermen and police officials are given the right by the ordinance to enter any bakeshop or hold up any baker's wagon and examine the bread therein. Bread held to be defective is to be sent at once to the Superintendent of Police and kept until the trial of the offending baker. If the bread, on trial, is declared to be not up to standard it is to be distributed to the different charitable institutions of the city. The ordinance has already been examined by the members of the Committee on Judiciary, nearly all of whom have declared themselves in favor of it.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS MUST BE EXAMINED.

Judge Carter Says It Is Too Soon, However, to Announce His Course.

If Judge Carter does what the real estate men expect him to do there will be many corrections of evils in the manner in which special assessment rolls are put through the County Court. One real estate man claims they supported and voted for him, irrespective of politics, on the strength of an ante-election promise that "we would, if elected, receive reasonable justice at his hands. He promised us," said this person, "that the glaring outrages then being perpetrated upon the people should not be permitted by him and that he would do all in his power to reform the system in vogue." Judge Carter made the statement yesterday that the system from beginning to end was wrong and ought to be changed, but he could not undertake to do much until he gets acquainted with the run of things and finds out what is needed. "I will say this," he continued "I do not intend to allow the assessment rolls to go through this court without being properly examined, and so far as I can under the law I propose to see that property and property-owners are protected against imposition. But it is too soon for me to put myself on record as saying what course I will pursue."

The Real Estate Board advocates the adoption of a new set of rules for the County Court to be governed by. The following is an outline of what it would recommend:

That no further defaults be entered in special assessment cases unless it shall be shown clearly that the assessment is desired as a public necessity, and that all parties who are owners of property must have had actual notice served on them; that in all cases where postal cards have been mailed and affidavits to that effect filed by a Commissioner, no default shall be entered until at least three months' time shall elapse after the passage of the ordinance, if at all; that the court shall refuse to confirm any special assessment until a number of property-owners on the street about to be improved appear and testify to the necessity for such contemplated improvement.

The custom heretofore has been to rush a great batch of petitions through at once, thus insuring their passage without any sort of examination. For instance, last Friday Judge Scales allowed sixty-eight, and the Tuesday before 140. The whole number of petitions filed in November was 322, more than for any one month since the fall of 1892, when there was an extra amount of paving going on down in the vicinity of Jackson Park in preparation for the World's Fair.

MOLONEY ABSENT FROM THE HEARING.

Bill of Gen. Fitz-Simons and Cross Bill of the Board Are Heard.

Attorney-General Moloney, as well as several of the persons representing the north shore property-owners, was absent from the hearing of the Lincoln Park case in Judge Windes' court yesterday. The main case of the Attorney-General against the Park Commissioners has been finished, and the court is engaged in hearing evidence on the bill of Gen. Fitz-Simons and other property-owners against the park board and the cross bill of the latter. The bill of Gen. Fitz-Simons was to settle the title to the land being made under the contracts with the Park Commissioners, and the cross bill of the Commissioner alleged that the property-owners were not doing the filling in accordance with the contract. Gen. Smith brought forth the suit begun in 1891 by Attorney-General Hunt against Gen. Fitz-Simons and the Park Commissioners to stop the work on the ground that the extension of the drive was an encroachment on the domain of the State. He said this suit of Attorney-General Hunt was dismissed by agreement, but that all questions raised under it, or that might have been raised, must be held to have been adjudicated. The question whether the drive is out of line, he said, cannot be raised now by the Park Board, which was one of the parties to the suit. Engineer Randolph, J. M. Pettigrew, ex-Superintendent of Lincoln Park, and Gen. Fitz-Simons testified.

PART OF THE ORDINANCE TO BE VETOED.

Section Relating to Cost of Inspection of Special Assessments Marked.

Mayor Hopkins expects to veto a part, if not all, of the ordinances of Ald. Madden, passed at the Council meeting last Monday, providing for a reduction of expenses in making improvements under the special assessment plan, and accompanying the veto message the Mayor will send a number of amendments to the original ordinance. Mayor Hopkins, when asked whether he would veto the ordinance, said: "I am not able to say at this time. However, I shall veto that section of the ordinance relating to the cost of inspection. I am sure from what I have learned that it can not be done for one-half of 1 per cent as provided for in the ordinance. Those parts of the ordinance that are all right will not be touched, of course. I shall devote much of my time between this and Monday night to an investigation of facts necessary for an intelligent communication to the Council."

PROGRESS OF BILLBOARD ORDINANCE.

Approved by Ald. Hepburn's Subcommittee Having It Under Consideration.

Ald. Hepburn's subcommittee, having in charge the billboard ordinance, met during the afternoon and approved the ordinance sent to it Wednesday by Assistant Corporation Counsel Johnson. The committee decided upon ten feet as the maximum height of billboards under the new ordinance, and that all such boards must have a clear space of at least three feet under them. The ordinance will be reported to the committee proper and sent to the Council at the next meeting.

The Judiciary committee did not meet yesterday. It may meet Monday before Council meeting.

City Against Illinois Central.

Judge Payne will hear the suit of the city against the Illinois Central railway to compel the latter to remove its turnstiles. The hearing will begin next Tuesday morning. The case was set for yesterday before Judge Ewing, but he was engaged with the Stiles divorce case.

Gets a $10,000 Verdict from Rock Island.

The suit of Robert S. McClure, a minor, against the Rock Island railway company was submitted to Judge Dunne yesterday by agreement, and the plaintiff was awarded a judgment for $10,000. Young McClure was injured in the collision at Englewood Nov. 8, 1893, when a suburban train was run into and telescoped. His suit was originally for $25,000.

TWO MONTHS ON MEDITERRANEAN.

Chicago People Going on an Exclusive Excursion Voyage.

Chicagoans are being caught in the tide of popularity which attends winter excursions to the Orient and a great many well-to-do people of the city are booked for passage on the steamship La Touraine of the French line, which sails from New York Feb. 6 for a two months trip to the cities and countries of the Mediterranean.

The La Touraine is the flagship of the French line and the company is planning to make this trip a dazzling and luxurious journey. The comforts will be something like those on a big yacht, for while the La Touraine has accommodations for 1,100 passengers, only 260 will be taken in this trip. Of course they will pay for their exclusive surroundings. The lowest fare will be $500, with few rooms at that figure. If you wish a chambre de luxe with a private bath the fare is $1,000. From that figure down to $500 the state-rooms grade $100 at a time.

The Chicago party is not yet complete, but it includes the following:

W. F. Selleck, Lieut. John Cotter, U. S. A., Mrs. George M. Pullman and party, Mr. and Mrs. George Enger, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Beman, Messrs. Barbour and Newberry, F. B. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson, Miss Celia Cadahy, Mr. Holmes, wife and children, John H. Wrenn, Mr. Bissell, James Davis, F. L. Champlain, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Puisifer, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence W. Noyes, Mrs. John Newberry and party, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Morse, Miss Spaulding, W. W. Whitehead, Frank L. Lawrence, Mrs. N. Stratz and daughter, Dr. Evans, W. F. Monroe.

From Detroit these are booked:

Gen. and Mrs. Alger, Miss F. Alger, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Joy, James F. Joy, and Henry and George Hopkins.

From St. Louis:

Samuel L. Holliday.

The La Touraine will be in command of Capt. Santelli, Commodore of the French line. Leaving New York Feb. 6 the steamer will take a southerly course to avoid winter storms, and passing across to the Mediterranean will stop at the following points: Ponta Delgada, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, Jaffa, Smyrna, Constantinople, Piræus, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraiter, Tangier, and back to New York, arriving at the latter place April 10.

In addition to five meals a day which will be served, passengers will enjoy the innovation of a regular laundry service, the right to take their bicycles along, and the benefits of a photograph gallery and an orchestra. The excursionists are to be catered to in the matter of having the favorite brands of American viands.

The Hamburg-American line, whose steamship Fuerst Bismarck made such a successful excursion last winter, will again send that ship this winter, as well as its twin-screw steamer Augusta Victoria. These are the finest two boats of the Hamburg-American line. The Augusta Victoria will sail from New York Jan. 22 and the trip is expected to occupy seventy days.

The Fuerst Bismarck will sail Jan. 29. The passengers on the Hamburg American boats are this year nearly all Eastern people, but the following from Chicago have engaged passage on the Fuerst Bismarck:

Mr. Bartholomae, C. R. Corwith, A. J. McDuffy, J. T. Harris, G. Munyan.

Other excursionists from the West are:

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Law and Miss Emily Law, Henry, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mayer, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Wilsey, Oconomowoc; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Shufeldt, Oconomowoc; Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm J. Jeffries, Janesville, Wis.; Miss E. E. Upham and party, St. Paul; Dr. Schiffman, St. Paul.

The cost of berths on the two boats run from $600 to $1,000.

The Fuerst Bismarck's itinerary is as follows, occupying sixty-six day: Ponta Delgada, on San Miguel, Azores; Funchal, Madeira; Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice), Malta, Alexandria (for Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and back to New York.

POCKET PIECE BLOWS HIS EYE OUT.

Young Harry McKey Meets with a Strange Accident.

If young Harry McKey had been able to lose a little copper pocket piece, which he tried hard to do, he would not have had his eyes blown out. But he couldn't get rid of the thing. It stuck to him like fate.

It was evidently a dynamite fuse, too, instead of simple copper, which he thought it to be, and as a result of his holding it in the flame of a cigar-lighter one of his eyes is out and the doctors will more than realize their best hopes if they save the other. The poor boy's face and hands are also terribly cut and he is suffering the most intense pain. All this was brought about through the explosion of a little pocket piece and every one who saw it thought it was a plain piece of flat copper wire, but it turned out to be a very powerful explosive.

Aside from ruining the sight of Harry McKey's eyes the explosive broke into smithereens the glass in a lot of show-cases at Bowler's cigar store and billiard hall, Fifty-fifth street and Madison avenue, and badly scared every one in the neighborhood.

Harry McKey is the 17-year-old son of Mrs. Henry McKey, No. 5136 Kimbark avenue. Last Monday night he went to Bowler's cigar store, and there met a number of other boys of about his age. One of the boys who was standing near the cigar lighter took a penny out of his pocket and held it over the flame. It soon became hot and burned his fingers, and the other boys laughed at what they considered a good joke. Some of the others took pennies from their pockets and held them in the flame, and they all had lots of fun getting their fingers burned. Harry McKey didn't have a penny piece, but he did have this bit of copper, which he had been carrying for a year or more. So he pulled it out and held it in the flame of the cigar lighter. Almost instantly there was an explosion and a great report, and young McKey, was thrown clear across the room. Showcases were shattered, windows were broken in Bowler's store, and every one in that vicinity came rushing in, all certain that some one had thrown a dynamite bomb. Young Harry McKey was picked up, cut and bleeding and suffering the most intense pain. He was carried quickly to a doctor's office and then to his home. He is now just able to distinguish light with one of his eyes. Fortunately, though, he was the only one injured.

There is the greatest mystery about that little pocket piece. Although it had been about the McKey house for a year or more no one knew how it came there or what it was.

"Harry told me today that he had carried it and had it about his room for a year or more and wasn't able to lose it," said Mrs. McKey last night. "He dropped it out of his pocket and mislaid it half a dozen times, but it always turned up again. He simply couldn't lose it. It seemed to stick to him like fate. None of us knew how it came into the house or what it was. It seemed to be just a plain little piece of copper wire hammered down flat. It was about one-fourth of an inch wide and perhaps a couple of inches long. We never suspected it before, of course, but now it seems that it must have been a dynamite fuse. It is impossible to tell now what it was. It was blown to atoms and not a piece of the thing could be found.

"My son's chief injuries are in his eyes. The doctors say that the sight of one of them is surely gone, and they are doubtful about saving the other. His face and hands are cut and scratched, but not so that there will be any permanent damage."

Dr. Foster was called to attend the unfortunate boy, but he has found it necessary to have consultation with Dr. Harper and other physicians. It is expected that the boy will pull through all right except for the loss of his eyes.

TO FLORIDA.

Holly Springs Route Via Illinois Central R. R. and Holly Springs, Birmingham, and Atlanta.

CENTRAL I. C. R. R. ROUTE

On and after Dec. 2 a new, quick, and direct line via the points shown above, leaving Chicago 1:35 p. m. daily, arriving Birmingham 2:50 p. m., Atlanta 8:50 a. m. the next day, and at Jacksonville 9:55 a. m. the second morning from Chicago. Connects for Montgomery, Ala.; Augusta and Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; and at Jacksonville with morning trains for all points in Florida. Sleeping car service, Chicago to Jacksonville, with through reservations. Particulars at 194 Clark street.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

WILL FIGHT THE LOOP

WABASH AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNERS PREPARE FOR WAR.

Meeting Held at the Grand Pacific to Devise Plans for Effective Opposition to the Proposed Union Elevated Railway Loop—Owners of a Large Part of the Affected Frontage Declare They Are Opposed to Its Erection, Believing It a Serious Damage to Property.

The proposed union elevated railway loop will have strong opposition on Wabash avenue. At a meeting of property-owners held yesterday at the Grand Pacific, resolutions were adopted, pledging those present to fight the erection of the structure, and a committee of ten was appointed to devise plans of operation. Two-thirds of the frontage between Harrison and Lake streets was represented, it was claimed. The action taken, it was stated, was without a dissenting voice.

The meeting was called for 2 o'clock. Shortly after that hour, when President Holbrook called it to order, forty men and one woman were present. Among them were: S. W. Packard, J. Q. Adams, C. Jevne, A. A. Mackay representing A. A. Munger, Erskine M. Phelps, R. E. Ismond, W. A. Giles, F. H. Haskell, A. J. Averill, George Laflin representing M. Laflin, W. J. Chalmers, S. L. Boyce, E. Kellogg Beach, H. J. Willing, John B. Drake, ex-Ald. Horner, C. D. Irwin, John Cornell representing Paul Cornell, E. V. Church, Thomas Murdock, John M. Durand, W. J. English representing the Catholic Bishop, C. R. Cummings, L. L. Coburn, H. C. Walker, S. Florsheim, Z. S. Holbrook, F. R. Otis, C. Price, William Stewart, Mrs. E. Judson, and representatives of W. D. Walker, and Mrs. F. E. Ogden.

Nearly All Are Members.

They are nearly all members of the Wabash Avenue Property-Owners' Protective Association, which was formed over a year ago. They represented, President Holbrook said, a total of 4,300 of the 6,800 feet of frontage between Harrison and Lake streets. F. Cortez Wilson, Secretary of the Lake Street Property-Owners' Association, made the first speech. It was in the form of a report on the experience of the Property-Owners' Association which he represented in the fight with the Lake Street "L" for the possession of that thoroughfare eastward from the bridge. Mr. Wilson was present by invitation. He indulged in numerous criticisms on the Lake Street "L" operation and denied that the street would derive benefit from the extension of the road to Wabash avenue. Erskine M. Phelps, J. Q. Adams, and C. R. Cummings, owners of frontage on Wabash avenue, followed in brief remarks against a road on that street. Mr. Allen of the Rock Island road opposed it as an engineering proposition as well as a detriment to property interests. It was impossible, he said, for four elevated roads to be served on a loop of two tracks. Two of the roads would enter the loop over bridges. The movement of these would produce continual blockades and spoil the time schedule. Grade crossings in the surface steam system had been legislated against. There would be numerous grade crossings on the proposed loop. Four roads entered it from their trunk lines.

Needed More Tracks.

It would be impossible, he declared, to handle the trains of the four roads on a structure of less than six tracks. There was not room for a loop of that width.

Mr. Allen's remarks drew out loud applause and immediately after he had taken his seat S. L. Boyce offered a resolution that it was the sense of this meeting that inroads of elevated lines on Wabash avenue should be opposed, and that the chair appoint a committee of ten to formulate a plant for effective opposition.

Before the Chairman put the motion several other speakers were heard. John B. Drake read a letter from J. W. Doane, owner of 340 feet on Wabash avenue, reciting his opposition to the loop. L. L. Coburn followed in a snappy speech. The proposed loop, he said, would have an opposite effect on property than had been claimed for it. It would bind the heart of the city with a band and so congest the down-town streets as to make them difficult of access by passenger vehicles and not easy for pedestrians. The retail district, as a natural consequence, would shift outside the loop. The effect on property instead of being advantageous would be ruinous.

Denied the Report.

A representative of J. Q. Adams denied the report that the latter was in favor of the loop. W. J. English, representing the Catholic Bishop, said he came for information, but had examined the effect of elevated roads on property in New York and found no benefits had accrued to owners. Remarks of others were all in opposition to any elevated road on Wabash avenue. Then Mr. Boyce's resolution was put and went through unanimously.

Chairman Holbrook appointed the following members of the committee provided for: Erskine M. Phelps, J. W. Doane, C. R. Cummings, W. J. Chalmers, Thomas Murdock, W. A. Giles, S. L. Boyce, J. Q. Adams, A. C. Bartlett, and Z. S. Holbrook.

The committee will meet day after tomorrow and devise a plan of action which it will report to the full meeting of the association Dec. 14.

At the close of the meeting yesterday a number of property-owners not hitherto members of the association affixed their signatures to the agreement drafted by the association when first formed. It is as follows:

WABASH AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

An association with the above name has been duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois governing corporations, not for pecuniary profit, the object being the protection of Wabash avenue north of Peck court as a first-class street. For preliminary expenses an assessment of not more than $1 per front foot may be made, payable 25 cents upon joining the association and the balance subject to call of the directors. The undersigned hereby join said association and agree not to grant permission for the construction of any elevated railway or other structure in front of their property without first giving notice in writing to the Secretary of the association of their withdrawal as members thereof.

Will Stick Together.

"There is no mistaking the sentiment of our members," said Mr. Holbrook. "We are opposed unalterably to ruining Wabash avenue by an elevated road. We will hold together."

WILL GET A PERMIT FOR EXTENSION.

Metropolitan Elevated Road to Build from Kedzie Avenue Westward.

Commissioner McCarthy of the Public Works Department will this morning issue a permit to the Metropolitan Elevated railroad company for an extension of its line on the Humboldt Park branch. The permit was applied for yesterday and allows the extension of the work between Wabansia and North avenues from Kedzie avenue west to the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad tracks between Hamlin and Lawndale avenues. The application was referred to the law department and a report will be returned this morning stating there are no legal objections to the issuance of the permit. The work on the connecting line is almost complete and that on the extension will be begun at once.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—C. Campbell, Ludington; C. Reitz, Manistee. Coal—John Owen, J. C. Gilchrist, Caledonia, Lansing, Buffalo. Merchandise—Indiana, Milwaukee; Cuba, Buffalo. Light—Samoa, E. A. Shores, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Grain—Madagascar, Port Huron; Hesper, Harlem, Buffalo. Light—Seaman, Sheboygan.

Local Marine Notes.

All lake shipyards have been invited by Pickands, Mather & Co. of Cleveland to prepare plans and estimates on what will be by long odds the largest vessel ever constructed on fresh water. The steamer will be of steel and is to be 420 feet over all, 400 feet keel, 48 feet beam, and 28 molded depth.

Marine men will today present a petition to Commander James H. Dayton, in charge of this lighthouse district, that the lightships at the Straits of Mackinac be continued in service until after the last steamer has passed. It was the intention of the Lighthouse Board to remove the lightships Dec. 10.

Smith, Davis & Co. yesterday telegraphed their Chicago local underwriters that they would take no insurance on grain aboard vessels sailing after Saturday next. The Chicago underwriters, however, seemed disposed to take all the insurance offered on good steamers with competent captains, so long as the weather continues favorable regardless of the almanac.

"How I Won My Dearest," a Christmas romance by the great German novelist, Georg Ebers—*complete*—in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE Dec. 9.

☞ You cannot be sure of your paper unless you ORDER NOW.

RECEIVER CANNOT HIRE PINKERTONS

Opinions Handed Down in Frankenthal-Freudenthal Litigation.

Three opinions were handed down yesterday by the Appellate Court in the various phases of the Frankenthal-Freudenthal litigation which assumed such complicated forms in the lower courts. The appeal of the American Trust and Savings Bank from the Superior Court order refusing to allow it fees as receiver was affirmed. The error complained of is that the court did not direct the allowance of fees to the receiver to be paid in whole or in part by Emanuel Frankenthal or out of the property. In October, 1893, the property of Frankenthal, Freudenthal & Co., No. 240 Monroe street, was taken possession of by Emanuel Frankenthal as mortagee. Attachments were levied and two receivers were appointed. One receiver employed Pinkerton men to aid him in securing possession. The receiver presented for these services a bill of $1,027 to Judge Brentano, which was not allowed. On the question Judge Waterman says:

A receiver is the officer of the court and entitled in the execution of its orders to its protection. The courts have at their demand for the enforcement of their orders the Sheriff, who has not only his regular deputies and bailiffs, but may summon to his assistance all the able-bodied men of the county. For a receiver to employ or a court to sanction the engagement of the servants of a private detective agency to protect his possession by physical force is in effect to confess that such a state of disorder and confusion exists that the agencies provided by law for its administration are no longer sufficient. It does not appear and we have no reason for believing that the Sheriff of the County Court was unable on this case to afford protection to the court and its officers in the discharge of their duties.

Declarations Filed.

Declarations have been filed in the Circuit Court in the big damage suit commenced by James R. Megrue against J. Foster Rhodes and M. H. Day some time ago. The suits are for $40,000 and $25,000 respectively.

Court Briefs.

Judge Allen of the United States Circuit Court yesterday refused a writ of habeas corpus for Joseph Deimal but granted an appeal, holding Deimal in his own recognizance in the sum of $12,000.

William Simpson, Sons & Co. of Philadelphia filed a petition in the County Court yesterday asking that a general voluntary assignment be declared in the case of D. M. Pollack & Co., who failed Oct. 27.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

JUDGE TUTHILL—5,140—Divorce: Carrie Waterbury from Herbert B. Waterbury.—129,926—Isabel Hoops from George Hoops.

JUDGE PAYNE—3,449—Irwin, trustee, vs. Murbach; dec. sale.—4,054—The Safety L. and A. Assn. vs. Crowley; same.—3,359—Lewis vs. Groner; same.—4,267—The Clerks' and Mechanics' B., L. and I. Assn. vs. Reynolds; same.—160,957—Watkins vs. Goodfellow; decree.—1,713—Commercial L. and B. Assn. vs. Stone; defi. dec.

JUDGE WINDES—2,580-2,581 (consolidated)—Caldwell vs. Ingram; dec. sale.—5,456—Wood vs. White; same.—3,644—Mutual B. and L. Assn. vs. Schroeder; same.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE STEIN—15,094—Simonds Mfg. Co. vs. William H. Thornton, surviving of the late firm of English & Thornton; on dflt., $334.28.

JUDGE SEARS—12,417—Frank A. Andrews vs. Walker & Jackson Lumber Co., C. L. Wallace & Co., C. L. Wallace, H. O. Jackson, and Robert Wallace; by stip., $600.—14,083—Orr & Locket Hardware Co. vs. Robert Del Armitage; on dflt., $319.79.—15,419—Central Fuel Co. vs. William J. Fagan and Charlie H. Barber; same, $312.11.—15,111—George S. Harris & Sons vs. A. P. Connelly; same. $1,995.53.—15,325.—The First Nation Bank vs. Leopold Osterreicher; same, $247.18.—14,798—James Talcott vs. Israel Wilkins; same, $492.59.—14,572—James N. and William G. Kinney vs. Thomas F. Brady; same, $679.78.—14,927—Same vs. Same; same, $142.37.—15,015—The First National Bank vs. Harter Electric Co.; same, $515.73.—3,433—Alice Kelly vs. The J. C. Grant Baking Powder Co.; on finding., $625 and sat.—14,653—Magdalena Junk vs. O. E. Hammer & Co.; on dflt., $433.83.

JUDGE FREEMAN—15,021—William J. Frame and Morris H. Millmore vs. Augustus O. Davids; on dflt., $459.56.

JUDGE BLANKE—14,747—The Continental National Bank vs. Frank A. White and George K. Kinney; on dflt., $6,160.54.—15,478—S. H. Curtis Brown vs. Wilcox Water Heater Company; same, $1,048.—14,952—The Inter-Ocean Publishing Company vs. Marie Mott Gage; same, $612.85.—14,858—Tanis Bros. & Johnson Co., use of Charles Lindell, vs. Swanf Olson, C. J. Campbell, Peter Vanderpool, and Otto Veeter; on dflt. and condl $360 vs. Swant Olson, Peter Vanderpool, and Otto Veeter and sci. fa.

JUDGE GIBBONS—3,513—Lillie Miller vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $1,000.—5,104—John A. and Thomas G. Nickery vs. E. O. and Mattie Russell; same, $609.81 and sat.

JUDGE BURKE—No. 12,416, F. P. Bagley & Co. vs. A. H. Blackall & Son; on deflt., $396.15.

JUDGE DUNNE—No. 7,800, Robert S. McClure by next friend, Thomas D. McClure, vs. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co.; on findg., $10,000.

Appellate Court—First District.

The following opinions were filed in the Appellate Court, First District:

5,062—Frankenthal vs. Levy Mayer; affirmed.

5,196—Jacob Forsyth vs. H. F. T. Vehmeyer; petition for rehearing denied.

5,239—Conservative Building and Loan Association vs. Ella L. Cady and Spencer S. Case; decree reversed and remanded with directions.

5,262—Patrick Canning vs. Neil McMillen; petition for rehearing denied.

5,274—John Buckley vs. William L. Lee; affirmed.

5,268—John F. Eberhart vs. Arthur B. Camp; petition for rehearing denied.

5,277—Eugene A. Hughes vs. Ellen M. Bell; appeal dismissed.

5,278—American Trust and Savings Bank vs. Charles E. Frankenthal et al.; affirmed.

5,279—A. M. Myres etc. vs. Same; affirmed.

5,281—Jesse Holladay, trustee, vs. Chicago Arc Light and Power Co.; affirmed.

5,283—Patrick Chambers vs. J. C. Young; affirmed.

5,285—Helen B. M. Pulling vs. Travelers' Insurance Co.; reversed.

5,286—City of Chicago vs. Mutual Electric Light and Power Co.; reversed with directions.

5,288—John McMahon et al. vs. Robert; motion affirmed.

5,289—Patrick J. Carey et al. vs. Jacob Scherer Jr. et al.; decree affirmed.

5,290—William E. Webbe vs. Romona Oolitic Stone Co.; reversed and remanded.

5,291—A. J. Reilly vs. E. M. Samuels; affirmed.

5,292—James H. Raymond vs. Mary J. S. Hodgson; affirmed.

5,293—Michael B. Leavitt vs. Frank J. Stern; affirmed.

5,294—Ambros J. Aurand vs. Eva Aurand; dec. modified.

5,295—William C. Green vs. John A. Hedenberg; affirmed.

5,296—Robert W. Campion vs. Lesser Friedberg; affirmed.

5,297—Charles Levenberge et al. vs. Thomas Rebanks Jr.; affirmed.

5,298—Carl Schwarze vs. S. J. Greenebaum; affirmed.

5,299—Buda Foundry and Mfg. Co. vs. Columbian Celebration Co.; reversed and remanded.

5,300—Holman Soap Co. vs. Chicago and Alton R. R. Co.; affirmed.

5,302—Chicago Heights Land Assn. vs. W. P. Butler; reversed and remanded.

5,303—Daniel Stern vs. Peter W. Tuck; affirmed.

5,304—Chickering Chase Bros. Co. vs. William G. de Voll; reversed and remanded.

5,305—Andrew P. Callahan vs. Louis Hass, use, etc.; affirmed.

5,306—Francis Stoelhlke et al. vs. Mathias Hahn et al.; affirmed.

5,307—J. B. Legnard vs. Crane Mfg. Co.; affirmed.

5,308—John Houby vs. Paulina Vokoun; appeal dismissed.

5,309—Adolph Macal vs. People ex rel.; reversed and remanded.

5,310—Jetta May vs. Matilda May; decree reversed with directions.

5,312—Abraham L. Griffeth vs. Edith Griffeth; reversed and bill dismissed.

5,313—Edward W. Clark et al. vs. Charles H. Bunker; appeal dismissed.

Appellate Court—Second District.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Appellate Court, Second District, proceedings today were: Stout vs. Cracraft; time to file appellant's briefs extended ten days. Blakemore vs. Wilson; continued. Fowler vs. Meyer; time to file appellant's briefs extended ten days. Masters vs. Smith; time to file appellant's briefs extended ten days. Bliss vs. Seaman; time to file appellant's briefs extended ten days. Bayers vs. C., M. and N. Ry.; taken. Frame vs. Murphy; taken Mark vs. Miles; taken. Classem vs. Danforth; taken. Hutchinson National Bank vs. Crow; taken. Schmidt vs. Schmidt; taken. Ogden vs. Duffy; taken. Owens vs. People; taken. Miller vs. Potter; taken; Ramsey vs. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; taken. Scott vs. Rogers; taken.

These were granted certificates to practice law: David B. Blewett, F. J. Campbell, H. G. Cook, Frances M. Fahey, William J. Graham, Albert C. Gates, John C. Howard, Samuel Kenworthy, Lemuel Lincoln, Emerson W. Lynn, Benjamin F. Langworthy, Charles B. Marshall, William Roe, Herbert E. Torrence, Joseph Westberg, Ernst Wedekind, Fred A. Widmer, Samuel Zuckerman. Court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Trial cases Nos. 1,[illegible], 1,762, 4,002, 612, 1,328.

JUDGE EWING—(Room 406)—Stiles vs. Stiles on hearing.

JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 6,085, 6,212, 6,213, 6,214, 6,215, 6,216, 6,219, 6,220, and No. 6,211 on trial.

JUDGE FREEMAN—No. 2,818 on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 1,253 on trial.

JUDGE PAYNE—Nos. 5 and 8 from Judge Ewing's October calendar, and No. 1,491 on trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—First call Nos. 101 to 150 inclusive. On non-appearance of plaintiff's appeal cases will be dismissed or stricken from the docket. Trial call No. 10 on trial.

JUDGE BLANKE—Nos. 3,561, 2,627, 1,590, 156,912, 2,440, 2,443, 1,483, 2,787, 14,689, 2,848, 2,384, 2,903.

JUDGE SEARS—No. 156,358 on trial.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Motions.

JUDGE HANECY—Nos. 984, 1,673, and No. 439 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—First call Nos. 501 to 600 inclusive. Nos. 669, 4,213, 4,261, 4,270, 4,279.

JUDGE BURKE—Trial call Nos. 736, 281, 2,366, 2,367, 2,127, 10,782, and No. 2,562 on trial.

JUDGE DUNNE—No. 9,006 on trial.

JUDGE GIBBONS—No. 122,903.

JUDGE WINDES—No. 3,671 on hearing.

JUDGE CARTER—(County Court), 10 a. m.—Nos. 11,993, 12,519, 11,956, 10,832; 2 p. m.—Nos. 11,029, 12,953. Announcement—On and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1894, the following rule will be enforced by Judge Carter in the County Court: Motions of course will be heard on the opening of court and before the call of the docket. All such motions shall be placed upon a motion calendar and will be called and disposed of in their order upon such calendar.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—(Probate Court) General business.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—(Branch No. 1)—No. 2,185 on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—(Branch No. 2)—Nos. 2,356, 2,424, 1,508.

JUDGE BRENTANO—(Branch No. 3)—No. 829 on trial.

JUDGE HORTON—(Branch No. 4)—No. 1,274 on trial.

JUDGE GOGGIN—(Branch No. 5)—Nos. 2,467, 2,613, 2,348, 1,645, 2,491, 2,455.

JUDGE SEAMAN—(United States Circuit Court)—Columbus Construction Company vs. The Crane Company on trial.

JUDGE ALLEN—(United States Circuit Court)—Comstock vs. Chicago Lumber Company, on trial.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—(United States Circuit Court) Chancery business.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1894:

693—William Dunbar, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; argument continued by Assistant Attorney-General Conrad for the defendant in error and concluded by John H. Mitchell for the plaintiff in error.

740—Willie Johnson, alias Willie Overton, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; submitted by Assistant Attorney-General Whitney for the defendant in error; no counsel appeared for the plaintiff in error.

741—Francis A. Coffin et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States; argument commenced by William H. Miller for the plaintiff in error and continued by Assistant Attorney-General Conrad for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Friday, Dec. 7, will be as follows: Nos. 741, 747, 765, 766, 512, 631, 104, 105, 106, and 107.

Appellate Court—Third District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 6.—[Special.]—The following proceedings were had in the Appellate Court, Third District, today:

Humphreys & Co. vs. Roth et al. Motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.

Flynn et al. vs. James. Motion by appellee to affirm judgment under the rule. Taken on calls Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89.

Ajourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 6.—The tugs Brockway and Merrick left for Port Huron at 2 a. m. and will be the last boats to pass down the river this season. The steamers Mather and Globe have passed Detour.

ESCANABA, Mich., Dec. 6.—The steamer Panther finished loading her cargo of iron ore today and ended the work on the docks here for the season. The complete shipments of ore for the season were 1,643,000 tons, a decrease of nearly 1,000,000 tons from last year. With the exception of the H. A. Tuttle all boats have gone.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 6.—The flood of corn Chicago shippers have been pouring in here before the close of navigation has been too much for the Grand Trunk elevators and they are now completely blocked with grain. It will take some days before the grain can be shipped out in railroad cars and the blockade relieved. The Grand Trunk railway will build a new elevator here during the winter.

Freights and Charters.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The five boats that left today with coal, the Yuma, Venice, Kearsarge, Pathfinder, and Selwyn Eddy, had a total capacity of 16,700 tons, the largest average ever made in one day. Coal shippers have about all shut down. Boats are so anxious to get away that the Pathfinder and Kearsarge were put in at 60 cents. The Brazil was rechartered for Milwaukee. The Selwyn Eddy left at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Pope lays up here.

CHICAGO.—Chartering of vessels to carry grain to Port Huron and Buffalo continues in unprecedented volume for December. While boats in past seasons have sailed with grain cargoes much later than this, yet the oldest marine man does not remember when chartering was continued so late with so much business done every day. Yesterday four steamers formed the list. They were the George Stone and Mononansett for Port Huron, the City of Cleveland for Erie, and the John Mitchell for Buffalo. All received 3 cents except the Mitchell, which will hold her grain at Buffalo, receiving 3½ cents.

Vessel Movements.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Vega.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Cleared—Panther, Toledo.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Schlesinger, Davidson.

GLADSTONE, MICH.—Cleared—Flour—Pillsbury, Buffalo.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Nicholas. Cleared—Corn—Adriatic, Buffalo.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Down—Mather, 4 a. m.; Globe, 9. Fair.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—The steamer Sequin arrived to go into winter quarters.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Craig. Sheltered—Starke. Departed—Crosthwaite, Chicago.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Susquehanna. Cleared—Hundred eleven, Chicago; Yakima, Sheboygan, coal.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—City of Cleveland. Cleared—Pontiac, Buffalo; Helena, Milwaukee.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Doty (Case arrived), 9:20 last night; Santa Maria and consorts, 9:40; Thomson and consorts, 11:10; Moran, 7:10 a. m. Down—Russia, 3:30 a. m.; Norwalk, 7.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Wilhelm, Bartlett, Hundred Thirty, A. P. Wright, Cumberland, America. Cleared—Yuma, Venice, Kearsarge, Chicago; Pathfinder, Selwyn Eddy, Milwaukee.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Orr, 11:30 last night; Grand Traverse, 4 a. m.; Oceanica, Owego, 6:30; Neshoto, 7:40; Mercur, 7:50; Pillsbury, 10:50; Wilbur, 1 p. m. Up—Ranney, 11:15 last night; Lindsay, 11:30; Aurora, Adams, 2:30 a. m.; Emory Owen, 4:29; Codorus, 4:30.

Down—Scranton, 9:20. Up—Cayuga, 7; Livingstone, 7:30. Wind east, light; clear.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Norwalk, 12:20 a. m.; Lake Michigan, 4; Northwind, 7; Pioneer, 10; Tioga, Saranac, 10:15; Whitaker, 11:30; Onoko, 4:40 p. m. Up—Livingstone, 10:40 last night; John W. Moore, midnight; Ranney, 3:15 a. m.; S. R. Doty, 7:20; A. D. Thomson consort, 11; Parks Foster, 1:20 p. m.; Yakima, 1:30. Arrived—Australasia.

Up—Paris, Berlin, 7:30; Swallow, 8:20. Down—Gogebic, 7:30. Cleared—Elphicke. Wind south, light.

A beautifully illustrated tourist guide of the grand trip to the Orient per La Touraine, Feb. 6, will be sent upon application by Mr. Maurice W. Kozminski, General Western Agent, No. 166 Randolph street.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State street—Through to Wabash avenue.

Shoes.. Some striking specialties.. Chicago's sharpest buyers long ago learned to expect the choicest, chicest conceits in shoes and slippers here, at *all* seasons—the holidays in particular—just as they've learned that the biggest, brightest, *best* shoe bargains are offered here every Friday and Saturday. A case in point:—

Slippers—All the French and American novelties in satin, suede. mocha kid, patent leather, bronze, French kid—beaded or plain—white, black, and *all* the correct colors.

Children's and misses' slippers in blue, white, and pink kid, bronze, patent leather—new half-inch heels.

Men's slippers and boys' slippeas in Morocco, goat, ooze, fine calf, and patent leather—in the new opera, Everett, and Romeo cut—at prices impossible to duplicate—for *these* grades.

Real $6.00 street boots—a thousand pairs of them, bought special from a maker who does not know how to slight even the most minute detail. Of fine calf—razor toe—new fancy perforation—heavy, but very flexible soles—it's a swell walking boot—and *now* only 4.00

Superb $5.00 dress boots—with the new extreme razor and the new square toes—tops of kid or cloth—newest patent tips—strong enough for street and dainty enough for house—new, perfect goods, or they wouldn't be here—an advantageous purchase, or they couldn't be offered for 3.00

Among the shoe specialties you'll find *only* here—is the *razor* toe patent tip boots *with cork soles*—water proof, frost proof—competition proof, for they're $5.00 boots for $3.50.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
Men's Fine Clothing.

We are now supplying an enormous call from well dressed men for—

Our Chesterfield Overcoats—blue and black Kersey—at $25.
Our Business Sack Suits—blue and black worsted Cheviots—$18.
Our Ballylareen-Duffle Irish Frieze Ulsters—$22.
Our Evening Dress Suits—silk lined.
Our Tuxedo and Theater Suits—silk lined.
Our Wales Frock Suits—silk lined.
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Our English Driving Coats.

The styles, the fabrics, the making have an individuality that is exclusively our own, at the same time are in harmony with the ideas of the leading custom tailors—**the prices, however, are 50 per cent. less.**

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REMEMBER—Our $8.00, $7.00, and $6.00 prices save you the middle profit, because we manufacture our Shoes in BOSTON, MASS. They are the finest Men's Shoes made in the world. $4.98 is paying you money to start with us. See our windows at both stores.

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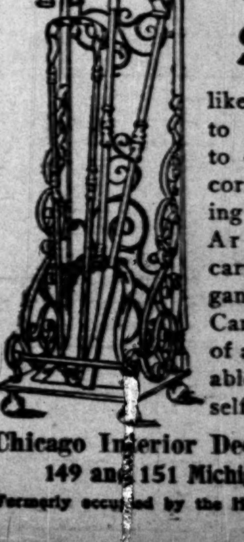

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